

SEARCH REQUEST FORM

Scientific and Technical Information Center

Requester's Full Name: Joe Zhou Examiner #: 78282 Date: 1/3/01
Art Unit: 1631 Phone Number 30605 1158 Serial Number: 091641081
Mail Box and Bldg/Room Location: 2001 Results Format Preferred (circle): PAPER DISK E-MAIL

If more than one search is submitted, please prioritize searches in order of need.

Please provide a detailed statement of the search topic, and describe as specifically as possible the subject matter to be searched. Include the elected species or structures, keywords, synonyms, acronyms, and registry numbers, and combine with the concept or utility of the invention. Define any terms that may have a special meaning. Give examples or relevant citations, authors, etc, if known. Please attach a copy of the cover sheet, pertinent claims and abstract.

Title of Invention: _____

Inventors (please provide full names): _____

Earliest Priority Filing Date: _____

For Sequence Searches Only Please include all pertinent information (parent, child, divisional, or issued patent numbers) along with the appropriate serial number.

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Searcher: 1/25Searcher Phone #: 4498

Searcher Location: _____

Date Searcher Picked Up: 1/25Date Completed: 1/26

Searcher Prep & Review Time: _____

Clerical Prep Time: 3hOnline Time: + 120

Type of Search

NA Sequence (#) _____

AA Sequence (#) _____

Structure (#) _____

Bibliographic ☒Litigation ☒

Fulltext _____

Patent Family _____

Other _____

Vendors and cost where applicable

STN: ☒

Dialog _____

Questel/Orbit _____

Dr.Link _____

Lexis/Nexis _____

Sequence Systems _____

WWW/Internet _____

Other (specify) _____

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 1 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:398753 BIOSIS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200000398753
 TITLE: Use of high density oligonucleotide arrays to assist in
transcriptional annotation of the E. coli
 genome.
 AUTHOR(S): Rosenow, C. I. (1); Saxena, R. Mukherjee (1); Gingeras, T.
 (1)
 CORPORATE SOURCE: (1) Affymetrix, Santa Clara, CA USA
 SOURCE: Abstracts of the General Meeting of the American Society
 for Microbiology, (2000) Vol. 100, pp. 446. print.
 Meeting Info.: 100th General Meeting of the American
 Society for Microbiology Los Angeles, California, USA May
 21-25, 2000 American Society for Microbiology
 . ISSN: 1060-2011.
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference
 LANGUAGE: English
 SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
 CONCEPT CODE: Physiology and Biochemistry of Bacteria *31000
 General Biology - Symposia, Transactions and Proceedings of
 Conferences, Congresses, Review Annuals *00520
 Genetics and Cytogenetics - General *03502
 Biochemical Studies - Nucleic Acids, Purines and
 Pyrimidines *10062
 Genetics of Bacteria and Viruses *31500
 Virology - Bacteriophage *33504
 BIOSYSTEMATIC CODE: Bacterial Viruses - General 02700
 INDEX TERMS: Major Concepts
 Molecular Genetics (Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics)
 INDEX TERMS: Chemicals & Biochemicals
 RNA
 INDEX TERMS: Methods & Equipment
 high density oligonucleotide arrays: analytical method,
 genetic method
 INDEX TERMS: Miscellaneous Descriptors
 Escherichia coli genome: **transcriptional**
annotation; bacterial genetics; Meeting Abstract;
 Meeting Poster
 ORGANISM: Super Taxa
 Bacterial Viruses: Viruses, Microorganisms;
 Enterobacteriaceae: Facultatively Anaerobic Gram-Negative
 Rods, Eubacteria, Bacteria, Microorganisms
 ORGANISM: Organism Name
 Escherichia coli (Enterobacteriaceae); bacteriophage
 (Bacterial Viruses)
 ORGANISM: Organism Superterms
 Bacteria; Bacterial Viruses; Eubacteria; Microorganisms;
 Viruses

Trying 3106016892...Open

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PASSWORD:

TERMINAL (ENTER 1, 2, 3, OR ?):2

* * * * * Welcome to STN International * * * * *

NEWS	1		Web Page URLs for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
NEWS	2	Dec 17	The CA Lexicon available in the CAPLUS and CA files
NEWS	3	Feb 06	Engineering Information Encompass files have new names
NEWS	4	Feb 16	TOXLINE no longer being updated
NEWS	5	Apr 23	Search Derwent WPINDEX by chemical structure
NEWS	6	Apr 23	PRE-1967 REFERENCES NOW SEARCHABLE IN CAPLUS AND CA
NEWS	7	May 07	DGENE Reload
NEWS	8	Jun 20	Published patent applications (A1) are now in USPATFULL
NEWS	9	JUL 13	New SDI alert frequency now available in Derwent's DWPI and DPCI
NEWS	10	Aug 23	In-process records and more frequent updates now in MEDLINE
NEWS	11	Aug 23	PAGE IMAGES FOR 1947-1966 RECORDS IN CAPLUS AND CA
NEWS	12	Aug 23	Adis Newsletters (ADISNEWS) now available on STN
NEWS	13	Sep 17	IMSworld Pharmaceutical Company Directory name change to PHARMASEARCH
NEWS	14	Oct 09	Korean abstracts now included in Derwent World Patents Index
NEWS	15	Oct 09	Number of Derwent World Patents Index updates increased
NEWS	16	Oct 15	Calculated properties now in the REGISTRY/ZREGISTRY File
NEWS	17	Oct 22	Over 1 million reactions added to CASREACT
NEWS	18	Oct 22	DGENE GETSIM has been improved
NEWS	19	Oct 29	AAASD no longer available
NEWS	20	Nov 19	New Search Capabilities USPATFULL and USPAT2
NEWS	21	Nov 19	TOXCENTER(SM) - new toxicology file now available on STN
NEWS	22	Nov 29	COPPERLIT now available on STN
NEWS	23	Nov 29	DWPI revisions to NTIS and US Provisional Numbers
NEWS	24	Nov 30	Files VETU and VETB to have open access
NEWS	25	Dec 10	WPINDEX/WPIDS/WPIX New and Revised Manual Codes for 2002
NEWS	26	Dec 10	DGENE BLAST Homology Search
NEWS	27	Dec 17	WELDASEARCH now available on STN
NEWS	28	Dec 17	STANDARDS now available on STN
NEWS	29	Dec 17	New fields for DPCI
NEWS	30	Dec 19	CAS Roles modified
NEWS	31	Dec 19	1907-1946 data and page images added to CA and Caplus
NEWS EXPRESS			August 15 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V6.0c, CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0 (ENG) AND V6.0J (JP), AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 07 AUGUST 2001
NEWS HOURS			STN Operating Hours Plus Help Desk Availability
NEWS INTER			General Internet Information
NEWS LOGIN			Welcome Banner and News Items
NEWS PHONE			Direct Dial and Telecommunication Network Access to STN
NEWS WWW			CAS World Wide Web Site (general information)

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FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 11:27:54 ON 11 JAN 2002

=> file .biotech
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

SINCE FILE	TOTAL
ENTRY	SESSION
0.15	0.15

FULL ESTIMATED COST

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 11:28:09 ON 11 JAN 2002

FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 11:28:09 ON 11 JAN 2002
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FILE 'BIOTECHDS' ENTERED AT 11:28:09 ON 11 JAN 2002
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FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:28:09 ON 11 JAN 2002
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FILE 'EMBASE' ENTERED AT 11:28:09 ON 11 JAN 2002
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=> s transcri?
L1 981297 TRANSCRI?

=> s hybridiz?
L2 484866 HYBRIDIZ?

=> array
ARRAY IS NOT A RECOGNIZED COMMAND
The previous command name entered was not recognized by the system.
For a list of commands available to you in the current file, enter
"HELP COMMANDS" at an arrow prompt (=>).

=> s array
L3 122090 ARRAY

=> s array or microarray or genechip
L4 129154 ARRAY OR MICROARRAY OR GENECHIP

=> s l1 and l2
L5 106937 L1 AND L2

=> s l4 and l5
L6 1721 L4 AND L5

=> s determin?
L7 4146108 DETERMIN?

=> s determin? or identif?
L8 6364125 DETERMIN? OR IDENTIF?

=> s l6 and l8
L9 889 L6 AND L8

=> s oligonucleotide?
L10 177281 OLIGONUCLEOTIDE?


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=> s l9 and l10
L11      202 L9 AND L10

=> s transcri? (a) region
L12      3031 TRANSCRI? (A) REGION

=> s l11 and l12
L13      0 L11 AND L12

=> s l12 and l3
L14      33 L12 AND L3

=> dup rem l14
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L14
L15      14 DUP REM L14 (19 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d l14 ti

L14 ANSWER 1 OF 33 MEDLINE
TI Two highly divergent 5S rDNA unit size classes occur in composite tandem
array in European larch (Larix decidua Mill.) and Japanese larch
(Larix kaempferi (Lamb.) Carr.).

=> d l14 ti 1-33

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L14 ANSWER 4 OF 33 MEDLINE
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L14 ANSWER 5 OF 33 MEDLINE
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L14 ANSWER 6 OF 33 MEDLINE
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L14 ANSWER 7 OF 33 MEDLINE
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L14 ANSWER 8 OF 33 MEDLINE
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L14 ANSWER 9 OF 33 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOSIS
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L14 ANSWER 13 OF 33 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOSIS
TI CHARACTERIZATION OF VSG GENE EXPRESSION SITE PROMOTERS AND PROMOTER-ASSOCIATED DNA REARRANGEMENT EVENTS.

L14 ANSWER 14 OF 33 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOSIS
TI THE DROSOPHILA GENE SERRATE ENCODES AN EGF-LIKE TRANSMEMBRANE PROTEIN WITH A COMPLEX EXPRESSION PATTERN IN EMBRYOS AND WING DISCS.

L14 ANSWER 15 OF 33 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOSIS
TI CHROMATIN STRUCTURE AT THE REPLICATION ORIGINS AND TRANSCRIPTION INITIATION REGIONS OF THE RIBOSOMAL RNA GENES OF TETRAHYMENA-THERMOPHILA.

L14 ANSWER 16 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Two highly divergent 5S rDNA unit size classes occur in composite tandem **array** in European larch (*Larix decidua* Mill.) and Japanese larch (*Larix kaempferi* (Lamb.) Carr.)

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L14 ANSWER 20 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Transcriptional mapping of the 3' end of the bovine syncytial virus genome

L14 ANSWER 21 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Proteolytic footprinting of transcription factor TFIIIA reveals different tightly binding sites for 5S RNA and 5S DNA

L14 ANSWER 22 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Balbiani ring 1 gene in *Chironomus tentans*. Sequence organization and dynamics of a coding minisatellite

L14 ANSWER 23 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI The Drosophila gene Serrate encodes an EGF-like transmembrane protein with a complex expression pattern in embryos and wing discs

L14 ANSWER 24 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Characterization of VSG gene expression site promoters and promoter-associated DNA rearrangement events

L14 ANSWER 25 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI The chromatin structure of hsp26

L14 ANSWER 26 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
 TI Chromatin structure at the replication origins and transcription-
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L14 ANSWER 27 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
 TI Replication in Paramecium mitochondrial DNA: functional sequence
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L14 ANSWER 28 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
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=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 11:27:54 ON 11 JAN 2002)

FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, BIOTECHDS, CAPLUS, EMBASE' ENTERED AT 11:28:09 ON
 11 JAN 2002

L1 981297 S TRANSCRI?
 L2 484866 S HYBRIDIZ?
 L3 122090 S ARRAY
 L4 129154 S ARRAY OR MICROARRAY OR GENECHIP
 L5 106937 S L1 AND L2
 L6 1721 S L4 AND L5
 L7 4146108 S DETERMIN?
 L8 6364125 S DETERMIN? OR IDENTIF?
 L9 889 S L6 AND L8
 L10 177281 S OLIGONUCLEOTIDE?
 L11 202 S L9 AND L10
 L12 3031 S TRANSCRI? (A) REGION
 L13 0 S L11 AND L12
 L14 33 S L12 AND L3
 L15 14 DUP REM L14 (19 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> s l12 and l4

L16 33 L12 AND L4

=> d l16 ti 1-33

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=> d ibib ab 116 18-21

L16 ANSWER 18 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:755425 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 123:220081

TITLE: DNA methylation status of the MUC1 gene coding for a breast-cancer-associated protein

AUTHOR(S): Zrihan-Licht, Sheila; Weiss, Mordechai; Keydar, Iafa; Wreschner, Daniel H.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. of Cell Res. and Immunology, Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv-Jaffa, 69978, Israel

SOURCE: Int. J. Cancer (1995), 62(3), 245-51

CODEN: IJCNAW; ISSN: 0020-7136

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB The MUC1 gene codes for protein products that are highly expressed in human breast-cancer tissue and that serve as tumor markers for disease progression. The factors contributing to the disease-specific over-expression of the MUC1 gene are under intensive investigation and are yet to be detd. A large **transcribed region** of the human MUC1 gene is a CpG island that consists of 60-bp tandemly repeating units, each of which contains one SmaI restriction site. The methylation status of regulatory regions, upstream to the transcriptional start site, is essential for the regulation of gene expression. The authors therefore evaluated whether the methylation status of the various regions of the MUC1 gene may affect its expression. Using SmaI, and its isoschizomer XmaI endonucleases, the authors demonstrated that in peripheral-blood leukocytes (PBL-DNA) that do not express the MUC1 gene, the repeat **array** is completely methylated, whereas the same sequences are entirely non-methylated in breast-tumor-tissue DNA (BT-DNA). In contrast, sequences upstream and downstream to the repeat **array** showed no difference in the methylation pattern in PBL-DNA and BT-DNA. Hypomethylation within the repeat **array** was also obsd. in other epithelial tissues that express the MUC1 gene at much lower levels to those seen in breast-cancer tissue. These studies demonstrate that hypomethylation of the tandem repeat **array** is an abs. requirement for MUC1 gene expression in epithelial tissues, although in breast-cancer tissue addnl. regulatory mechanisms must pertain for its over-expression.

L16 ANSWER 19 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:291286 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 120:291286

TITLE: Interactions of the nucleoid-associated DNA-binding protein H-NS with the regulatory region of the

AUTHOR(S): osmotically controlled proU operon of Escherichia coli Lucht, Jan M.; Dersch, Petra; Kempf, Bettina; Bremer, Erhard

CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Biol., Univ. Konstanz, Konstanz, D-78434, Germany

SOURCE: J. Biol. Chem. (1994), 269(9), 6578-86

CODEN: JBCHA3; ISSN: 0021-9258

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB The Escherichia coli hns gene encodes the abundant nucleoid-assocd. DNA-binding protein H-NS. Mutations in hns alter the expression of many genes with unrelated functions and result in a derepression of the proU operon (proVWX) without abolishing the osmotic control of its transcription. The authors have investigated the interactions of H-NS with the proU regulatory region by deletion anal. of cis-acting sequences, competitive gel retardation assays, and DNase I footprinting. The neg. effect of H-NS on proU transcription was mediated by cis-acting sequences

within proV but did not depend on the presence of a curved DNA segment upstream of the proU -35 region previously characterized as a target for H-NS binding in vitro. The authors detected a 46-base pair high affinity H-NS binding region downstream of the proU promoter at the 5' end of the proV gene and a complex **array** of addnl. H-NS binding sites which suggest the presence of an extended H-NS nucleoprotein complex. Most of the H-NS binding sites were highly A + T-rich and carried stretches of 5 or more consecutive A.cntdot.T base pairs. The implications of the authors' results for the osmotic regulation of proU transcription are discussed.

L16 ANSWER 20 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:155320 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 120:155320

TITLE: Transcriptional mapping of the 3' end of the bovine syncytial virus genome

AUTHOR(S): Renshaw, Randall W.; Casey, James W.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Coll. Vet. Med., Cornell Univ., Ithaca, NY, 14853, USA

SOURCE: J. Virol. (1994), 68(2), 1021-8

CODEN: JOVIAM; ISSN: 0022-538X

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB The bovine syncytial virus, a member of the retroviral subfamily Spumavirinae, causes a persistent asymptomatic infection in cattle. Nucleotide sequence anal. of the viral genome revealed two overlapping reading frames in the 3' region, traditionally occupied by accessory-function genes in other complex retroviruses. In order to analyze the transcripts from the accessory-gene region, the authors designed oligonucleotide primers complementary to sequences within the 5' and 3' long terminal repeats (LTRs) for use with the PCR. Southern blot anal. of amplification products revealed eight major cDNA bands. Eleven distinct cDNA clones were subsequently isolated and characterized. The initial splice donor in each clone is located 49 bp downstream from the mRNA cap site in the 5' LTR. The primary splice acceptor site was located 17 bp upstream from the proximal 3' open reading frame known as BF-ORF1. A second major splice acceptor was localized to a region upstream of the second open reading frame, BF-ORF2. Clones were identified which spliced directly to each of these sites. Addnl. splice donor and acceptor sites within BF-ORF1 and BF-ORF2 and the 3' LTR were variously used to generate a complex **array** of multiply spliced transcripts. Each of these transcripts remained in frame and coded for a potential protein product.

L16 ANSWER 21 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:643693 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 119:243693

TITLE: Proteolytic footprinting of transcription factor TFIIIA reveals different tightly binding sites for 5S RNA and 5S DNA

AUTHOR(S): Bogenhagen, Daniel F.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Pharmacol. Sci., State Univ. New York, Stony Brook, NY, 11794-8651, USA

SOURCE: Mol. Cell. Biol. (1993), 13(9), 5149-58

CODEN: MCEBD4; ISSN: 0270-7306

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Transcription factor IIIA (TFIIIA) employs an **array** of 9 N-terminal zinc fingers to bind specifically to both 5S RNA and 5S DNA. The binding of TFIIIA to 5S RNA and 5S DNA was studied by using a protease footprinting technique. Brief treatment of free or bound TFIIIA with trypsin or chymotrypsin generated fragments which were sepd. by sodium dodecyl sulfate-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis. Fragments retaining the N terminus of TFIIIA were identified by immunoblotting with an antibody directed against the N terminus of TFIIIA. Proteolytic footprinting of TFIIIA complexed with 5S DNA derivs. reinforced other

evidence that the 3' N-terminal zinc fingers of TFIIIA bind most tightly to 5S DNA. Proteolytic footprinting of TFIIIA in reconstituted 7S ribonucleoprotein particles revealed different patterns of trypsin sensitivity for TFIIIA bound to oocyte vs. somatic 5S RNA. Trypsin cleaved TFIIIA between zinc fingers 3 and 4 more readily when the protein was bound to somatic 5S RNA than when it was bound to oocyte 5S RNA. A tryptic fragment of TFIIIA contg. zinc fingers 4 through 7 remained tightly assocd. with somatic 5S RNA. Zinc fingers 4 through 7 may represent a tightly binding site for 5S RNA in the same sense that fingers 1 through 3 represent a tightly binding site for 5S DNA.

=> d ibib ab 111 1,2,10,13,57,79,99,100,107,108

L11 ANSWER 1 OF 202 MEDLINE

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002004111 IN-PROCESS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 21624570 PubMed ID: 11753363

TITLE: An integrated approach for finding overlooked genes in yeast.

AUTHOR: Kumar Anuj; Harrison Paul M; Cheung Kei-Hoi; Lan Ning; Echols Nathaniel; Bertone Paul; Miller Perry; Gerstein Mark B; Snyder Michael

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Molecular, Cellular, and Developmental Biology, Yale University, P.O. Box 208103, New Haven, CT 06520-8103.

SOURCE: NATURE BIOTECHNOLOGY, (2002 Jan 1) 20 (1) 58-63.

Journal code: CQ3; 9604648. ISSN: 1087-0156.

PUB. COUNTRY: United States

Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LANGUAGE: English

FILE SEGMENT: IN-PROCESS; NONINDEXED; Priority Journals

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20020102

Last Updated on STN: 20020102

AB We report here the discovery of 137 previously unappreciated genes in yeast through a widely applicable and highly scalable approach integrating methods of gene-trapping, **microarray**-based expression analysis, and genome-wide homology searching. Our approach is a multistep process in which expressed sequences are first trapped using a modified transposon that produces protein fusions to beta-galactosidase (beta-gal); non-annotated open reading frames (ORFs) translated as beta-gal chimeras are selected as a candidate pool of potential genes. To verify expression of these sequences, labeled RNA is **hybridized** against a **microarray** of **oligonucleotides** designed to detect gene **transcripts** in a strand-specific manner. In complement to this experimental method, novel genes are also **identified** in silico by homology to previously annotated proteins. As these methods are capable of **identifying** both short ORFs and antisense ORFs, our approach provides an effective supplement to current gene-finding schemes. In total, the genes discovered using this approach constitute 2% of the yeast genome and represent a wealth of overlooked biology.

L11 ANSWER 2 OF 202 MEDLINE

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001671535 IN-PROCESS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 21574174 PubMed ID: 11717296

TITLE: RNA Expression Analysis Using an Antisense Bacillus subtilis Genome **Array**.

AUTHOR: Lee J M; Zhang S; Saha S; Santa Anna S; Jiang C; Perkins J

CORPORATE SOURCE: Roche Vitamins Inc., Nutley, New Jersey 07110.

SOURCE: JOURNAL OF BACTERIOLOGY, (2001 Dec) 183 (24) 7371-80.

Journal code: HH3; 2985120R. ISSN: 0021-9193.

PUB. COUNTRY: United States

Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LANGUAGE: English

FILE SEGMENT: IN-PROCESS; NONINDEXED; Priority Journals

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20011122

Last Updated on STN: 20011122

AB We have developed an antisense **oligonucleotide microarray** for the study of gene expression and regulation in Bacillus subtilis by using Affymetrix technology. Quality control tests of the B. subtilis **GeneChip** were performed to ascertain the quality of the **array**. These tests included optimization of the labeling and **hybridization** conditions, **determination** of the linear dynamic range of gene expression levels, and assessment of differential gene expression patterns of known vitamin biosynthetic genes. In minimal medium, we detected **transcripts** for approximately 70%

of the known open reading frames (ORFs). In addition, we were able to monitor the **transcript** level of known biosynthetic genes regulated by riboflavin, biotin, or thiamine. Moreover, novel **transcripts** were also detected within intergenic regions and on the opposite coding strand of known ORFs. Several of these novel **transcripts** were subsequently correlated to new coding regions.

L11 ANSWER 10 OF 202 MEDLINE

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001472744 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 21178548 PubMed ID: 11282649
TITLE: Genomic interspecies **microarray hybridization**: rapid discovery of three thousand genes in the maize endophyte, *Klebsiella pneumoniae* 342, by **microarray hybridization** with *Escherichia coli* K-12 open reading frames.
AUTHOR: Dong Y; Glasner J D; Blattner F R; Triplett E W
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Agronomy, Wisconsin Gene Expression Center, University of Wisconsin-Madison, Madison, WI 53706, USA.
SOURCE: APPLIED AND ENVIRONMENTAL MICROBIOLOGY, (2001 Apr) 67 (4) 1911-21.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200108
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20010827
Last Updated on STN: 20010827
Entered Medline: 20010823

AB In an effort to efficiently discover genes in the diazotrophic endophyte of maize, *Klebsiella pneumoniae* 342, DNA from strain 342 was **hybridized** to a **microarray** containing 96% (n = 4,098) of the annotated open reading frames from *Escherichia coli* K-12. Using a criterion of 55% identity or greater, 3,000 (70%) of the *E. coli* K-12 open reading frames were also found to be present in strain 342. Approximately 24% (n = 1,030) of the *E. coli* K-12 open reading frames are absent in strain 342. For 1.6% (n = 68) of the open reading frames, the signal was too low to make a **determination** regarding the presence or absence of the gene. Genes with high identity between the two organisms are those involved in energy metabolism, amino acid metabolism, fatty acid metabolism, cofactor synthesis, cell division, DNA replication, **transcription**, translation, transport, and regulatory proteins. Functions that were less highly conserved included carbon compound metabolism, membrane proteins, structural proteins, putative transport proteins, cell processes such as adaptation and protection, and central intermediary metabolism. Open reading frames of *E. coli* K-12 with little or no identity in strain 342 included putative regulatory proteins, putative chaperones, surface structure proteins, mobility proteins, putative enzymes, hypothetical proteins, and proteins of unknown function, as well as genes presumed to have been acquired by lateral transfer from sources such as phage, plasmids, or transposons. The results were in agreement with the physiological properties of the two strains. Whole genome comparisons by genomic interspecies **microarray hybridization** are shown to rapidly **identify** thousands of genes in a previously uncharacterized bacterial genome provided that the genome of a close relative has been fully sequenced. This approach will become increasingly more useful as more full genome sequences become available.

L11 ANSWER 13 OF 202 MEDLINE

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001445860 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 21374437 PubMed ID: 11481483
TITLE: Comparative expressed sequence **hybridization** to chromosomes for tumor classification and

~~Identification of genomic regions of differential~~
gene expression.

AUTHOR: Lu Y J; Williamson D; Clark J; Wang R; Tiffin N; Skelton L;
Gordon T; Williams R; Allan B; Jackman A; Cooper C;
Pritchard-Jones K; Shipley J
CORPORATE SOURCE: Molecular Cytogenetics, Institute of Cancer Research,
Sutton, Surrey SM2 5NG, United Kingdom.
SOURCE: PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, (2001 Jul 31) 98 (16) 9197-202.
Journal code: PV3; 7505876. ISSN: 0027-8424.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200108
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20010813
Last Updated on STN: 20010903
Entered Medline: 20010830

AB Altered expression of genes can have phenotypic consequences in cancer development and treatment, developmental abnormalities, and differentiation processes. Here we describe a rapid approach, termed comparative expressed sequence **hybridization** (CESH), which gives a genome-wide view of relative expression patterns within tissues according to chromosomal location. No prior knowledge of genes or cloning is required, and minimal amounts of tissue can be used. Expression profiles are achieved in a manner similar to the **identification** of chromosomal imbalances by comparative genomic **hybridization** analysis. The approach is demonstrated to indicate a chromosomal region that harbors overexpressed genes that may be associated with a drug-resistant phenotype. In addition, known and new regions of differential gene expression in both normal tissues and tumor samples from the soft tissue sarcoma group of rhabdomyosarcoma (RMS) are indicated. These regions included 2p24; overexpression of MYCN at 2p24 was confirmed by quantitative reverse **transcription**-PCR for all of the alveolar RMS cases and did not necessarily correspond to genomic amplification. Evidence including region specific **microarray** analysis indicated that overexpression of several genes from a region may be required for detection by CESH. This evidence is consistent with clusters of functionally related genes and mechanisms that affect the expression of a number of genes at a particular genomic location. The distinctive CESH profiles demonstrated in different subtypes of RMS show potential for tumor classification.

L11 ANSWER 57 OF 202 MEDLINE

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001212030 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 21065211 PubMed ID: 11134512
TITLE: Model-based analysis of **oligonucleotide** arrays:
expression index computation and outlier detection.
AUTHOR: Li C; Wong W H
CORPORATE SOURCE: Departments of Statistics and Human Genetics, University of
California, Los Angeles, CA 90095.
CONTRACT NUMBER: 1R01HG02341-01 (NHGRI)
SOURCE: PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, (2001 Jan 2) 98 (1) 31-6.
Journal code: PV3; 7505876. ISSN: 0027-8424.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200104
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20010425
Last Updated on STN: 20010425
Entered Medline: 20010419

AB Recent advances in cDNA and **oligonucleotide** DNA arrays have made

it possible to measure the abundance of mRNA **transcripts** for many genes simultaneously. The analysis of such experiments is nontrivial because of large data size and many levels of variation introduced at different stages of the experiments. The analysis is further complicated by the large differences that may exist among different probes used to interrogate the same gene. However, an attractive feature of high-density **oligonucleotide** arrays such as those produced by photolithography and inkjet technology is the standardization of chip manufacturing and **hybridization** process. As a result, probe-specific biases, although significant, are highly reproducible and predictable, and their adverse effect can be reduced by proper modeling and analysis methods. Here, we propose a statistical model for the probe-level data, and develop model-based estimates for gene expression indexes. We also present model-based methods for **identifying** and handling cross-**hybridizing** probes and contaminating **array** regions. Applications of these results will be presented elsewhere.

L11 ANSWER 79 OF 202 MEDLINE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001046768 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 20402107 PubMed ID: 10931279
TITLE: Global analysis of **transcription** kinetics during competence development in Streptococcus pneumoniae using high density DNA arrays.
AUTHOR: Rimini R; Jansson B; Feger G; Roberts T C; de Francesco M; Gozzi A; Faggioni F; Domenici E; Wallace D M; Frandsen N; Polissi A
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Microbiology, Glaxo Wellcome S.p.A., Verona, Italy.
SOURCE: MOLECULAR MICROBIOLOGY, (2000 Jun) 36 (6) 1279-92.
JOURNAL CODE: MOM. ISSN: 0950-382X.
PUB. COUNTRY: ENGLAND: United Kingdom
JOURNAL; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200012
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20010322
Last Updated on STN: 20010322
Entered Medline: 20001201

AB The kinetics of global changes in **transcription** patterns during competence development in Streptococcus pneumoniae was analysed with high-density arrays. Four thousand three hundred and one clones of a S. pneumoniae library, covering almost the entire genome, were amplified by PCR and gridded at high density onto nylon membranes. Competence was induced by the addition of CSP (competence stimulating peptide) to S. pneumoniae cultures grown to the early exponential phase. RNA was extracted from samples at 5 min intervals (for a period of 30 min) after the addition of CSP. Radiolabelled cDNA was generated from isolated total RNA by random priming and the probes were **hybridized** to identical high density arrays. Genes whose **transcription** was induced or repressed during competence were **identified**. Most of the genes previously known to be competence induced were detected together with several novel genes that all displayed the characteristic transient kinetics of competence-induced genes. Among the newly **identified** genes many have suggested functions compatible with roles in genetic transformation. Some of them may represent new members of the early or late competence regulons showing competence specific consensus sequences in their promoter regions. Northern experiments and mutational analysis were used to confirm some of the results.

L11 ANSWER 99 OF 202 MEDLINE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999412425 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 99412425 PubMed ID: 10481021
TITLE: Genome-wide expression profiling in Escherichia coli K-12.
AUTHOR: Richmond C S; Glasner J D; Mau R; Jin H; Blattner F R

CORPORATE SOURCE: Laboratory of Genetics, University of Wisconsin, Madison,
WI 53706, USA.. craig@genetics.wisc.edu
CONTRACT NUMBER: R01 GM35682 (NIGMS)
SOURCE: NUCLEIC ACIDS RESEARCH, (1999 Oct 1) 27 (19) 3821-35.
Journal code: O8L; 0411011. ISSN: 1362-4962.
PUB. COUNTRY: ENGLAND: United Kingdom
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199912
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20000113
Last Updated on STN: 20010521
Entered Medline: 19991217

AB We have established high resolution methods for global monitoring of gene expression in Escherichia coli. **Hybridization** of radiolabeled cDNA to spot blots on nylon membranes was compared to **hybridization** of fluorescently-labeled cDNA to glass microarrays for efficiency and reproducibility. A complete set of PCR primers was created for all 4290 annotated open reading frames (ORFs) from the complete genome sequence of E.coli K-12 (MG1655). Glass- and nylon-based arrays of PCR products were prepared and used to assess global changes in gene expression. Full-length coding sequences for **array** printing were generated by two-step PCR amplification. In this study we measured changes in RNA levels after exposure to heat shock and following treatment with isopropyl-beta-D-thiogalactopyranoside (IPTG). Both radioactive and fluorescence-based methods showed comparable results. Treatment with IPTG resulted in high level induction of the lacZYA and melAB operons. Following heat shock treatment 119 genes were shown to have significantly altered expression levels, including 35 previously uncharacterized ORFs and most genes of the heat shock stimulon. Analysis of spot intensities from **hybridization** to replicate arrays **identified** sets of genes with signals consistently above background suggesting that at least 25% of genes were expressed at detectable levels during growth in rich media.

L11 ANSWER 100 OF 202 MEDLINE

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999320744 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 99320744 PubMed ID: 10392447
TITLE: Genome-wide **transcriptional** analysis in S. cerevisiae by mini-**array** membrane **hybridization**.
AUTHOR: Cox K H; Pinchak A B; Cooper T G
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Microbiology and Immunology, University of Tennessee, Memphis 38163, USA.
CONTRACT NUMBER: GM-35642 (NIGMS)
SOURCE: YEAST, (1999 Jun 15) 15 (8) 703-13.
Journal code: YEA; 8607637. ISSN: 0749-503X.
PUB. COUNTRY: ENGLAND: United Kingdom
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199909
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19990925
Last Updated on STN: 19990925
Entered Medline: 19990909

AB Access to the powerful micro-**array** analytical methods used for genome-wide **transcriptional** analysis has so far been restricted by the high cost and/or lack of availability of the sophisticated instrumentation and materials needed to perform it. Mini-**array** membrane **hybridization** provides a less expensive alternative. The reliability of this technique, however, is not well documented and its reported use has, up to this point, been very limited. Our objective was to test whether or not mini-**array** membrane **hybridization** would reliably **identify** genes whose expression was controlled by

a specific set of genetic and/or physiological signals. Our results demonstrate that mini-**array hybridization** can correctly **identify** genes whose expression is known to be controlled by the GATA-factor regulatory network in *S. cerevisiae* and in addition can reliably **identify** genes not previously reported to be associated with this nitrogen control system.

L11 ANSWER 107 OF 202 MEDLINE

ACCESSION NUMBER: 95238369 MEDLINE

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 95238369 PubMed ID: 7721781

TITLE: A haploid expressed gene cluster exists as a single chromatin domain in human sperm.

AUTHOR: Choudhary S K; Wykes S M; Kramer J A; Mohamed A N; Koppitch F; Nelson J E; Krawetz S A

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Wayne State University School of Medicine, Detroit, Michigan 48201, USA.

CONTRACT NUMBER: 1R01HD285040A1 (NICHD)

N01-HD-0-2911 (NICHD)

SOURCE: JOURNAL OF BIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY, (1995 Apr 14) 270 (15) 8755-62.

Journal code: HIV; 2985121R. ISSN: 0021-9258.

PUB. COUNTRY: United States

Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LANGUAGE: English

FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals

ENTRY MONTH: 199505

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19950605

Last Updated on STN: 19950605

Entered Medline: 19950519

AB Mammalian spermiogenesis is marked by the initial disruption of the nuclear-histone-DNA complex by the transition proteins for ultimate replacement with protamines. The genes for three of these low molecular weight basic nuclear proteins exist as a single linear **array** of PRM1, PRM2, and TNP2 on human chromosome 16p13.2. To begin to address the mechanism governing their **transcriptional** potentiation, a region of approximately 40 kilo-bases of the human genome encompassing these genes was introduced into the germ line of mice. Fluorescence in situ **hybridization** and Southern analysis showed that this segment of the human genome integrated into independent chromosomal sites while maintaining its fidelity. **Transcript** analysis demonstrated that the expression of the endogenous mouse protamine Prm1 and Prm2 genes as well as the mouse transition protein Tnp2 gene were expressed along with their human transgene counterparts. The pattern of expression of these transgenic human genes within this multigenic cluster faithfully represented that observed in vivo. In addition, all members of this transgenic gene cluster were expressed in proportions similar to those in human testis. Copy number-dependent and position-independent expression of the transgenic construct demonstrated that the corresponding biological locus was contained within this segment of the human genome. Furthermore, DNase I sensitivity established that in sperm the human PRM1-->PRM2-->TNP2 genic domain was contained as an approximately 28.5-kilobase contiguous segment bounded by an **array** of nuclear matrix associated topoisomerase II consensus sites. This is the first description of a multigenic male gamete-specific domain as a fundamental gene regulatory unit. A model of haploid-specific gene **determination** is presented.

L11 ANSWER 108 OF 202 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOSIS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:21855 BIOSIS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200200021855

TITLE: RNA expression analysis using an antisense *Bacillus subtilis* genome **array**.

AUTHOR(S): Lee, Jian-Ming; Zhang, Shehui; Saha, Soumitra; Santa Anna,

~~Sonia; Jiang, Can; Perkins, John (1)~~
CORPORATE SOURCE: (1) Department VFB, F. Hoffmann-La Roche, Ltd., Bldg.
203/20A, CH-4070, Basel: john.perkins@roche.com Switzerland
SOURCE: Journal of Bacteriology, (December, 2001) Vol. 183, No. 24,
pp. 7371-7380. print.
ISSN: 0021-9193.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
LANGUAGE: English

AB We have developed an antisense **oligonucleotide**
microarray for the study of gene expression and regulation in
Bacillus subtilis by using Affymetrix technology. Quality control tests of
the B. subtilis **GeneChip** were performed to ascertain the quality
of the **array**. These tests included optimization of the labeling
and **hybridization** conditions, **determination** of the
linear dynamic range of gene expression levels, and assessment of
differential gene expression patterns of known vitamin biosynthetic genes.
In minimal medium, we detected **transcripts** for approximately 70%
of the known open reading frames (ORFs). In addition, we were able to
monitor the **transcript** level of known biosynthetic genes
regulated by riboflavin, biotin, or thiamine. Moreover, novel
transcripts were also detected within intergenic regions and on
the opposite coding strand of known ORFs. Several of these novel
transcripts were subsequently correlated to new coding regions

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 5 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:290157 BIOSIS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200100290157
 TITLE: Cloning and functional analysis of cDNAs with entire open reading frame for 300 previously undefined genes expressed in CD34+ hematopoietic stem/progenitor cells.
 AUTHOR(S): Zhang, Q. H. (1); Ye, M. (1); Wu, X. Y. (1); Ren, S. X. (1); Chen, S. J. (1); Chen, Z. (1)
 CORPORATE SOURCE: (1) Shanghai Institute of Hematology, Rui Jin Hospital, Shanghai Second Medical University, Shanghai China
 SOURCE: Blood, (November 16, 2000) Vol. 96, No. 11 Part 2, pp. 130b. print.
 Meeting Info.: 42nd Annual Meeting of the American Society of Hematology San Francisco, California, USA December 01-05, 2000 American Society of Hematology . ISSN: 0006-4971.
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference
 LANGUAGE: English
 SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
 ABSTRACT: 300 cDNAs containing putatively entire open reading frames (ORFs) for previously undefined genes were obtained from CD34+ hematopoietic stem/progenitor cells (HSPCs), based on EST cataloging, clone sequencing, in silico cloning and rapid amplification of cDNA ends (RACE). The cDNA sizes ranged from 360 to 3496 bp and their ORFs coded for peptides of 58 to 752 amino acids. Public database search indicated that 225 cDNAs exhibited sequence similarities to genes identified across a variety of species (bacteria, yeast, drosophila, arabidopsis and mammals not including primates). Homology analysis led to the recognition of 50 basic structure motifs/domains among these cDNAs. Genomic exon-intron organization could be established in 243 genes by integration of cDNA data with genome sequence information. Interestingly, a new gene named as HSPC070 on 3p was found to share a sequence of 105bp in 3'UTR with RAF gene in reversed **transcription** orientation. Chromosomal localizations were obtained using electronic mapping for 192 genes and with radiation hybrid (RH) for 38 ones. Macro-**array** technique was applied to screen the gene expression patterns in 5 hematopoietic cell lines (NB4, HL60, U937, K562 and Jurkat) and a number of genes with differential expression were found. The resource work has provided a wide range of information useful not only for expression genomics and **annotation** of genomic DNA sequence, but also for further research on the molecular regulation of hematopoietic development and differentiation. The biological functions of these previously undefined genes with regard to hematopoiesis are now under investigation.
 CONCEPT CODE: Blood, Blood-Forming Organs and Body Fluids - Blood and Lymph Studies *15002
 General Biology - Symposia, Transactions and Proceedings of Conferences, Congresses, Review Annuals *00520
 Cytology and Cytochemistry - Human *02508
 Genetics and Cytogenetics - General *03502
 Genetics and Cytogenetics - Human *03508
 Biochemical Studies - Nucleic Acids, Purines and Pyrimidines *10062
 Blood, Blood-Forming Organs and Body Fluids - Blood Cell Studies *15004
 INDEX TERMS: Major Concepts
 Molecular Genetics (Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics);
 Blood and Lymphatics (Transport and Circulation)
 INDEX TERMS: Parts, Structures, & Systems of Organisms
 CD34-positive hematopoietic stem/progenitor cells: blood and lymphatics
 INDEX TERMS: Chemicals & Biochemicals
 complementary DNA
 INDEX TERMS: Methods & Equipment
 complementary DNA cloning: genetic method; complementary

INDEX TERMS: DNA functional analysis: analytical method, genetic method
 Miscellaneous Descriptors
 gene expression; genomic exon-intron organization; open
 reading frame; Meeting Abstract

ORGANISM: Super Taxa
 Hominidae: Primates, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata,
 Animalia

ORGANISM: Organism Name
 HL60 cell line (Hominidae); Jurkat cell line (Hominidae);
 K562 cell line (Hominidae); NB4 cell line (Hominidae); U937
 cell line (Hominidae)

ORGANISM: Organism Superterms
 Animals; Chordates; Humans; Mammals; Primates; Vertebrates

L4 ANSWER 2 OF 5 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:50005 BIOSIS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200100050005
 TITLE: Gene discovery using computational and microarray analysis
 of **transcription** in the Drosophila melanogaster
 testis.

AUTHOR(S): Andrews, Justen; Bouffard, Gerard G.; Cheadle, Chris; Lu,
 Jining; Becker, Kevin G.; Oliver, Brian (1)

CORPORATE SOURCE: (1) Laboratory of Cellular and Developmental Biology,
 National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney
 Diseases, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD,
 20892: oliver@helix.nih.gov USA

SOURCE: Genome Research, (**December, 2000**) Vol. 10, No.
 12, pp. 2030-2043. print.
 ISSN: 1088-9051.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article

LANGUAGE: English

SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT:

Identification and **annotation** of all the genes in the sequenced
 Drosophila genome is a work in progress. Wild-type testis function requires
 many genes and is thus of potentially high value for the identification of
 transcription units. We therefore undertook a survey of the repertoire
 of genes expressed in the Drosophila testis by computational and microarray
 analysis. We generated 3141 high-quality testis expressed sequence tags (ESTs).
 Testis ESTs computationally collapsed into 1560 cDNA set used for further
 analysis. Of those, 11% correspond to named genes, and 33% provide biological
 evidence for a predicted gene. A surprising 47% fail to align with existing
 ESTs and 16% with predicted genes in the current genome release. EST frequency
 and microarray expression profiles indicate that the testis mRNA population is
 highly complex and shows an extended range of **transcript** abundance.
 Furthermore, >80% of the genes expressed in the testis showed onefold
 overexpression relative to ovaries, or gonadectomized flies. Additionally, >3%
 showed more than threefold overexpression at $p < 0.05$. Surprisingly, 22% of the
 genes most highly overexpressed in testis match Drosophila genomic sequence,
 but not predicted genes. These data strongly support the idea that sequencing
 additional cDNA libraries from defined tissues, such as testis, will be
 important tools for refined **annotation** of the Drosophila genome.
 Additionally, these data suggest that the number of genes in Drosophila will
 significantly exceed the conservative estimate of 13,601.

CONCEPT CODE: Genetics and Cytogenetics - General *03502
 Genetics and Cytogenetics - Animal *03506
 Biochemical Studies - Nucleic Acids, Purines and
 Pyrimidines *10062
 Reproductive System - Physiology and Biochemistry *16504
 Invertebrata, Comparative and Experimental Morphology,
 Physiology and Pathology - Insecta - Physiology *64076

INDEX TERMS: Major Concepts
 Molecular Genetics (Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics);
 Methods and Techniques

INDEX TERMS: Parts, Structures, & Systems of Organisms
 testis: reproductive system

INDEX TERMS: Chemicals & Biochemicals
 cDNA [complementary DNA]; expressed sequence tags; mRNA
 [messenger RNA]

INDEX TERMS: Methods & Equipment
 computational analysis: Mathematical and Computer
 Techniques, mathematical method; micro **array**
 techniques: genetic analysis, genetic method

INDEX TERMS: Miscellaneous Descriptors
transcription

ORGANISM: Super Taxa
 Diptera: Insecta, Arthropoda, Invertebrata, Animalia

ORGANISM: Organism Name
 Drosophila melanogaster (Diptera)

ORGANISM: Organism Superterms
 Animals; Arthropods; Insects; Invertebrates

L4 ANSWER 3 OF 5 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:430423 BIOSIS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200000430423

TITLE: Genome-wide protein interaction maps using two-hybrid
 systems.

AUTHOR(S): Legrain, Pierre (1); Selig, Luc

CORPORATE SOURCE: (1) Hybrigenics, 180 Avenue Daumesnil, Paris, 75012 France

SOURCE: FEBS Letters, (25 August, 2000) Vol. 480, No. 1,
 pp. 32-36. print.
 ISSN: 0014-5793.

DOCUMENT TYPE: General Review

LANGUAGE: English

SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT:

Automated sequence technology has rendered functional biology amenable to genomic scale analysis. Among genome-wide exploratory approaches, the two-hybrid system in yeast (Y2H) has outranked other techniques because it is the system of choice to detect protein-protein interactions. Deciphering the cascade of binding events in a whole cell helps define signal transduction and metabolic pathways or enzymatic complexes. The function of proteins is eventually attributed through whole cell protein interaction maps where totally unknown proteins are partnered with fully **annotated** proteins belonging to the same functional category. Since its first description in the late 1980's, several versions of the Y2H have been developed in order to overcome the major limitations of the system, namely false positives and false negatives. Optimized versions have been recently applied at multi-molecular and genomic scale. These genome-wide surveys can be methodologically divided into two types of approaches: one either tests combinations of predefined polypeptides (the so-called matrix approach) using various short-cuts to speed up the process, or one screens with a given polypeptide (bait) for potential partners (preys) present in complex libraries of genomic or complementary DNA (library screening). In the former strategy, one tests what one knows, for example pair-wise interactions between full-length open reading frames from recently sequenced and **annotated** genomes. Although based on a one-by-one scheme, this method is reported to be amenable to large-scale genomics thanks to multicloning strategies and to the use of small robotics workstations. In the latter, highly complex cDNA or genomic libraries of protein domains can be screened to saturation with high-throughput screening systems allowing the discovery of yet unidentified proteins. Both approaches have strengths and drawbacks that will be discussed here. None yields a full proteome-wide screening since certain proteins (e.g. some **transcription** factors) are not usable in Y2H. Novel two-hybrid assays have been recently described in bacteria. Applications of these time- and cost-effective assays to genomic screening will be discussed and compared to the Y2H technology.

CONCEPT CODE: Genetics and Cytogenetics - General *03502

Genetics and Cytogenetics - Plant *03504

Biochemical Studies - Nucleic Acids, Purines and
Pyrimidines *10062

INDEX TERMS: Major Concepts

INDEX TERMS: Molecular Genetics (Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics)

INDEX TERMS: Chemicals & Biochemicals

INDEX TERMS: DNA

INDEX TERMS: Methods & Equipment

INDEX TERMS: bacterial two-hybrid system: molecular genetic method; cDNA
library screening: molecular genetic method; genome-wide
protein interaction maps: molecular genetic method; protein
array: analytical method; yeast two-hybrid system:
molecular genetic method

INDEX TERMS: Miscellaneous Descriptors

ORGANISM: biological network; functional genomics

ORGANISM: Super Taxa

ORGANISM: Ascomycetes: Fungi, Plantae

ORGANISM: Organism Name

ORGANISM: Saccharomyces cerevisiae (Ascomycetes)

ORGANISM: Organism Superterms

ORGANISM: Fungi; Microorganisms; Nonvascular Plants; Plants

L4 ANSWER 4 OF 5 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:387625 BIOSIS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200000387625

TITLE: Identification of novel human genes evolutionarily
conserved in *Caenorhabditis elegans* by comparative
proteomics.

AUTHOR(S): Lai, Chun-Hung; Chou, Chang-Yuan; Ch'ang, Lan-Yang; Liu,
Chung-Shyan; Lin, Wen-chang (1)

CORPORATE SOURCE: (1) Institute of Biomedical Sciences, Academia Sinica,
Taipei, 115 Taiwan

SOURCE: Genome Research, (May, 2000) Vol. 10, No. 5, pp.
703-713. print.
ISSN: 1088-9051.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article

LANGUAGE: English

SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT:

Modern biomedical research greatly benefits from large-scale genome-sequencing
projects ranging from studies of viruses, bacteria, and yeast to multicellular
organisms, like *Caenorhabditis elegans*. Comparative genomic studies offer a
vast **array** of prospects for identification and functional
annotation of human ortholog genes. We presented a novel comparative
proteomic approach for assembling human gene contigs and assisting gene
discovery. The *C. elegans* proteome was used as an alignment template to assist
in novel human gene identification from human EST nucleotide databases. Among
the available 18,452 *C. elegans* protein sequences, our results indicate that at
least 83% (15,344 sequences) of *C. elegans* has human homologous genes, with
7,954 records of *C. elegans* proteins matching known human gene
transcripts. Only 11% or less of *C. elegans* proteome contains
nematode-specific genes. We found that the remaining 7,390 sequences might lead
to discoveries of novel human genes, and over 150 putative full-length human
gene **transcripts** were assembled upon further database analyses.

CONCEPT CODE: Evolution *01500

Genetics and Cytogenetics - General *03502

Genetics and Cytogenetics - Animal *03506

Invertebrata, Comparative and Experimental Morphology,

Physiology and Pathology - Aschelminthes *64016

INDEX TERMS: Major Concepts

Molecular Genetics (Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics);

Evolution and Adaptation; Methods and Techniques

INDEX TERMS: Chemicals & Biochemicals

human genes; *Caenorhabditis elegans* genes (Nematoda)

INDEX TERMS: Methods & Equipment

comparative genomics: Molecular Biology Techniques and Chemical Characterization, molecular genetic method;
 comparative proteomics: Molecular Biology Techniques and Chemical Characterization, analytical method

ORGANISM: Super Taxa
 Nematoda: Aschelminthes, Helminthes, Invertebrata, Animalia

ORGANISM: Organism Name
 Caenorhabditis elegans (Nematoda)

ORGANISM: Organism Superterms
 Animals; Aschelminths; Helminths; Invertebrates

L4 ANSWER 5 OF 5 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:88513 BIOSIS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200000088513
 TITLE: The Genexpress IMAGE Knowledge Base of the human muscle **transcriptome**: A resource of structural, functional, and positional candidate genes for muscle physiology and pathologies.

AUTHOR(S): Pietu, Genevieve (1); Eveno, Eric; Soury-Segurens, Beatrice; Fayein, Nicole-Adeline; Mariage-Samson, Regine; Matingou, Christiane; Leroy, Elisabeth; Dechesne, Claude; Krieger, Sabine; Ansorge, Wilhelm; Reguigne-Arnould, Isabelle; Cox, David; Dehejia, Anindya; Polymeropoulos, Mihael H.; Devignes, Marie-Dominique; Auffray, Charles

CORPORATE SOURCE: (1) Genexpress, Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (CNRS) ERS 1984, 94801, Villejuif France

SOURCE: Genome Research, (Dec., 1999) Vol. 9, No. 12, pp. 1313-1320.
 ISSN: 1088-9051.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
 LANGUAGE: English
 SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT:
 Sequence, gene mapping, and expression data corresponding to 910 genes transcribed in human skeletal muscle have been integrated to form the muscle module of the Genexpress IMAGE Knowledge Base. Based on cDNA **array** hybridization, a set of 14 **transcripts** preferentially or specifically expressed in muscle have been selected and characterized in more detail: Their pattern of expression was confirmed by Northern blot analysis; their structure was further characterized by full-insert cDNA sequencing and cDNA extension; the map location of the corresponding genes was refined by radiation hybrid mapping. Five of the 14 selected genes appear as interesting positional and functional candidate genes to study in relation with muscle physiology and/or specific orphan muscular pathologies. One example is discussed in more detail. The expression profiling data and the associated Genexpress Index2 entries for the 910 genes and the detailed characterization of the 14 selected *****transcripts***** are available from a dedicated Web server at <http://idefix.upr420.vjf.cnrs.fr/IMAGE/Page-unique/welcome-muscles.html>. The database has been organized to provide the users with a working space where they can find curated, **annotated**, integrated data for their genes of interest. Different navigation routes to exploit the resource are discussed.

CONCEPT CODE: Genetics and Cytogenetics - General *03502
 General Biology - Information, Documentation, Retrieval and Computer Applications *00530
 Genetics and Cytogenetics - Human *03508
 Biochemical Methods - Nucleic Acids, Purines and Pyrimidines *10052
 Biochemical Studies - Nucleic Acids, Purines and Pyrimidines *10062
 Replication, Transcription, Translation *10300
 Biophysics - Molecular Properties and Macromolecules *10506
 Physiology, General and Miscellaneous - General *12002
 Pathology, General and Miscellaneous - General *12502

Metabolism - Nucleic Acids, Purines and Pyrimidines *13014
Muscle - General; Methods *17501

BIOSYSTEMATIC CODE: Hominidae 86215

INDEX TERMS: Major Concepts
Molecular Genetics (Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics);
Computer Applications (Computational Biology); Methods and
Techniques; Muscular System (Movement and Support)

INDEX TERMS: Parts, Structures, & Systems of Organisms

muscles: muscular system

INDEX TERMS: Chemicals & Biochemicals

DNA: analysis, sequencing; cDNA [complementary DNA]:
analysis, hybridization

INDEX TERMS: Methods & Equipment

DNA hybridization: Analysis/Characterization Techniques:
CB, analytical method; gene mapping: analytical method,
mapping techniques; gene sequencing: analytical method,
cycle DNA sequencing

INDEX TERMS: Miscellaneous Descriptors

Genexpress IMAGE Knowledge Base: applications; gene
expression: analysis; gene markers: analysis; pathology;
physiology; **transcriptomes**: analysis, functions

ORGANISM: Super Taxa

Hominidae: Primates, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata,
Animalia

ORGANISM: Organism Name

human (Hominidae)

ORGANISM: Organism Superterms

Animals; Chordates; Humans; Mammals; Primates; Vertebrates

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L33 ANSWER 1 OF 19 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS

AN 2001:50006 BIOSIS

DN PREV200100050006

TI Detection of deleted **genomic DNA** using a semiautomated
computational analysis of **GeneChip** data.

AU Salamon, Hugh (1); Kato-Maeda, Midori; Small, Peter M.; Drenkow, Jorg;
Gingeras, Thomas R.

CS (1) Division of Infectious Diseases and Geographic Medicine, Department of
Medicine, Stanford University, Stanford, CA, 94305:
Hugh_Salamon@Berlex.com USA

SO Genome Research, (December, 2000) Vol. 10, No. 12, pp. 2044-2054. print.
ISSN: 1088-9051.

DT Article

LA English

SL English

AB **Genomic** diversity within and between populations is caused by
single nucleotide **mutations**, changes in repetitive **DNA**
systems, recombination mechanisms, and insertion and deletion events. The
contribution of these sources to diversity, whether purely **genetic**
or of phenotypic consequence, can only be investigated if we have the
means to quantitate and characterize diversity in many samples. With the
advent of complete sequence characterization of representative
genomes of different species, the possibility of developing
protocols to screen for **genetic** polymorphism across entire
genomes is actively being pursued. The large numbers of
measurements such approaches yield demand that we pay careful attention to
the numerical analysis of data. In this paper we present a novel
application of an Affymetrix **GeneChip** to perform **genome**
-wide screens for deletion polymorphism. A high-density
oligonucleotide array formatted for mRNA expression and
targeted at a fully sequenced 4.4-million-base pair Mycobacterium
tuberculosis standard strain **genome** was adapted to compare
genomic DNA. **Hybridization** intensities to
111,000 **probe** pairs (perfect complement and **mismatch**
complement) were measured for **genomic DNA** from a
clinical strain and from a vaccine organism. Because individual
probe-pair hybridization intensities exhibit limited
sensitivity/specificity characteristics to detect deletions,
data-analytical methodology to exploit measurements from multiple
probes in tandem locations across the **genome** was
developed. The TSTEP (Tandem Set Terminal Extreme Probability) algorithm
designed specifically to analyze the tandem **hybridization**
measurements data was applied and shown to discover **genomic**
deletions with high sensitivity. The TSTEP algorithm provides a foundation
for similar efforts to characterize deletions in many
hybridization measures in similar-sized and larger **genomes**
. Issues relating to the design of **genome** content screening
experiments and the implications of these methods for studying population
genomics and the evolution of **genomes** are discussed.

CC **Genetics and Cytogenetics - General *03502**
Biochemical Studies - Nucleic Acids, Purines and Pyrimidines
***10062**
Physiology and Biochemistry of Bacteria *31000
Genetics of Bacteria and Viruses *31500

IT Major Concepts
Molecular **Genetics** (Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics);
Methods and Techniques

IT Chemicals & Biochemicals
DNA: analysis, **genomic**

IT Methods & Equipment
computational analysis: Mathematical and **Computer** Techniques,
mathematical method

IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
GeneChip data; Tandem Set Terminal Extreme Probability
algorithm

ORGN Super Taxa
Mycobacteriaceae: Mycobacteria, Actinomycetes and Related Organisms,
Eubacteria, Bacteria, Microorganisms

ORGN Organism Name
Mycobacterium tuberculosis (Mycobacteriaceae)

ORGN Organism Superterms
Bacteria; Eubacteria; Microorganisms

L33 ANSWER 2 OF 19 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
AN 2000:493432 BIOSIS
DN PREV200000493553
TI Single nucleotide polymorphism discovery in candidate **genes** for
rheumatoid arthritis.
AU Hacker, C. (1); Thomas, D. (1); Doshi, J. (1); Kimberly, R. P.;
Gingeras, T. R. (1); Patil, N. (1)
CS (1) Affymetrix, Santa Clara, CA USA
SO American Journal of Human Genetics, (October, 2000) Vol. 67, No. 4
Supplement 2, pp. 335. print.
Meeting Info.: 50th Annual Meeting of the American Society of Human
Genetics Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA October 03-07, 2000 American
Society of Human Genetics
. ISSN: 0002-9297.

DT Conference
LA English
SL English

CC Bones, Joints, Fasciae, Connective and Adipose Tissue - Pathology *18006
General Biology - Symposia, Transactions and Proceedings of Conferences,
Congresses, Review Annuals *00520
Genetics and Cytogenetics - General *03502
Genetics and Cytogenetics - Human *03508
Immunology and Immunochemistry - Immunopathology, Tissue Immunology
*34508
Allergy *35500

IT Major Concepts
Genetics; Rheumatology (Human Medicine, Medical Sciences);
Methods and Techniques

IT Diseases
rheumatoid arthritis: connective tissue disease, immune system disease,
joint disease

IT Chemicals & Biochemicals
rheumatoid arthritis candidate **genes** (Hominidae): single
nucleotide polymorphism discovery

IT Alternate Indexing
Arthritis, Rheumatoid (MeSH)

IT Methods & Equipment
GeneChip-Registered Trademark **probe arrays**
: analytical method, **genetic** method

IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
Meeting Abstract; Meeting Poster

ORGN Super Taxa

different **oligonucleotide** is localized in a predetermined region of the surface, the **density** of the different **oligonucleotides** is greater than about 60 different **oligonucleotides** per 1 cm², and the oligonucleotide **probes** are complementary to the RNA **transcripts** or **nucleic acids** derived from the RNA **transcripts**; and quantifying the **hybridized nucleic acids** in the **array**.

NCL 435006000

IT Major Concepts

Molecular **Genetics** (Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics);
Methods and Techniques

IT Chemicals & Biochemicals

RNA; high **density oligonucleotide arrays**;
nucleic acids

IT Methods & Equipment

high **density oligonucleotide arrays**-
hybridization method: monitoring method

IT Miscellaneous Descriptors

gene multiplicity

L33 ANSWER 5 OF 19 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS

AN 2000:398753 BIOSIS

DN PREV200000398753

TI Use of high **density oligonucleotide arrays**

to assist in **transcriptional** annotation of the **E. coli genome**.

AU **Rosenow, C. I. (1); Saxena, R. Mukherjee (1); Gingeras, T. (1)**

CS (1) Affymetrix, Santa Clara, CA USA

SO Abstracts of the General Meeting of the American Society for Microbiology,
(2000) Vol. 100, pp. 446. print.

Meeting Info.: 100th General Meeting of the American Society for
Microbiology Los Angeles, California, USA May 21-25, 2000 American Society
for Microbiology
. ISSN: 1060-2011.

DT Conference

LA English

SL English

CC Physiology and Biochemistry of Bacteria *31000

General Biology - Symposia, Transactions and Proceedings of Conferences,
Congresses, Review Annuals *00520

Genetics and Cytogenetics - General *03502

Biochemical Studies - Nucleic Acids, Purines and Pyrimidines
***10062**

Genetics of Bacteria and Viruses *31500

Virology - Bacteriophage *33504

BC Bacterial Viruses - General 02700

IT Major Concepts

Molecular **Genetics** (Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics)

IT Chemicals & Biochemicals

RNA

IT Methods & Equipment

high **density oligonucleotide arrays**:
analytical method, **genetic** method

IT Miscellaneous Descriptors

Escherichia coli genome:

transcriptional annotation; bacterial **genetics**;

Meeting Abstract; Meeting Poster

ORGN Super Taxa

Bacterial Viruses: Viruses, Microorganisms; **Enterobacteriaceae**:
Facultatively Anaerobic Gram-Negative Rods, Eubacteria, Bacteria,
Microorganisms

ORGN Organism Name

Escherichia coli (Enterobacteriaceae); bacteriophage
(Bacterial Viruses)

ORGN Organism Superterms

Bacteria; Bacterial Viruses; Eubacteria; Microorganisms; Viruses

L33 ANSWER 6 OF 19 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS

AN 2000:324396 BIOSIS

DN PREV200000324396

TI Monitoring **gene** expression using **DNA****microarrays**.AU Harrington, Christina A. (1); **Rosenow, Carsten (1)**; Retief, Jacques (1)

CS (1) Affymetrix, Inc., 3380 Central Expressway, Santa Clara, CA, 95051 USA

SO Current Opinion in Microbiology, (June, 2000) Vol. 3, No. 3, pp. 285-291. print.

ISSN: 1369-5274.

DT General Review

LA English

SL English

AB The concurrent development of high-density **array** technologies and the complete sequencing of a number of microbial **genomes** is providing the opportunity to comprehensively and efficiently survey the **transcription** profile of microorganisms under different conditions and well-defined genotypes. **Microarray**-based studies are uncovering broad patterns of **genetic** activity, providing new understanding of **gene** functions and, in some cases, generating unexpected insight into **transcriptional** processes and biological mechanisms. One topic that has come to the forefront is how best to effectively manage and interpret the large data sets being generated. Although progress has been made, this remains a challenging opportunity for functional **genomics** research.

CC **Genetics and Cytogenetics - General *03502**

IT Major Concepts

Molecular **Genetics** (Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics);

Methods and Techniques

IT Chemicals & Biochemicals

gene: function; microbial **genome**

IT Methods & Equipment

DNA microarray: equipment; high-density**array** technology: equipment; **microarray**-based

studies: analytical method

IT Miscellaneous Descriptors

biological mechanisms; broad **genetic** activity patterns;functional **genomics** research; large data sets:interpretation; **transcription** profile;**transcriptional** processes

L33 ANSWER 7 OF 19 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS

AN 2000:314021 BIOSIS

DN PREV200000314021

TI **Nucleic acid** affinity columns.AU Lipshutz, Robert J. (1); Morris, MacDonald S.; Chee, Mark S.; **Gingeras, Thomas R.**

CS (1) Palo Alto, CA USA

ASSIGNEE: Affymetrix, Inc., Santa Clara, CA, USA

PI US 6013440 January 11, 2000

SO Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Patents, (Jan. 11, 2000) Vol. 1230, No. 2, pp. No pagination. e-file.

ISSN: 0098-1133.

DT Patent

LA English

AB This invention provides **nucleic acid** affinity matrices that bear a large number of different **nucleic acid** affinity ligands allowing the simultaneous selection and removal of a large number of preselected **nucleic acids** from the sample. Methods of producing such affinity matrices are also provided. In general the methods involve the steps of a) providing a **nucleic acid** amplification template **array** comprising a surface

to which are attached at least 50 **oligonucleotides** having different **nucleic acid** sequences, and wherein each different **oligonucleotide** is localized in a predetermined region of said surface, the **density** of said **oligonucleotides** is greater than about 60 different **oligonucleotides** per 1 cm², and all of said different **oligonucleotides** have an identical terminal 3' **nucleic acid** sequence and an identical terminal 5' **nucleic acid** sequence. b) amplifying said multiplicity of **oligonucleotides** to provide a pool of amplified **nucleic acids**; and c) attaching the pool of **nucleic acids** to a solid support.

NCL 435006000

IT Major Concepts

Molecular **Genetics** (Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics);
Methods and Techniques

IT Methods & Equipment

production of **nucleic acid** affinity columns:
amplification method

IT Miscellaneous Descriptors

nucleic acid affinity matrices

L33 ANSWER 8 OF 19 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS

AN 2000:229566 BIOSIS

DN PREV200000229566

TI Large-scale discovery and genotyping of single-nucleotide polymorphisms in the mouse.

AU Lindblad-Toh, Kerstin (1); Winchester, Ellen; Daly, Mark J.; Wang, David G.; Hirschhorn, Joel N.; Laviolette, Jean-Philippe; Ardlie, Kristin; Reich, David E.; Robinson, Elizabeth; Sklar, Pamela; Shah, Nila; Thomas, Daryl; Fan, Jian-Bing; **Gingeras, Thomas**; Warrington, Janet; Patil, Nila; Hudson, Thomas J.; Lander, Eric S. (1)

CS (1) MIT Center for Genome Research, Whitehead Institute, Whitehead Institute for Biomedical Research, Cambridge, MA USA

SO Nature Genetics, (April, 2000) Vol. 24, No. 4, pp. 381-386.
ISSN: 1061-4036.

DT Article

LA English

SL English

AB Single-nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) have been the focus of much attention in human **genetics** because they are extremely abundant and well-suited for automated large-scale genotyping. Human SNPs, however, are less informative than other types of **genetic** markers (such as simple-sequence length polymorphisms or microsatellites) and thus more loci are required for mapping traits. SNPs offer similar advantages for experimental **genetic** organisms such as the mouse, but they entail no loss of informativeness because bi-allelic markers are fully informative in analysing crosses between inbred strains. Here we report a large-scale analysis of SNPs in the mouse **genome**. We characterized the rate of nucleotide polymorphism in eight mouse strains and identified a collection of 2,848 SNPs located in 1,755 sequence-tagged sites (STSs) using high-**density oligonucleotide arrays**. Three-quarters of these SNPs have been mapped on the mouse **genome**, providing a first-generation SNP map of the mouse. We have also developed a multiplex genotyping procedure by which a **genome** scan can be performed with only six genotyping reactions per animal.

CC **Genetics and Cytogenetics - Animal** *03506

IT Major Concepts

Genetics

IT Miscellaneous Descriptors

single-nucleotide polymorphism: genotyping, large-scale discovery

ORGN Super Taxa

Muridae: Rodentia, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia

ORGN Organism Name

mouse (Muridae)

ORGN Organism Superterms

Animals; Chordates; Mammals; Nonhuman Mammals; Nonhuman Vertebrates;

Rodents; Vertebrates

L33 ANSWER 9 OF 19 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
AN 1999:96995 BIOSIS
DN PREV199900096995
TI **Array of nucleic acid probes** on
biological **chips** for diagnosis of HIV and methods of using the
same.
AU Chee, M.; **Gingeras, T. R.**; Fodor, S. P. A.; Hubble, E. A.;
Morris, M. S.
CS Palo Alto, Calif. USA
ASSIGNEE: AFFYMETRIX, INC.
PI US 5861242 Jan. 19, 1999
SO Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Patents,
(Jan. 19, 1999) Vol. 1218, No. 3, pp. 2170.
ISSN: 0098-1133.
DT Patent
LA English
NCL 435005000
CC **Mathematical Biology and Statistical Methods *04500**
*15900
*27100
*51300
*52100
*52500
*72100
*80100
IT Major Concepts
Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics; General Life Studies;
Genetics; Immune System (Chemical Coordination and
Homeostasis); Infection; Methods and Techniques; Pathology
IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
ACQUIRED IMMUNE DEFICIENCY SYNDROME; AIDS; BIOTECHNOLOGY; DIAGNOSTIC
TESTING; IMMUNOASSAY; MEDICAL DIAGNOSTICS; **OLIGONUCLEOTIDE**
PROBES
ORGN Super Taxa
Retroviridae: Viruses
ORGN Organism Name
human immunodeficiency virus (Retroviridae); microorganism
(Microorganisms - Unspecified)
ORGN Organism Superterms
microorganisms; viruses

L33 ANSWER 10 OF 19 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
AN 1999:53632 BIOSIS
DN PREV199900053632
TI Mycobacterium species identification and rifampin resistance testing with
high-density DNA probe arrays.
AU Troesch, A. (1); Nguyen, H.; Miyada, C. G.; Desvarenne, S.; **Gingeras,**
T. R.; Kaplan, P. M.; Cros, P.; Mabilat, C.
CS (1) Affymetrix, 3380 Central Expressway, Santa Clara, CA 95051 USA
SO Journal of Clinical Microbiology, (Jan., 1999) Vol. 37, No. 1, pp. 49-55.
ISSN: 0095-1137.
DT Article
LA English
AB Species identification within the genus Mycobacterium and subsequent
antibiotic susceptibility testing still rely on time-consuming,
culture-based methods. Despite the recent development of **DNA**
probes, which greatly reduce assay time, there is a need for a
single platform assay capable of answering the multitude of diagnostic
questions associated with this genus. We describe the use of a **DNA**
probe array based on two sequence **databases**:
one for the species identification of mycobacteria (82 unique 16S rRNA
sequences corresponding to 54 phenotypical species) and the other for
detecting Mycobacterium tuberculosis rifampin resistance (rpoB alleles).
Species identification or rifampin resistance was determined by

hybridizing fluorescently labeled, amplified **genetic** material generated from bacterial colonies to the **array**. Seventy mycobacterial isolates from 27 different species and 15 rifampin-resistant *M. tuberculosis* strains were tested. A total of 26 of 27 species were correctly identified as well as all of the *rpoB* **mutants**. This parallel testing format opens new perspectives in terms of patient management for bacterial diseases by allowing a number of **genetic** tests to be simultaneously run.

- CC Medical and Clinical Microbiology - General; Methods and Techniques
*36001
Biochemical Studies - Nucleic Acids, Purines and Pyrimidines
***10062**
Genetics of Bacteria and Viruses *31500
Medical and Clinical Microbiology - Bacteriology *36002
Chemotherapy - Antibacterial Agents *38504
- BC Mycobacteriaceae 08881
- IT Major Concepts
Bacteriology; Methods and Techniques; Pharmacology
- IT Chemicals & Biochemicals
rifampin: antibacterial - drug, resistance; 16S ribosomal RNA
- IT Methods & Equipment
antimicrobial resistance testing: analytical method; high-
density DNA probe array
technique: analytical method
- ORGN Super Taxa
Mycobacteriaceae: Mycobacteria, Actinomycetes and Related Organisms,
Eubacteria, Bacteria, Microorganisms
- ORGN Organism Name
Mycobacterium tuberculosis (Mycobacteriaceae): identification, pathogen
- ORGN Organism Superterms
Bacteria; Eubacteria; Microorganisms
- RN 13292-46-1 (RIFAMPIN)
- L33 ANSWER 11 OF 19 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
- AN 1999:8586 BIOSIS
- DN PREV199900008586
- TI Cellular **gene** expression altered by human cytomegalovirus:
Global monitoring with **oligonucleotide arrays**.
- AU Zhu, Hua; Cong, Jian-Ping; Mamitora, Gargi; **Gingeras, Thomas;**
Shenk, Thomas (1)
- CS (1) Howard Hughes Med. Inst., Dep. Mol. Biol., Princeton Univ.,
Princeton, NJ 08544 USA
- SO Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of
America, (Nov. 24, 1998) Vol. 95, No. 24, pp. 14470-14475.
ISSN: 0027-8424.
- DT Article
- LA English
- AB Mechanistic insights to viral replication and pathogenesis generally have
come from the analysis of viral **gene** products, either by
studying their biochemical activities and interactions individually or by
creating **mutant** viruses and analyzing their phenotype. Now it is
possible to identify and catalog the host cell **genes** whose mRNA
levels change in response to a pathogen. We have used **DNA**
array technology to monitor the level of approx 6,600 human mRNAs
in uninfected as compared with human cytomegalovirus-infected cells. The
level of 258 mRNAs changed by a factor of 4 or more before the onset of
viral **DNA** replication. Several of these mRNAs encode
gene products that might play key roles in virus-induced
pathogenesis, identifying them as intriguing targets for further study.
- CC **Genetics and Cytogenetics - Human** *03508
Genetics of Bacteria and Viruses *31500
Medical and Clinical Microbiology - General; Methods and Techniques
*36001
- BC Herpesviridae 02612
Hominidae 86215
- IT Major Concepts

Infection; Molecular **Genetics** (Biochemistry and Molecular
Biophysics)
IT Methods & Equipment
global monitoring: **genetic** method; **oligonucleotide**
array: genetic method
IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
cellular **gene** expression
ORGN Super Taxa
Herpesviridae: Animal Viruses, Viruses, Microorganisms; Hominidae:
Primates, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia
ORGN Organism Name
human (Hominidae): host; human cytomegalovirus (Herpesviridae):
pathogen
ORGN Organism Superterms
Animal Viruses; Animals; Chordates; Humans; Mammals; Microorganisms;
Primates; Vertebrates; Viruses

L33 ANSWER 12 OF 19 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
AN 1998:415378 BIOSIS
DN PREV199800415378
TI Drug resistance and species identification in Mycobacterium infections
greater than using **oligonucleotide arrays**.
AU **Gingeras, Thomas R. (1)**; Ghandour, Ghassan (1); Wang, Eugene
(1); Berno, Anthony (1); Small, Peter M.; Drobniowski, Francis; Alland,
David; Desmond, Edward; Holodniy, M.; Drenkow, J. (1)
CS (1) Affymetrix, Santa Clara, CA USA
SO Abstracts of the General Meeting of the American Society for Microbiology,
(1998) Vol. 98, pp. 18.
Meeting Info.: 98th General Meeting of the American Society for
Microbiology Atlanta, Georgia, USA May 17-21, 1998 American Society for
Microbiology
. ISSN: 1060-2011.
DT Conference
LA English
CC Medical and Clinical Microbiology - Bacteriology *36002
Biochemical Studies - General *10060
Genetics of Bacteria and Viruses *31500
Chemotherapy - Antibacterial Agents *38504
General Biology - Symposia, Transactions and Proceedings of Conferences,
Congresses, Review Annuals *00520
BC Mycobacteriaceae 08881
IT Major Concepts
Infection; Pharmacology
IT Diseases
mycobacterium infection: bacterial disease
IT Chemicals & Biochemicals
rifampin: antibacterial - drug, resistance; **rpoB gene**
IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
drug resistance; **DNA** sequence; Meeting Abstract
ORGN Super Taxa
Mycobacteriaceae: Mycobacteria, Actinomycetes and Related Organisms,
Eubacteria, Bacteria, Microorganisms
ORGN Organism Name
Mycobacterium-tuberculosis (Mycobacteriaceae): pathogen
ORGN Organism Superterms
Bacteria; Eubacteria; Microorganisms
RN 13292-46-1 (RIFAMPIN)

L33 ANSWER 13 OF 19 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
AN 1998:330891 BIOSIS
DN PREV199800330891
TI Use of differential display and **DNA array** technology
to assess the effect of human cytomegalovirus infection on signal
transduction pathway.
AU Zhu, Hua (1); Cong, Jiang-Ping (1); Mamtora, Gargi; **Gingeras,**
Thomas; Shenk, Thomas (1)

- CS (1) Dep. Mol. Biol., Howard Hughes Med. Inst., Princeton Univ., Princeton, NJ 08540 USA-
- SO FASEB Journal, (April 24, 1998) Vol. 12, No. 8, pp. A1308.
Meeting Info.: Meeting of the American Society for Biochemistry and Molecular Biology Washington, D.C., USA May 16-20, 1998 American Society for Biochemistry and Molecular Biology
. ISSN: 0892-6638.
- DT Conference
- LA English
- CC Medical and Clinical Microbiology - Virology *36006
Cytology and Cytochemistry - Human *02508
Genetics and Cytogenetics - Human *03508
Biochemical Studies - Nucleic Acids, Purines and Pyrimidines *10062
Biochemical Studies - Proteins, Peptides and Amino Acids *10064
General Biology - Symposia, Transactions and Proceedings of Conferences, Congresses, Review Annuals *00520
- BC Herpesviridae 02612
Hominidae 86215
- IT Major Concepts
Infection; Molecular **Genetics** (Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics)
- IT Parts, Structures, & Systems of Organisms
fibroblast
- IT Diseases
human cytomegalovirus infection: viral disease
- IT Chemicals & Biochemicals
interferon; mRNA [messenger RNA]: analysis
- IT Methods & Equipment
differential display: analytical method; **DNA array**
technology: analytical method
- IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
signal transduction; Meeting Abstract
- ORGN Super Taxa
Herpesviridae: Animal Viruses, Viruses, Microorganisms; Hominidae: Primates, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia
- ORGN Organism Name
human (Hominidae): host; human cytomegalovirus (Herpesviridae): pathogen
- ORGN Organism Superterms
Animal Viruses; Animals; Chordates; Humans; Mammals; Microorganisms; Primates; Vertebrates; Viruses
- L33 ANSWER 14 OF 19 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
- AN 1998:271009 BIOSIS
- DN PREV199800271009
- TI Simultaneous genotyping and species identification using **hybridization** pattern recognition analysis of generic Mycobacterium **DNA arrays**.
- AU **Gingeras, Thomas R. (1)**; Ghandour, Ghassan; Wang, Eugene; Berno, Anthony; Small, Peter M.; Drobniowski, Francis; Alland, David; Desmond, Edward; Holodny, Mark; Drenkow, Jorg
- CS (1) Affymetrix, Santa Clara, CA 95051 USA
- SO Genome Research, (May, 1998) Vol. 8, No. 5, pp. 435-448.
ISSN: 1088-9051.
- DT Article
- LA English
- AB High-density oligonucleotide arrays can be used to rapidly examine large amounts of **DNA** sequence in a high throughput manner. An **array** designed to determine the specific nucleotide sequence of 705 bp of the **rpoB gene** of Mycobacterium tuberculosis accurately detected rifampin resistance associated with **mutations** of 44 clinical isolates of M. tuberculosis. The nucleotide sequence diversity in 121 Mycobacterial isolates (comprised of 10 species) was examined by both conventional dideoxynucleotide sequencing of the **rpoB** and 16S **genes** and by analysis of the **rpoB**

oligonucleotide array hybridization patterns.

Species identification for each of the isolates was similar irrespective of whether 16S sequence, rpoB sequence, or the pattern of rpoB **hybridization** was used. However for several species, the number of alleles in the 16S and rpoB **gene** sequences provided discordant estimates of the **genetic** diversity within a species. In addition to confirming the **array's** intended utility for sequencing the region of *M. tuberculosis* that confers rifampin resistance, this work demonstrates that this **array** can identify the species of nontuberculous *Mycobacteria*. This demonstrates the general point that **DNA microarrays** that sequence important **genomic** regions (such as drug resistance or pathogenicity islands) can simultaneously identify species and provide some insight into the organism's population structure.

CC Genetics of Bacteria and Viruses *31500
Biochemical Studies - Nucleic Acids, Purines and Pyrimidines
 *10062
 Enzymes - Methods *10804
 Biochemical Studies - Proteins, Peptides and Amino Acids *10064
 BC Mycobacteriaceae 08881
 IT Major Concepts
 Molecular **Genetics** (Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics)
 IT Chemicals & Biochemicals
 rpoB **gene**; **DNA**: analysis
 IT Methods & Equipment
 hybridization pattern recognition analysis:
 analysis/characterization techniques, analytical method; PCR
 [polymerase chain reaction]: amplification method, amplification
 techniques, sequencing techniques, sequencing method
 IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
 genotyping; nucleotide sequence; species identification
 ORGN Organism Name
 Mycobacterium-avium; Mycobacterium-chelonae; Mycobacterium-fortuitum;
 Mycobacterium-gordonae; Mycobacterium-intracellulare;
 Mycobacterium-kansasii; Mycobacterium-scrofulaceum;
 Mycobacterium-smegmatis; Mycobacterium-tuberculosis;
 Mycobacterium-xenopi

L33 ANSWER 15 OF 19 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS

AN 1998:112588 BIOSIS

DN PREV199800112588

TI Simultaneous detection of rifampin conferring **mutations** and
 speciation of clinical isolates *Mycobacterium* using high **density**
oligonucleotide arrays.

AU **Gingeras, T. R. (1)**; Small, P.; Holodniy, M.; Drenkow, J.

CS (1) Affymetrix, 3380 Central Expressway, Santa Clara, CA 95051 USA

SO Abstracts of the Interscience Conference on Antimicrobial Agents and
 Chemotherapy, (1997) Vol. 37, pp. 47.

Meeting Info.: 37th Interscience Conference on Antimicrobial Agents and
 Chemotherapy Toronto, Ontario, Canada September 28-October 1, 1997 ICAAC

DT Conference

LA English

CC Genetics of Bacteria and Viruses *31500

Biochemical Studies - General *10060

Bacteriology, General and Systematic *30000

Chemotherapy - General; Methods; Metabolism *38502

General Biology - Symposia, Transactions and Proceedings of Conferences,
 Congresses, Review Annuals *00520

BC Mycobacteriaceae 08881

IT Major Concepts

Bacteriology; **Genetics**

IT Chemicals & Biochemicals

rifampin: antibacterial - drug; rpoB **gene**: analysis

IT Methods & Equipment

high **density** oligonucleotide array:

analytical method =

IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
Meeting Abstract; Meeting Poster

ORGN Super Taxa
Mycobacteriaceae: Mycobacteria, Actinomycetes and Related Organisms,
Eubacteria, Bacteria, Microorganisms

ORGN Organism Name
Mycobacterium (Mycobacteriaceae): clinical isolates;
Mycobacterium-tuberculosis (Mycobacteriaceae)

ORGN Organism Superterms
Bacteria; Eubacteria; Microorganisms

RN 13292-46-1 (RIFAMPIN)

L33 ANSWER 16 OF 19 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
AN 1996:403502 BIOSIS
DN PREV199699125858
TI HIV-1 **GeneChip** and dideoxynucleotide sequence analysis of HIV-1
genomes present in plasma samples from patients of ACTG 143 study.
AU Mamtora, Gargi (1); Winters, M.; Drenkow, J.; Shafer, R.; Shen, N.; Tran,
H.; Merigan, T.; **Gingeras, T.**
CS (1) Affymetrix, 3380 Central Expressway, Santa Clara, CA USA
SO ELEVENTH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON AIDS.. (1996) pp. 221. Eleventh
International Conference on AIDS, Vol. One. One world: One hope.
Publisher: Eleventh International Conference on AIDS Vancouver, British
Columbia, Canada.
Meeting Info.: Eleventh International Conference on AIDS, Vol. One. One
world: One hope Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada July 7-12, 1996

DT Conference
LA English

CC General Biology - Symposia, Transactions and Proceedings of Conferences,
Congresses, Review Annuals 00520
Genetics and Cytogenetics - General *03502
Biochemical Methods - Nucleic Acids, Purines and Pyrimidines
***10052**
Biochemical Studies - Nucleic Acids, Purines and Pyrimidines
***10062**
Blood, Blood-Forming Organs and Body Fluids - Blood and Lymph Studies
***15002**
Genetics of Bacteria and Viruses *31500
Virology - Animal Host Viruses *33506
Medical and Clinical Microbiology - Virology *36006

BC Retroviridae 02623
Hominidae *86215

IT Major Concepts
Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics; Blood and Lymphatics (Transport
and Circulation); **Genetics**; Infection; Methods and
Techniques; Microbiology

IT Chemicals & Biochemicals
PROTEASE

IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
ANALYTICAL METHOD COMPARISON; GENOTYPING; HIGH **DENSITY**
OLIGONUCLEOTIDE ARRAY; MEETING ABSTRACT; PROTEASE
GENE; RESISTANCE-CONFERRING **GENE MUTATION**;
REVERSE **TRANSCRIPTASE GENE**

ORGN Super Taxa
Hominidae: Primates, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia;
Retroviridae: Viruses

ORGN Organism Name
human (Hominidae); human immunodeficiency virus type 1 (Retroviridae)

ORGN Organism Superterms
animals; chordates; humans; mammals; microorganisms; primates;
vertebrates; viruses

RN 9001-92-7 (PROTEASE)

L33 ANSWER 17 OF 19 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
AN 1996:400629 BIOSIS

DN PREV199699122985
TI Detection of rifampin conferring **mutations** and mycobacteria
speciation using Myco **GeneChip**.
AU **Gingeras, Thomas R. (1)**; Berno, A.; Chee, M.; Drenkow, J.
CS (1) Affymetrix, 3380 Central Expressway, Santa Clara, CA USA
SO ELEVENTH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON AIDS.. (1996) pp. 218-219. Eleventh
International Conference on AIDS, Vol. Two. One world: One hope.
Publisher: Eleventh International Conference on AIDS Vancouver, British
Columbia, Canada.
Meeting Info.: Eleventh International Conference on AIDS, Vol. Two. One
world: One hope Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada July 7-12, 1996
DT Conference
LA English
CC General Biology - Symposia, Transactions and Proceedings of Conferences,
Congresses, Review Annuals 00520
Physiology and Biochemistry of Bacteria *31000
Genetics of Bacteria and Viruses *31500
Medical and Clinical Microbiology - Virology *36006
Chemotherapy - Antibacterial Agents *38504
BC Mycobacteriaceae 08881
Hominidae *86215
IT Major Concepts
Genetics; Infection; Pharmacology; Physiology
IT Chemicals & Biochemicals
RIFAMPIN
IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
BACTERIAL **GENE MUTATION**; BACTERIAL IDENTIFICATION;
GENETICS; HIGH DENSITY OLIGONUCLEOTIDE
ARRAY ASSAY; HIV-1 INFECTION; HUMAN IMMUNODEFICIENCY VIRUS
TYPE-1 INFECTION; INFECTION; MEETING ABSTRACT; METHODS AND TECHNIQUES;
MYCO **GENECHIP** ASSAY; PATIENT; RIFAMPIN RESISTANCE; VIRAL
DISEASE
ORGN Super Taxa
Hominidae: Primates, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia;
Mycobacteriaceae: Eubacteria, Bacteria
ORGN Organism Name
human (Hominidae); Mycobacterium spp. (Mycobacteriaceae)
ORGN Organism Superterms
animals; bacteria; chordates; eubacteria; humans; mammals;
microorganisms; primates; vertebrates
RN 13292-46-1 (RIFAMPIN)

L33 ANSWER 18 OF 19 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
AN 1996:382253 BIOSIS
DN PREV199699104609
TI Extensive polymorphisms observed in HIV-1 clade B protease **gene**
using high-**density oligonucleotide arrays**.
AU Kozal, Michael J.; Shah, Nila; Shen, Naiping; Yang, Robert; Fucini,
Raymond; Merigan, Thomas C.; Richman, Douglas D.; Morris, Don; Hubbell,
Earl; Chee, Mark; **Gingeras, Thomas R. (1)**
CS (1) Dep. Molecular Biol., Affymetrix, 3380 Central Expressway, Santa
Clara, CA 95051 USA
SO Nature Medicine, (1996) Vol. 2, No. 7, pp. 753-759.
ISSN: 1078-8956.
DT Article
LA English
AB Naturally occurring **mutations** in HIV-1-infected patients have
important implications for therapy and the outcome of clinical studies.
However, little is known about the prevalence of **mutations** that
confer resistance to HIV-1 protease inhibitors in isolates derived from
patients naive for such inhibitors. In the first clinical application of
high-**density oligonucleotide array**
sequencing, the sequences of 167 viral isolates from 102 patients have
been determined. The **DNA** sequence of USA HIV-1 clade B proteases
was found to be extremely variable and 47.5% of the 99 amino acid
positions varied. This level of amino acid diversity is greater than that

previously known for all worldwide HIV-1 clades combined (40%). Many of the amino acid changes that are known to contribute to drug resistance occurred as natural polymorphisms in isolates from patients who had never received protease inhibitors.

CC Biochemical Studies - General 10060

Biochemical Studies - Nucleic Acids, Purines and Pyrimidines
10062

Biochemical Studies - Proteins, Peptides and Amino Acids 10064

Enzymes - Physiological Studies *10808

Pathology, General and Miscellaneous - Therapy *12512

Blood, Blood-Forming Organs and Body Fluids - Blood Cell Studies *15004

Blood, Blood-Forming Organs and Body Fluids - Blood, Lymphatic and Reticuloendothelial Pathologies *15006

Blood, Blood-Forming Organs and Body Fluids - Lymphatic Tissue and Reticuloendothelial System *15008

Pharmacology - Clinical Pharmacology *22005

Genetics of Bacteria and Viruses *31500

Immunology and Immunochemistry - Immunopathology, Tissue Immunology *34508

Medical and Clinical Microbiology - Virology *36006

Chemotherapy - Antiviral Agents *38506

BC Retroviridae 02623

Hominidae *86215

IT Major Concepts

Blood and Lymphatics (Transport and Circulation); Clinical Immunology (Human Medicine, Medical Sciences); Enzymology (Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics); **Genetics**; Hematology (Human Medicine, Medical Sciences); Infection; Pathology; Pharmacology

IT Chemicals & Biochemicals

PROTEASE; PROTEASE INHIBITOR

IT Sequence Data

dna sequence

IT Miscellaneous Descriptors

AMINO ACID DIVERSITY; DRUG RESISTANCE; PROTEASE INHIBITOR THERAPY

ORGN Super Taxa

Hominidae: Primates, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia;

Retroviridae: Viruses

ORGN Organism Name

human (Hominidae); human immunodeficiency virus-1 (Retroviridae)

ORGN Organism Superterms

animals; chordates; humans; mammals; microorganisms; primates;

vertebrates; viruses

RN 9001-92-7 (PROTEASE)

37205-61-1 (PROTEASE INHIBITOR)

L33 ANSWER 19 OF 19 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS

AN 1987:456842 BIOSIS

DN BR33:105413

TI COVALENT ATTACHMENT OF **NUCLEIC ACIDS** TO **SOLID**

SUPPORTS CHEMISTRIES OF COUPLING AND

HYBRIDIZATION CHARACTERISTICS.

AU GHOSH S S; **GINGERAS T R**; DAVIS G R; MUSSO G F; KWOH D Y; KAO P M

CS SALK INST. BIOTECHNOL./IND. ASSOC. INC., P.O. BOX 85200, LA JOLLA, CALIF. 92037, USA.

SO 194TH AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY NATIONAL MEETING, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, USA, AUGUST 30-SEPTEMBER 4, 1987. ABSTR PAP AM CHEM SOC. (1987) 194 (0), MBTD 68.

CODEN: ACSRAL. ISSN: 0065-7727.

DT Conference

FS BR; OLD

LA English

CC General Biology - Symposia, Transactions and Proceedings of Conferences, Congresses, Review Annuals 00520

Genetics and Cytogenetics - General 03502

Comparative Biochemistry, General 10010

Biochemical Methods - General 10050

Biochemical Methods - Nucleic Acids, Purines and Pyrimidines***10052**

Biochemical Studies - General *10060

Biochemical Studies - Nucleic Acids, Purines and Pyrimidines***10062**

Biophysics - Molecular Properties and Macromolecules 10506

Biophysics - Bioengineering *10511

IT Miscellaneous Descriptors

ABSTRACT BIOTECHNOLOGY NON-SPECIFIC BONDING

=> d all tot

L38 ANSWER 1 OF 24 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS

AN 2001:49474 BIOSIS

DN PREV200100049474

TI Beyond the Human Genome.

AU Ezzell, Carol

SO Scientific American, (July, 2000) Vol. 283, No. 1, pp. 64-69. print.
ISSN: 0036-8733.

DT Article

LA English

SL English

CC Genetics and Cytogenetics - General *03502

Genetics and Cytogenetics - Human *03508

Biochemical Studies - Nucleic Acids, Purines and Pyrimidines *10062

Biochemical Studies - Proteins, Peptides and Amino Acids *10064

IT Major Concepts

Molecular Genetics (Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics)

IT Chemicals & Biochemicals

protein: expression, identification

IT Methods & Equipment

DNA sequencing: sequencing method, sequencing techniques;

GeneChip System: equipment; protein chip: equipment

IT Miscellaneous Descriptors

Human Genome Project

CO **Affymetrix: company/organization;** Celera Genomics:

company/organization; CIPHERGEN Biosystems: company/organization; Human

Genome Sciences: company/organization; National Cancer Institute:

company/organization; National Institute of Health: company/organization

ORGN Super Taxa

Hominidae: Primates, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia

ORGN Organism Name

human (Hominidae)

ORGN Organism Superterms

Animals; Chordates; Humans; Mammals; Primates; Vertebrates

L38 ANSWER 2 OF 24 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS

AN 2001:28219 BIOSIS

DN PREV200100028219

TI Identification of IEX-1, a mechanically induced apoptosis regulatory gene,
in cardiac myocytes through DNA microarray technology.AU De Keulenaer, Gilles W. (1); Landschulz, Katherine T.; Turi, Thomas G.;
Thompson, John F.; Dang, Quynh; Lee, Richard T.

CS (1) Brigham and Women's Hosp, Boston, MA USA

SO Circulation, (October 31, 2000) Vol. 102, No. 18 Supplement, pp. II.213.
print.Meeting Info.: Abstracts from Scientific Sessions 2000 New Orleans,
Louisiana, USA November 12-15, 2000

ISSN: 0009-7322.

DT Conference

LA English

SL English

CC Genetics and Cytogenetics - General *03502

General Biology - Symposia, Transactions and Proceedings of Conferences,

Congresses, Review Annuals *00520
Cytology and Cytochemistry - Animal *02506
Genetics and Cytogenetics - Animal *03506
Biochemical Studies - Nucleic Acids, Purines and Pyrimidines *10062
Cardiovascular System - Physiology and Biochemistry *14504
Muscle - Physiology and Biochemistry *17504

IT Major Concepts
Molecular Genetics (Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics);
Cardiovascular System (Transport and Circulation)

IT Parts, Structures, & Systems of Organisms
cardiac myocytes: circulatory system, cultured, muscular system; left
ventricle: circulatory system; right ventricle: circulatory system

IT Chemicals & Biochemicals
IEX-2 mRNA: expression

IT Methods & Equipment
Affymetrix GeneChip System: equipment; DNA
microarray: analytical method; Northern blot: Recombinant DNA
Technology, analytical method, detection/labeling techniques, gene
mapping, molecular probe techniques

IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
apoptosis; biomechanical stress; Meeting Abstract

ORGN Super Taxa
Muridae: Rodentia, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia

ORGN Organism Name
rat (Muridae)

ORGN Organism Superterms
Animals; Chordates; Mammals; Nonhuman Mammals; Nonhuman Vertebrates;
Rodents; Vertebrates

L38 ANSWER_3 OF 24 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
AN 2000:538836 BIOSIS
DN PREV200000538836
TI Cancer research applications using **Affymetrix** high density
genechip probe arrays.
AU Haase, B. (1)
CS (1) **Affymetrix** UK Ltd., Oxon UK
SO Tumor Biology, (September, 2000) Vol. 21, No. Supplement 1, pp. 3. print.
Meeting Info.: 28th Meeting of the International Society for
Oncodevelopmental Biology and Medicine Munich, Germany September 08-13,
2000
ISSN: 1010-4283.

DT Conference
LA English
SL English

CC Biochemical Studies - Nucleic Acids, Purines and Pyrimidines *10062
Blood, Blood-Forming Organs and Body Fluids - Blood, Lymphatic and
Reticuloendothelial Pathologies *15006
Neoplasms and Neoplastic Agents - Pathology; Clinical Aspects; Systemic
Effects *24004
Neoplasms and Neoplastic Agents - Blood and Reticuloendothelial Neoplasms
*24010
General Biology - Symposia, Transactions and Proceedings of Conferences,
Congresses, Review Annuals *00520

IT Major Concepts
Oncology (Human Medicine, Medical Sciences); Methods and Techniques

IT Diseases
acute leukemia: blood and lymphatic disease, neoplastic disease;
cancer: classification, neoplastic disease

IT Chemicals & Biochemicals
DNA: sequences, variations; RNA: variations; gene: expression-
monitoring, function, regulation

IT Alternate Indexing
Leukemia (MeSH); Neoplasms (MeSH)

IT Methods & Equipment
Affymetrix high density **genechip** probe: laboratory
equipment

IT Miscellaneous Descriptors

cancer research: applications; Meeting Abstract; Meeting Poster

ORGN Super Taxa

Hominidae: Primates, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia

ORGN Organism Name

human (Hominidae): patient

ORGN Organism Superterms

Animals; Chordates; Humans; Mammals; Primates; Vertebrates

L38 ANSWER 4 OF 24 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS

AN 2000:524857 BIOSIS

DN PREV200000524857

TI Differential gene expression profiles due to lithium and bipolar disorder.

AU Ebstein, R. P. (1); Horn-Saban, S.; Nemanov, L. (1); Shamir, A.; Belmaker, R. H.; Agam, G.

CS (1) Herzog Hospital, Jerusalem, 9135 Israel

SO American Journal of Medical Genetics, (August 7, 2000) Vol. 96, No. 4, pp. 482. print.

Meeting Info.: Eighth World Congress on Psychiatric Genetics Versailles, France August 27-31, 2000 International Society of Psychiatric Genetics . ISSN: 0148-7299.

DT Conference

LA English

SL English

CC Pharmacology - Psychopharmacology *22026

General Biology - Symposia, Transactions and Proceedings of Conferences, Congresses, Review Annuals *00520

Genetics and Cytogenetics - General *03502

Genetics and Cytogenetics - Human *03508

Behavioral Biology - General and Comparative Behavior *07002

Behavioral Biology - Human Behavior *07004

Biochemical Studies - Nucleic Acids, Purines and Pyrimidines *10062

Biochemical Studies - Minerals *10069

Pathology, General and Miscellaneous - Therapy *12512

Psychiatry - Psychopathology; Psychodynamics and Therapy *21002

Pharmacology - General *22002

Pharmacology - Clinical Pharmacology *22005

IT Major Concepts

Behavior; Molecular Genetics (Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics); Pharmacology

IT Diseases

bipolar disorder: behavioral and mental disorders

IT Chemicals & Biochemicals

lithium: antipsychotic - drug; messenger RNA: expression

IT Alternate Indexing

Bipolar Disorder (MeSH)

IT Methods & Equipment

Affymetrix GeneChip probe array: genetic analytical method

IT Miscellaneous Descriptors

Meeting Abstract

ORGN Super Taxa

Hominidae: Primates, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia

ORGN Organism Name

human (Hominidae): patient

ORGN Organism Superterms

Animals; Chordates; Humans; Mammals; Primates; Vertebrates

RN 7439-93-2 (LITHIUM)

L38 ANSWER 5 OF 24 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS

AN 2000:524837 BIOSIS

DN PREV200000524837

TI Evaluation of the performance of a p53 sequencing microarray chip using 140 previously sequenced bladder tumor samples.

AU Wikman, Friedrik P.; Lu, Ming-Lan; Thykjaer, Thomas; Olesen, Sanne H.; Andersen, Lars D.; Cordon-Cardo, Carlos; Orntoft, Torben F. (1)

CS (1) Department of Clinical Biochemistry, Skejby Sygehus,
 SO Brendstrupgaardsvej, 8200, Aarhus N Denmark
 Clinical Chemistry, (October, 2000) Vol. 46, No. 10, pp. 1555-1561. print.
 ISSN: 0009-9147.

DT Article
 LA English
 SL English

AB Background: Testing for mutations of the TP53 gene in tumors is a valuable predictor for disease outcome in certain cancers, but the time and cost of conventional sequencing limit its use. The present study compares traditional sequencing with the much faster microarray sequencing on a commercially available chip and describes a method to increase the specificity of the chip. Methods: DNA from 140 human bladder tumors was extracted and subjected to a multiplex-PCR before loading onto the p53 **GeneChip** from **Affymetrix**. The same samples were previously sequenced by manual dideoxy sequencing. In addition, two cell lines with two different homozygous mutations at the TP53 gene locus were analyzed. Results: Of 1464 gene chip positions, each of which corresponded to an analyzed nucleotide in the sequence, 251 had background signals that were not attributable to mutations, causing the specificity of mutation calling without mathematical correction to be low. This problem was solved by regarding each chip position as a separate entity with its own noise and threshold characteristics. The use of background plus 2 SD as the cutoff improved the specificity from 0.34 to 0.86 at the cost of a reduced sensitivity, from 0.92 to 0.84, leading to a much better concordance (92%) with results obtained by traditional sequencing. The chip method detected as little as 1% mutated DNA. Conclusions: Microarray-based sequencing is a novel option to assess TP53 mutations, representing a fast and inexpensive method compared with conventional sequencing.

CC Genetics and Cytogenetics - Human *03508
 General Biology - Information, Documentation, Retrieval and Computer Applications *00530
 Genetics and Cytogenetics - General *03502
 Urinary System and External Secretions - Pathology *15506
 Neoplasms and Neoplastic Agents - Pathology; Clinical Aspects; Systemic Effects *24004

IT Major Concepts
 Molecular Genetics (Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics); Computer Applications (Computational Biology); Urology (Human Medicine, Medical Sciences)

IT Diseases
 bladder tumor: neoplastic disease, urologic disease

IT Chemicals & Biochemicals
 human TP53 gene (Hominidae): mutations

IT Alternate Indexing
 Bladder Neoplasms (MeSH)

IT Methods & Equipment
 microarray sequencing: sequencing method; p53 **GeneChip**: **Affymetrix**; p53 sequencing microarray chip

ORGN Super Taxa
 Hominidae: Primates, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia

ORGN Organism Name
 human (Hominidae)

ORGN Organism Superterms
 Animals; Chordates; Humans; Mammals; Primates; Vertebrates

L38 ANSWER 6 OF 24 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
 AN 2000:452586 BIOSIS
 DN PREV200000452586
 TI From DNA biosensors to gene chips.
 AU Wang, Joseph (1)
 CS (1) Department of Chemistry and Biochemistry, New Mexico State University,
 Las Cruces, NM, 88003 USA
 SO Nucleic Acids Research, (August 15, 2000) Vol. 28, No. 16, pp. 3011-3016.
 print.
 ISSN: 0305-1048.

DT Article
LA English
SL English
AB Wide-scale DNA testing requires the development of small, fast and easy-to-use devices. This article describes the preparation, operation and applications of biosensors and gene chips, which provide fast, sensitive and selective detection of DNA hybridization. Various new strategies for DNA biosensors and gene chips are examined, along with recent trends and future directions. The integration of hybridization detection schemes with the sample preparation process in a 'Lab-on-a-Chip' format is also covered. While the use of DNA biosensors and gene chips is at an early stage, such devices are expected to have an enormous effect on future DNA diagnostics.

CC Genetics and Cytogenetics - General *03502
Biochemical Studies - Nucleic Acids, Purines and Pyrimidines *10062

IT Major Concepts
Molecular Genetics (Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics); Methods and Techniques

IT Chemicals & Biochemicals
DNA

IT Methods & Equipment
Affymetrix GeneChip: Affymetrix, equipment; DNA biosensor: equipment; DNA hybridization: detection method, detection/labeling techniques; microarray analysis: genetic analysis, genetic method

IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
gene chips

L38 ANSWER 7 OF 24 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
AN 2000:445476 BIOSIS
DN PREV200000445476
TI Direct comparison of **GeneChip** and SAGE on the quantitative accuracy in transcript profiling analysis.

AU Ishii, Masami; Hashimoto, Shin-ichi; Tsutsumi, Shuichi; Wada, Yoichiro; Matsushima, Kouji; Kodama, Tatsuhiko; Aburatani, Hiroyuki (1)

CS (1) RCAST No. 20, University of Tokyo, 4-6-1 Komaba Meguro-ku, Tokyo, 153-8904 Japan

SO Genomics, (September 1, 2000) Vol. 68, No. 2, pp. 136-143. print.
ISSN: 0888-7543.

DT Article
LA English
SL English
AB Among the high-throughput, comprehensive technological methods used to analyze transcript expression levels, array-based hybridization and serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE) are currently the most common approaches. To compare the quantitative accuracy of oligonucleotide array and SAGE, both methods were carried out on identical RNA specimens prepared from human blood monocytes and granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor (GM-CSF)-induced macrophages. For SAGE analysis, 57,560 and 57,463 tags were obtained from monocytes and macrophages, respectively, resulting in approximately 28,000 different tags, while oligo array hybridization was performed with **GeneChip (Affymetrix)**, which represents approximately 6000 transcripts. These two methods correlated quite well in both absolute expression analyses and comparative analyses during differentiation. The correlation was better for genes with higher expression levels and greater changes in expression. This finding suggests that **GeneChip** technology is reasonably reliable for quantitative analysis of expression profiling and would be appropriate as a common platform upon which to build a gene expression database.

CC Immunology and Immunochemistry - General; Methods *34502
Cytology and Cytochemistry - Animal *02506
Cytology and Cytochemistry - Human *02508
Genetics and Cytogenetics - General *03502
Genetics and Cytogenetics - Human *03508
Biochemical Studies - Nucleic Acids, Purines and Pyrimidines *10062

Biochemical Studies - Proteins, Peptides and Amino Acids *10064
Blood, Blood-Forming Organs and Body Fluids - Blood and Lymph Studies
*15002
Blood, Blood-Forming Organs and Body Fluids - Blood Cell Studies *15004
Endocrine System - General *17002

IT Major Concepts
Molecular Genetics (Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics); Methods and
Techniques

IT Parts, Structures, & Systems of Organisms
macrophages: blood and lymphatics, immune system; monocytes: blood and
lymphatics, immune system

IT Chemicals & Biochemicals
RNA; granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor

IT Methods & Equipment
GeneChip: analytical method; oligonucleotide array:
analytical method; serial analysis of gene expression: analytical
method; transcript profiling analysis: analytical method

ORGN Super Taxa
Hominidae: Primates, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia

ORGN Organism Name
human (Hominidae)

ORGN Organism Superterms
Animals; Chordates; Humans; Mammals; Primates; Vertebrates

RN 83869-56-1 (GRANULOCYTE-MACROPHAGE COLONY-STIMULATING FACTOR)

L38 ANSWER 8 OF 24 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
AN 2000:442717 BIOSIS
DN PREV200000442717
TI The effect of high-glucose on total gene expression in human islets
measured by **Affymetrix** GeneChipTM arrays.
AU Johnson, J. D. (1); Palma, J. F.; Moldover, B.; Guo, J.; Korbitt, G.;
Blume, J.
CS (1) Dept. of Genomics, Metabolex, Inc., 3876 Bay Center Place, Hayward,
CA, 94545 USA
SO Diabetologia, (August, 2000) Vol. 43, No. Supplement 1, pp. A57. print.
Meeting Info.: 36th Annual Meeting of the European Association for the
Study of Diabetes Jerusalem, Israel September 17-21, 2000 European
Association for the Study of Diabetes
. ISSN: 0012-186X.
DT Conference
LA English
SL English
CC Genetics and Cytogenetics - Human *03508
General Biology - Symposia, Transactions and Proceedings of Conferences,
Congresses, Review Annuals *00520
Biochemical Studies - Carbohydrates *10068
Enzymes - General and Comparative Studies; Coenzymes *10802
Metabolism - General Metabolism; Metabolic Pathways *13002
Endocrine System - General *17002

IT Major Concepts
Medical Genetics (Allied Medical Sciences); Equipment, Apparatus,
Devices and Instrumentation; Clinical Endocrinology (Human Medicine,
Medical Sciences); Metabolism

IT Parts, Structures, & Systems of Organisms
complex nutritional conditions: endocrine system

IT Chemicals & Biochemicals
glucose; insulin messenger RNA; islet-amyloid polypeptide;
islet-amyloid propeptide messenger RNA; pancreatic islet genes:
expression; prohormone convertase; prohormone convertase messenger RNA;
proinsulin convertase; proinsulin convertase messenger RNA; islet
amyloid polypeptide gene (Hominidae): expression; prohormone convertase
gene (Hominidae): expression; proinsulin convertase gene (Hominidae):
expression

IT Methods & Equipment
Affymetrix GeneChip arrays: medical equipment

IT Miscellaneous Descriptors

Meeting Abstract

ORGN Super Taxa

Hominidae: Primates, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia

ORGN Organism Name

human (Hominidae): patient

ORGN Organism Superterms

Animals; Chordates; Humans; Mammals; Primates; Vertebrates

RN 50-99-7Q (GLUCOSE)

58367-01-4Q (GLUCOSE)

106602-62-4 (ISLET-AMYLOID POLYPEPTIDE)

99676-46-7 (PROHORMONE CONVERTASE)

L38 ANSWER 9 OF 24 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS

AN 2000:439654 BIOSIS

DN PREV200000439654

TI From genome-wide expression analysis in cancer to novel targets for antibody therapeutics.

AU Murray, Richard

SO Acta Haematologica (Basel), (July, 2000) Vol. 103, No. Supplement 1, pp. 90. print.

Meeting Info.: 13th Symposium on Molecular Biology of Hematopoiesis and Treatment of Leukemia and Cancer New York, NY, USA July 14-18, 2000

ISSN: 0001-5792.

DT Conference

LA English

SL English

CC Immunology and Immunochemistry - General; Methods *34502

General Biology - Symposia, Transactions and Proceedings of Conferences, Congresses, Review Annuals *00520

Genetics and Cytogenetics - General *03502

Genetics and Cytogenetics - Human *03508

Biochemical Studies - Nucleic Acids, Purines and Pyrimidines *10062

Reproductive System - Pathology *16506

Neoplasms and Neoplastic Agents - Pathology; Clinical Aspects; Systemic Effects *24004

IT Major Concepts

Molecular Genetics (Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics); Methods and Techniques; Tumor Biology

IT Diseases

breast cancer: neoplastic disease, reproductive system disease/female

IT Chemicals & Biochemicals

antibodies: therapeutic

IT Alternate Indexing

Breast Neoplasms (MeSH)

IT Methods & Equipment

Affymetrix GeneChip microarray: analytical method;

gene cloning: cloning method; genome-wide expression analysis:

analytical method; in situ hybridization: analytical method; tumor

tissue assay: analytical method

IT Miscellaneous Descriptors

gene expression database; Meeting Abstract

ORGN Super Taxa

Hominidae: Primates, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia

ORGN Organism Name

human (Hominidae)

ORGN Organism Superterms

Animals; Chordates; Humans; Mammals; Primates; Vertebrates

L38 ANSWER 10 OF 24 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS

AN 2000:421424 BIOSIS

DN PREV200000421424

TI Comparative evaluation of three human immunodeficiency virus genotyping systems: The HIV-GenotypR method, the HIV PRT **GeneChip** assay, and the HIV-1 RT Line Probe Assay.

AU Wilson, John W. (1); Bean, Pamela; Robins, Terry; Graziano, Frank; Persing, David H.

CS (1) Division of Infectious Diseases, Mayo Clinic, 200 First St., SW,
Rochester, MN, 55905 USA

SO Journal of Clinical Microbiology, (August, 2000) Vol. 38, No. 8, pp.
3022-3028. print.
ISSN: 0095-1137.

DT Article

LA English

SL English

AB Evaluation of drug resistance by human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)
genotyping has proven to be useful for the selection of drug combinations
with maximum antiretroviral activity. We compared three genotyping methods
for identification of mutations known to confer drug resistance in the
reverse transcriptase (RT) and protease genes of HIV type 1 (HIV-1). The
HIV-GenotypR method (GenotypR; Specialty Laboratories, Inc., Santa Monica,
Calif.) with the ABI 377 DNA sequencer (Applied Biosystems Inc.), the HIV
PRT **GeneChip** assay (**GeneChip**; **Affymetrix**,
Santa Clara, Calif.), and the HIV-1 RT Line Probe Assay (LiPA;
Innogenetics, Alpharetta, Ga.) were used to genotype plasma samples from
HIV-infected patients attending the University of Wisconsin Hospitals and
Clinics and the Mayo Clinic. At the time of analysis, patients were
failing combination therapy (n = 18) or were treatment naive (n = 6).
Forty codons of the RT and protease genes were analyzed by GenotypR and
GeneChip for resistance-associated mutations. LiPA analyzed seven
RT codons for mutations. Each sample was genotyped by all three assays,
and each assay was subjected to pairwise comparisons. At least 92% of the
codons tested (by the three assays) in paired comparisons were concordant.
GenotypR and **GeneChip** demonstrated 96.6% concordance over the 40
codons tested. GenotypR identified slightly more mutations than
GeneChip and LiPA; **GeneChip** identified all primary
mutations that corresponded to failing treatment regimens. Each assay
identified at least 84% of the mutations identified by the other assays.
Mutations that were discordant between the assays mainly comprised
secondary mutations and natural polymorphisms. The assays had better
concordance for mutations that corresponded to current failing regimens,
present in the more predominant viral quasispecies. In the treatment-naïve
patients, GenotypR, **GeneChip**, and LiPA mainly identified
wild-type virus. Only the LiPA identified K70R, a possible transmitted
zidovudine resistance mutation, in the RT gene of a treatment-naïve
patient. We conclude that although discrepancies in results exist between
assays, each assay showed a similar capacity to identify potentially
clinically relevant mutations related to patient treatment regimens.

CC Genetics and Cytogenetics - Human *03508
Genetics and Cytogenetics - General *03502
Pathology, General and Miscellaneous - Therapy *12512
Pharmacology - General *22002
Pharmacology - Clinical Pharmacology *22005
Genetics of Bacteria and Viruses *31500
Virology - Animal Host Viruses *33506
Immunology and Immunochemistry - Immunopathology, Tissue Immunology
*34508
Medical and Clinical Microbiology - Virology *36006

BC Retroviridae 02623

IT Major Concepts
Genetics; Infection; Methods and Techniques; Pharmacology

IT Diseases
human immunodeficiency virus infection [HIV infection]: immune system
disease, viral disease

IT Alternate Indexing
HIV Infections (MeSH)

IT Methods & Equipment
HIV PRT **GeneChip** assay: genetic method, identification
method; HIV-1 RT Line Probe assay: genetic method, identification
method; HIV-GenotypR method: genetic method, identification method

ORGN Super Taxa
Hominidae: Primates, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia;
Retroviridae: Animal Viruses, Viruses, Microorganisms

ORGN Organism Name
human (Hominidae): patient; human immunodeficiency virus [HIV]
(Retroviridae): pathogen

ORGN Organism Superterms
Animal Viruses; Animals; Chordates; Humans; Mammals; Microorganisms;
Primates; Vertebrates; Viruses

L38 ANSWER 11 OF 24 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
AN 2000:337293 BIOSIS
DN PREV200000337293
TI Technical assessment of the **Affymetrix** yeast expression
GeneChip YE6100 platform in a heterologous model of genes that
confer resistance to antimalarial drugs in yeast.
AU Nau, Martin E.; Emerson, Lyndal R.; Martin, Rodger K.; Kyle, Dennis E.;
Wirth, Dyann F.; Vahey, Maryanne (1)
CS (1) Gene Array Laboratory, Walter Reed Army Institute of Research, 1600
East Gude Dr., Rockville, MD, 20850 USA
SO Journal of Clinical Microbiology, (May, 2000) Vol. 38, No. 5, pp.
1901-1908. print.
ISSN: 0095-1137.
DT Article
LA English
SL English
AB The advent of high-density gene array technology has revolutionized
approaches to drug design, development, and characterization. At the
laboratory level, the efficient, consistent, and dependable exploitation
of this complex technology requires the stringent standardization of
protocols and data analysis platforms. The **Affymetrix** YE6100
expression **GeneChip** platform was evaluated for its performance
in the analysis of both global (6,000 yeast genes) and targeted (three
pleiotropic multidrug resistance genes of the ATP binding cassette
transporter family) gene expression in a heterologous yeast model system
in the presence and absence of the antimalarial drug chloroquine. Critical
to the generation of consistent data from this platform are issues
involving the preparation of the specimen, use of appropriate controls,
accurate assessment of experiment variance, strict adherence to optimized
enzymatic and hybridization protocols, and use of sophisticated
bioinformatics tools for data analysis.

CC Genetics and Cytogenetics - Plant *03504
Biochemical Studies - General *10060
Biophysics - General Biophysical Studies *10502
Medical and Clinical Microbiology - Mycology *36008
Chemotherapy - Antiparasitic Agents *38510

IT Major Concepts
Genetics; Methods and Techniques; Pharmacology
IT Chemicals & Biochemicals
chloroquine: antiparasitic - drug
IT Methods & Equipment
Affymetrix Yeast Expression **GeneChip** YE6100
Platform: analytical method, genetic method, technical assessment

ORGN Super Taxa
Ascomycetes: Fungi, Plantae

ORGN Organism Name
Saccharomyces cerevisiae (Ascomycetes): pathogen

ORGN Organism Superterms
Fungi; Microorganisms; Nonvascular Plants; Plants

RN 54-05-7 (CHLOROQUINE)

L38 ANSWER 12 OF 24 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
AN 2000:243314 BIOSIS
DN PREV200000243314
TI Using **Genechip** technology to examine global gene expression in
human disease.
AU Harrington, Christina A. (1); Dieckgraefe, Brian
CS (1) **Affymetrix**, Inc., Santa Clara, CA USA
SO Pfluegers Archiv European Journal of Physiology, (2000) Vol. 439, No. 3

Suppl., pp. R68.

Meeting Info.: 1998 Life Sciences Conference: Signalling Concepts in Life Sciences. Godz Martuljek, Slovenia September 19-24, 1998

ISSN: 0031-6768.

DT Conference
 LA English
 SL English
 CC Genetics and Cytogenetics - Human *03508
 Biochemical Studies - General *10060
 Biophysics - General Biophysical Studies *10502
 Pathology, General and Miscellaneous - Inflammation and Inflammatory Disease *12508
 Metabolism - General Metabolism; Metabolic Pathways *13002
 Digestive System - General; Methods *14001
 Pathology, General and Miscellaneous - Therapy *12512
 Pathology, General and Miscellaneous - Diagnostic *12504
 General Biology - Symposia, Transactions and Proceedings of Conferences, Congresses, Review Annuals *00520
 IT Major Concepts
 Genetics; Gastroenterology (Human Medicine, Medical Sciences); Methods and Techniques
 IT Diseases
 Crohn's disease: digestive system disease, immune system disease; inflammatory bowel disease: digestive system disease; ulcerative colitis: digestive system disease
 IT Chemicals & Biochemicals
 RNA; mRNA [messenger RNA]
 IT Alternate Indexing
 Crohn Disease (MeSH); Inflammatory Bowel Diseases (MeSH); Colitis, Ulcerative (MeSH)
 IT Methods & Equipment
 Genechip expression analysis: genetic method
 IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
 gene expression; Meeting Abstract
 ORGN Super Taxa
 Hominidae: Primates, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia
 ORGN Organism Name
 human (Hominidae): patient
 ORGN Organism Superterms
 Animals; Chordates; Humans; Mammals; Primates; Vertebrates

L38 ANSWER 13 OF 24 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
 AN 2000:234176 BIOSIS
 DN PREV200000234176
 TI Monitoring of expression of genes using high-density oligonucleotide DNA array (GeneChipTM, **Affymetrix**) during ischemia-reperfusion in mouse hippocampus.
 AU Nagata, Toshihito (1); Asai, Satoshi (1); Takahashi, Yasuo (1); Zhao, Heng (1); Ishikawa, Koichi (1)
 CS (1) Department of Pharmacology, Nihon University, School of Medicine, 30 Oyaguchi Kami-machi, Itabashi-ku, Tokyo, 173-0032 Japan
 SO Japanese Journal of Pharmacology, (2000) Vol. 82, No. Suppl. 1, pp. 106P.
 Meeting Info.: 73rd Annual Meeting of the Japanese Pharmacological Society. Yokohama, Japan March 23-25, 2000
 ISSN: 0021-5198.
 DT Conference
 LA English
 SL English
 CC Genetics and Cytogenetics - Animal *03506
 Cardiovascular System - Blood Vessel Pathology *14508
 Nervous System - Physiology and Biochemistry *20504
 Pharmacology - General *22002
 General Biology - Symposia, Transactions and Proceedings of Conferences, Congresses, Review Annuals *00520
 IT Major Concepts
 Genetics; Methods and Techniques; Nervous System (Neural Coordination);

Pharmacology

~~IT~~ Parts, Structures, & Systems of Organisms
hippocampus: nervous system; neuronal cells: nervous system

IT Diseases
ischemia-reperfusion: vascular disease

IT Alternate Indexing
Reperfusion Injury (MeSH)

IT Methods & Equipment
high-density oligonucleotide DNA array [**Affymetrix**,
GeneChip]: analytical method

IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
gene expression monitoring; Meeting Abstract

ORGN Super Taxa
Muridae: Rodentia, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia

ORGN Organism Name
mouse (Muridae)

ORGN Organism Superterms
Animals; Chordates; Mammals; Nonhuman Mammals; Nonhuman Vertebrates;
Rodents; Vertebrates

L38 ANSWER 14 OF 24 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
AN 2000:148106 BIOSIS
DN PREV200000148106
TI Use of **GeneChip**(R) microarrays to identify the spectrum of
transcriptional changes associated with differentiation of a neural cell
line.
AU Harrington, C. A. (1); Venkatapathy, S. (1); Wood, I.; Buckley, N.
CS (1) **Affymetrix**, Inc., Santa Clara, CA, 95051 USA
SO Society for Neuroscience Abstracts., (1999) Vol. 25, No. 1-2, pp. 2042.
Meeting Info.: 29th Annual Meeting of the Society for Neuroscience. Miami
Beach, Florida, USA October 23-28, 1999 Society for Neuroscience
. ISSN: 0190-5295.
DT Conference
LA English
SL English
CC Nervous System - General; Methods *20501
Cytology and Cytochemistry - Human *02508
Genetics and Cytogenetics - Human *03508
Developmental Biology - Embryology - General and Descriptive *25502
General Biology - Symposia, Transactions and Proceedings of Conferences,
Congresses, Review Annuals *00520
BC Hominidae 86215
IT Major Concepts
Molecular Genetics (Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics); Methods and
Techniques; Nervous System (Neural Coordination)
IT Chemicals & Biochemicals
neural-specific marker genes: expression
IT Methods & Equipment
GeneChip microarrays: analytical method, genetic method
IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
gene expression; neuronal differentiation; Meeting Abstract
ORGN Super Taxa
Hominidae: Primates, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia
ORGN Organism Name
NBOK-1 cell line (Hominidae): neuroblastoma cell; human (Hominidae)
ORGN Organism Superterms
Animals; Chordates; Humans; Mammals; Primates; Vertebrates

L38 ANSWER 15 OF 24 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
AN 2000:146019 BIOSIS
DN PREV200000146019
TI Developmental profiling of hippocampal gene expression using the
GeneChipTM technology.
AU Cao, Y. (1); Mody, M.; Shimizu, E.; Lockhart, D. J. (1); Tsien, J. Z.
CS (1) **Affymetrix** Inc., 3380 Central Expressway, Santa Clara, CA,
95051 USA

SO Society for Neuroscience Abstracts., (1999) Vol. 25, No. 1-2, pp. 1305.
Meeting Info.: 29th Annual Meeting of the Society for Neuroscience. Miami
Beach, Florida, USA October 23-28, 1999 Society for Neuroscience
. ISSN: 0190-5295.

DT Conference

LA English

SL English

CC Nervous System - General; Methods *20501
Genetics and Cytogenetics - Animal *03506
Biochemical Studies - General *10060
Toxicology - Foods, Food Residues, Additives and Preservatives *22502
General Biology - Symposia, Transactions and Proceedings of Conferences,
Congresses, Review Annuals *00520

BC Muridae 86375

IT Major Concepts
Molecular Genetics (Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics);
Development; Nervous System (Neural Coordination)

IT Parts, Structures, & Systems of Organisms
hippocampus: development, nervous system

IT Chemicals & Biochemicals
mouse gene: expression, hippocampus

IT Methods & Equipment
GeneChip technology: equipment; high-density oligonucleotide
array: biochemical method

IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
Meeting Abstract

ORGN Super Taxa
Muridae: Rodentia, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia

ORGN Organism Name
mouse (Muridae): embryo, fetus, neonate

ORGN Organism Superterms
Animals; Chordates; Mammals; Nonhuman Mammals; Nonhuman Vertebrates;
Rodents; Vertebrates

L38 ANSWER 16 OF 24 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS

AN 2000:14670 BIOSIS

DN PREV200000014670

TI Microarray analysis of gene expression and proteomics in severe pulmonary
hypertension and normal human lung.

AU Geraci, Mark W. (1); Gao, Bifeng (1); Moore, Mark D. (1); Lepley, Robert
A.; Tuder, Rubin M.; Voelkel, Norbert F.

CS (1) Univ of Colorado Health Scis Ctr, Denver, CO USA

SO Circulation, (Nov. 2, 1999) Vol. 110, No. 18 SUPPL., pp. I.241.
Meeting Info.: 72nd Scientific Sessions of the American Heart Association
Atlanta, Georgia, USA November 7-10, 1999
ISSN: 0009-7322.

DT Conference

LA English

CC Genetics and Cytogenetics - Human *03508
Biochemical Studies - General *10060
Cardiovascular System - General; Methods *14501
General Biology - Symposia, Transactions and Proceedings of Conferences,
Congresses, Review Annuals *00520

IT Major Concepts
Molecular Genetics (Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics);
Cardiovascular System (Transport and Circulation)

IT Parts, Structures, & Systems of Organisms
lung: respiratory system

IT Diseases
pulmonary hypertension: vascular disease

IT Alternate Indexing
Hypertension, Pulmonary (MeSH)

IT Methods & Equipment
Affymetrix GeneChip: laboratory equipment; PAGE
[polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis]: analytical method; microassay
analysis: analytical method

IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
gene expression; proteomics; Meeting Abstract
ORGN Super Taxa
Hominidae: Primates, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia
ORGN Organism Name
human (Hominidae): patient
ORGN Organism Superterms
Animals; Chordates; Humans; Mammals; Primates; Vertebrates

L38 ANSWER 17 OF 24 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
AN 1999:483186 BIOSIS
DN PREV199900483186
TI High-density nucleoside analog probe arrays for enhanced hybridization.
AU Fidanza, Jacqueline A. (1); McGall, Glenn H.
CS (1) **Affymetrix**, Inc., 3380 Central Expressway, Santa Clara, CA
USA
SO Nucleosides & Nucleotides, (June July, 1999) Vol. 18, No. 6-7, pp.
1293-1295.
ISSN: 0732-8311.
DT Article
LA English
SL English
AB DNA probe arrays were synthesized with analogs of 2,6-diaminopurine and
2'-O-methyl-thymidine in place of A and T. AT-rich **GeneChip**(R)
test arrays containing 14-mer or 20-mer analog probes improved
hybridization to fluorescently-labeled RNA sequences under stringent
conditions.
CC Genetics and Cytogenetics - General *03502
Biochemical Methods - General *10050
Biochemical Studies - General *10060
Biophysics - Molecular Properties and Macromolecules *10506
Genetics of Bacteria and Viruses *31500
Virology - Animal Host Viruses *33506
BC Retroviridae 02623
IT Major Concepts
Methods and Techniques; Molecular Genetics (Biochemistry and Molecular
Biophysics)
IT Chemicals & Biochemicals
DNA: probe, synthesis; RNA: hybridization; 2,6-diaminopurine;
2'-O-methyl-thymidine
IT Methods & Equipment
GeneChip test array: analytical method
IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
DNA analog probe array: synthesis
ORGN Super Taxa
Retroviridae: Animal Viruses, Viruses, Microorganisms
ORGN Organism Name
HIV [human immunodeficiency virus] (Retroviridae)
ORGN Organism Superterms
Animal Viruses; Microorganisms; Viruses
RN 1904-98-9 (2,6-DIAMINOPURINE)

L38 ANSWER 18 OF 24 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
AN 1999:413948 BIOSIS
DN PREV199900413948
TI Performance of the **Affymetrix GeneChip** HIV PRT 440
platform for antiretroviral drug resistance genotyping of human
immunodeficiency virus type 1 clades and viral isolates with length
polymorphisms.
AU Vahey, Maryanne (1); Nau, Martin E.; Barrick, Sandra; Cooley, John D.;
Sawyer, Robert; Sleeker, Alex A.; Vickerman, Peter; Bloor, Stuart; Larder,
Brendan; Michael, Nelson L.; Wegner, Scott A.
CS (1) Division of Retrovirology, Walter Reed Army Institute of Research,
1600 E. Gude Dr., Rockville, MD, 20850 USA
SO Journal of Clinical Microbiology, (Aug., 1999) Vol. 37, No. 8, pp.
2533-2537.

ISSN: 0095-1137.

DT Article
 LA English
 SL English
 AB The performance of a silica chip-based resequencing method, the **Affymetrix** HIV PRT 440 assay (hereafter referred to as the **Affymetrix** assay), was evaluated on a panel of well-characterized nonclade B viral isolates and on isolates exhibiting length polymorphisms. Sequencing of human immunodeficiency virus type 1 (HIV-1) pol cDNAs from clades A, C, D, E, and F resulted in clade-specific regions of base-calling ambiguities in regions not known to be associated with resistance polymorphisms, as well as a small number of spurious resistance polymorphisms. The **Affymetrix** assay failed to detect the presence of additional serine codons distal to reverse transcriptase (RT) codon 68 that are associated with multinucleoside RT inhibitor resistance. The increasing prevalence of non-clade B HIV-1 strains in the United States and Europe and the identification of clinically relevant pol gene length polymorphisms will impact the generalizability of the **Affymetrix** assay, emphasizing the need to accommodate this expanding pool of pol genotypes in future assay versions.

CC Genetics of Bacteria and Viruses *31500
 Clinical Biochemistry; General Methods and Applications *10006
 Biochemical Studies - General *10060
 Medical and Clinical Microbiology - Virology *36006
 Virology - General; Methods *33502
 Enzymes - General and Comparative Studies; Coenzymes *10802

BC Retroviridae 02623
 Hominidae 86215

IT Major Concepts
 Clinical Chemistry (Allied Medical Sciences); Infection; Molecular Genetics (Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics)

IT Parts, Structures, & Systems of Organisms
 plasma: blood and lymphatics

IT Chemicals & Biochemicals
 pol cDNAs [polymerase complementary DNAs]; reverse transcriptase [RT]; human immunodeficiency virus type 1 pol gene (Retroviridae)

IT Methods & Equipment
Affymetrix GeneChip HIV PRT 440 Platform:
 diagnostic method, laboratory equipment, molecular genetic method, performance

IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
 antiretroviral drug resistance; length polymorphisms

GT Europe (Palearctic region); USA (North America, Nearctic region)

ORGN Super Taxa
 Hominidae: Primates, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia;
 Retroviridae: Animal Viruses, Viruses, Microorganisms

ORGN Organism Name
 human (Hominidae): host; human immunodeficiency virus type 1 [HIV-1] (Retroviridae): clade A, clade C, clade D, pathogen, clade F, clade E

ORGN Organism Superterms
 Animal Viruses; Animals; Chordates; Humans; Mammals; Microorganisms; Primates; Vertebrates; Viruses

L38 ANSWER 19 OF 24 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
 AN 1999:342377 BIOSIS
 DN PREV199900342377
 TI Novel strategy yields candidate Gsh-1 homeobox gene targets using hypothalamus progenitor cell lines.

AU Li, Hung (1); Schrick, Jeffrey J.; Fewell, Gwen D.; MacFarland, Kevin L.; Witte, David P.; Bodenmiller, Diane M.; Hsieh-Li, H.-M. (1); Su, C.-Y. (1); Potter, S. Steven

CS (1) Institute of Molecular Biology, Academia Sinica, Taipei, Taiwan, 11529 China

SO Developmental Biology, (July 1, 1999) Vol. 211, No. 1, pp. 64-76.
 ISSN: 0012-1606.

DT Article

LA English
SL English
AB We describe the successful application of a strategy that potentially provides for an efficient and universal screen for downstream gene targets. We used the promoter of the Gsh-1 homeobox gene to drive expression of the SV40 T-antigen gene in transgenic mice. We have previously shown that the Gsh-1 homeobox gene is expressed in discrete domains of the ganglionic eminences, diencephalon, and hindbrain during brain development. Gsh-1-SV40 T transgenic mice showed cellular hyperplasia in regions of the brain coincident with Gsh-1 expression. The Gsh-1-SV40 T transgene was introduced, by breeding, into Gsh-1 homozygous mutant mice, and Gsh-1 $-/-$ cell lines were made. Clonal cell lines were generated and analyzed by Northern blot hybridizations and **Affymetrix GeneChip** probe arrays to determine gene expression profiles. The results indicate that the cell lines remain representative of early developmental stages. Further, immunocytochemistry showed uniformly high levels of nestin expression, typical of central nervous system progenitor cells, and the absence of terminal differentiation markers of neuronal cells. One clonal cell line, No. 14, was then stably transfected with a tet-inducible Gsh-1 expression construct and subcloned. The starting clone 14, together with the uninduced and induced subclones, provided cell populations with varying levels of Gsh-1 expression. Differential display and **Affymetrix GeneChip** probe arrays were then used to identify transcript differences that represent candidate Gsh-1 target genes. Of particular interest, the *drm* and *gas1* genes, which repress cell proliferation, were observed to be activated in Gsh-1-expressing cells. These observations support models predicting that homeobox genes function in the regulation of cell proliferation.

CC Genetics and Cytogenetics - Animal *03506
Cytology and Cytochemistry - Animal *02506
Nervous System - General; Methods *20501
Developmental Biology - Embryology - General and Descriptive *25502

BC Muridae 86375

IT Major Concepts
Development; Molecular Genetics (Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics); Nervous System (Neural Coordination)

IT Parts, Structures, & Systems of Organisms
brain: development, nervous system; central nervous system: nervous system; diencephalon: nervous system; hindbrain: nervous system; hypothalamus: nervous system; progenitor cell: blood and lymphatics

IT Chemicals & Biochemicals
nestin; *drm* gene (Muridae); *gas 1* gene (Muridae); Gsh-1 gene (Muridae); SV40 T-antigen gene (Muridae)

IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
organogenesis

ORGN Super Taxa
Muridae: Rodentia, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia

ORGN Organism Name
mouse (Muridae): transgenic

ORGN Organism Superterms
Animals; Chordates; Mammals; Nonhuman Mammals; Nonhuman Vertebrates; Rodents; Vertebrates

L38 ANSWER 20 OF 24 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
AN 1998:113770 BIOSIS
DN PREV199800113770
TI High sensitivity method for HIV-1 genotyping using the **GeneChip** HIV PRT assay.
AU Hurt, M. H. (1); Miyada, C. G.; Do, D.; Ryder, T.; Kaplan, P.
CS (1) **Affymetrix** Inc., 3380 Central Expressway, Santa Clara, CA 95051 USA
SO Abstracts of the Interscience Conference on Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy, (1997) Vol. 37, pp. 263.
Meeting Info.: 37th Interscience Conference on Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy Toronto, Ontario, Canada September 28-October 1, 1997 ICAAC

DT Conference
LA English
CC Medical and Clinical Microbiology - Virology *36006
Pathology, General and Miscellaneous - Therapy *12512
Pharmacology - Clinical Pharmacology *22005
Genetics of Bacteria and Viruses *31500
Chemotherapy - Antiviral Agents *38506
General Biology - Symposia, Transactions and Proceedings of Conferences,
Congresses, Review Annuals *00520
BC Retroviridae 02623
Hominidae 86215
IT Major Concepts
Methods and Techniques
IT Diseases
HIV infection: viral disease
IT Chemicals & Biochemicals
DNA; RNA
IT Methods & Equipment
antiretroviral therapy: therapeutic method; **GeneChip** HIV PRT
assay: analytical method
IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
drug resistance; HIV-1 genotyping; Meeting Abstract; Meeting Poster
ORGN Super Taxa
Hominidae: Primates, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia;
Retroviridae: Animal Viruses, Viruses, Microorganisms
ORGN Organism Name
human (Hominidae): host; human immunodeficiency virus 1 (Retroviridae):
pathogen
ORGN Organism Superterms
Animal Viruses; Animals; Chordates; Humans; Mammals; Microorganisms;
Primates; Vertebrates; Viruses

L38 ANSWER 21 OF 24 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
AN 1998:111415 BIOSIS
DN PREV199800111415
TI Cytochrome P450 genotyping using high density arrays of oligonucleotide
probes.
AU Liu, W. W.; Webster, T.; Aggarwal, A.; Pho, M.; Cronin, M.; Ryder, T.
CS **Affymetrix** Inc., 3380 Central Expressway, Santa Clara, CA 95051
USA
SO American Journal of Human Genetics, (Oct., 1997) Vol. 61, No. 4 SUPPL.,
pp. A257.
Meeting Info.: 47th Annual Meeting of the American Society of Human
Genetics Baltimore, Maryland, USA October 28-November 1, 1997
ISSN: 0002-9297.
DT Conference
LA English
CC Genetics and Cytogenetics - Human *03508
General Biology - Information, Documentation, Retrieval and Computer
Applications *00530
Radiation - General *06502
Biochemical Studies - General *10060
Enzymes - General and Comparative Studies; Coenzymes *10802
General Biology - Symposia, Transactions and Proceedings of Conferences,
Congresses, Review Annuals *00520
BC Hominidae 86215
IT Major Concepts
Enzymology (Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics); Molecular Genetics
(Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics)
IT Chemicals & Biochemicals
cytochrome P2C19 gene: polymorphism; cytochrome P2D6 gene:
polymorphism; cytochrome P450: polymorphic variant; DNase
IT Methods & Equipment
confocal fluorescence scanning: analytical method; cytochrome P450
genotyping assay: **GeneChip** probe, genetic method, high

density oligonucleotide probe; terminal deoxynucleotidyl transferase
labelling: analytical method; **GeneChip** software: computer
software; PCR [polymerase chain reaction]: DNA amplification method

IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
Meeting Abstract; Meeting Poster

ORGN Super Taxa
Hominidae: Primates, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia

ORGN Organism Name
human (Hominidae)

ORGN Organism Superterms
Animals; Chordates; Humans; Mammals; Primates; Vertebrates

RN 9035-51-2 (CYTOCHROME P450)
9003-98-9 (DNASE)
9027-67-2 (TERMINAL DEOXYNUCLEOTIDYL TRANSFERASE)

L38 ANSWER 22 OF 24 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
AN 1994:526325 BIOSIS
DN PREV199497539325
TI Detection of cystic fibrosis mutations in a **GeneChip**-TM assay
format.

AU Miyada, C. G.; Cronin, M. T.; Kim, S. M.; Fucini, R. V.; Masino, R. S.;
Wespi, R. M.

CS **Affymetrix**, Santa Clara, CA 95051 USA
SO American Journal of Human Genetics, (1994) Vol. 55, No. 3 SUPPL., pp.
A362.
Meeting Info.: 44th Annual Meeting of the American Society of Human
Genetics Montreal, Quebec, Canada October 18-22, 1994
ISSN: 0002-9297.

DT Conference
LA English
CC General Biology - Symposia, Transactions and Proceedings of Conferences,
Congresses, Review Annuals 00520
Genetics and Cytogenetics - Human *03508
Biochemical Studies - Nucleic Acids, Purines and Pyrimidines 10062
Biophysics - Molecular Properties and Macromolecules *10506
Pathology, General and Miscellaneous - Diagnostic *12504
Metabolism - Metabolic Disorders *13020
Respiratory System - Pathology *16006
Developmental Biology - Embryology - Pathological *25503

BC Hominidae *86215

IT Major Concepts
Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics; Development; Genetics;
Metabolism; Pathology; Pulmonary Medicine (Human Medicine, Medical
Sciences)

IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
CHIP SURFACE; DNA HYBRIDIZATION; MEETING ABSTRACT; MOLECULAR
DIAGNOSTICS; MOLECULAR GENETICS; MUTANT SEQUENCE

ORGN Super Taxa
Hominidae: Primates, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia

ORGN Organism Name
human (Hominidae)

ORGN Organism Superterms
animals; chordates; humans; mammals; primates; vertebrates

L38 ANSWER 23 OF 24 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
AN 1994:525466 BIOSIS
DN PREV199497538466
TI **GeneChip** screening assay for cystic fibrosis mutations.

AU Cronin, M. T.; Miyada, C. G.; Fucini, R. V.; Kim, S. M.; Masino, R. S.;
Wespi, R. M.

CS **Affymetrix**, Santa Clara, CA 95051 USA
SO American Journal of Human Genetics, (1994) Vol. 55, No. 3 SUPPL., pp.
A217.
Meeting Info.: 44th Annual Meeting of the American Society of Human
Genetics Montreal, Quebec, Canada October 18-22, 1994
ISSN: 0002-9297.

DT Conference
 LA English
 CC General Biology - Symposia, Transactions and Proceedings of Conferences, Congresses, Review Annuals 00520
 Genetics and Cytogenetics - Human *03508
 Biochemical Methods - Nucleic Acids, Purines and Pyrimidines *10052
 Biochemical Studies - Nucleic Acids, Purines and Pyrimidines 10062
 Biophysics - General Biophysical Techniques *10504
 Biophysics - Molecular Properties and Macromolecules *10506
 BC Hominidae *86215
 IT Major Concepts
 Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics; Genetics; Methods and Techniques
 IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
 ANALYTICAL METHOD; CYSTIC FIBROSIS TRANSMEMBRANE CONDUCTANCE REGULATOR; DNA; MEETING ABSTRACT; MEETING POSTER; MUTATION ANALYSIS
 ORGN Super Taxa
 Hominidae: Primates, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia
 ORGN Organism Name
 human (Hominidae)
 ORGN Organism Superterms
 animals; chordates; humans; mammals; primates; vertebrates

L38 ANSWER 24 OF 24 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
 AN 1994:327893 BIOSIS
 DN PREV199497340893
 TI Detection of cystic fibrosis gene mutations by hybridization to **GeneChip** probe arrays.
 AU Cronin, M. T.; Barniv, Z.; Morris, M. S.; Hubbell, E.; Lobban, P.; Gentalen, E.; Miyada, C. G.; Chee, M.; Shah, N.; Masino, R.; Fodor, S. P. A.
 CS **Affymetrix**, Santa Clara, CA 95051 USA
 SO Clinical Chemistry, (1994) Vol. 40, No. 4, pp. 656.
 Meeting Info.: 8th San Diego Conference on Beyond DNA Probes San Diego, California, USA November 18-20, 1993
 ISSN: 0009-9147.
 DT Conference
 LA English
 CC General Biology - Symposia, Transactions and Proceedings of Conferences, Congresses, Review Annuals 00520
 Genetics and Cytogenetics - General *03502
 Genetics and Cytogenetics - Human *03508
 Biochemical Methods - Nucleic Acids, Purines and Pyrimidines *10052
 Biochemical Studies - Nucleic Acids, Purines and Pyrimidines 10062
 Biophysics - General Biophysical Techniques *10504
 Pathology, General and Miscellaneous - Diagnostic *12504
 BC Hominidae *86215
 IT Major Concepts
 Genetics; Methods and Techniques; Pathology
 IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
 DNA; MEETING ABSTRACT; MEETING POSTER; MOLECULAR DIAGNOSTIC METHOD
 ORGN Super Taxa
 Hominidae: Primates, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia
 ORGN Organism Name
 human (Hominidae)
 ORGN Organism Superterms
 animals; chordates; humans; mammals; primates; vertebrates

=> d all tot

L50 ANSWER 1 OF 31 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
 AN 2001:50678 BIOSIS
 DN PREV200100050678
 TI **Genechip** measurements and regulation of activated T cell death by members of the NF-kB/Rel family.

AU Mitchell, T. (1); Teague, T. K. (1); Hildeman, D. (1); Kéd1, R. M. (1);
 White, J. (1); Schaefer, B. C. (1); Rees, W. (1); Bender, J. (1); Kappler,
 J. (1); Marrack, P. (1)
 CS (1) Howard Hughes Medical Institute, National Jewish Medical and Research
 Center, Denver, CO USA
 SO FASEB Journal, (April 20, 2000) Vol. 14, No. 6, pp. A1221. print.
 Meeting Info.: Joint Annual Meeting of the American Association of
 Immunologists and the Clinical Immunology Society Seattle, Washington, USA
 May 12-16, 2000
 ISSN: 0892-6638.
 DT Conference
 LA English
 SL English
 CC Immunology and Immunochemistry - General; Methods *34502
 General Biology - Symposia, Transactions and Proceedings of Conferences,
 Congresses, Review Annuals *00520
 Cytology and Cytochemistry - General *02502
 Cytology and Cytochemistry - Animal *02506
 Blood, Blood-Forming Organs and Body Fluids - Blood and Lymph Studies
 *15002
 Blood, Blood-Forming Organs and Body Fluids - Blood Cell Studies *15004
 Virology - Animal Host Viruses *33506
 IT Major Concepts
 Cell Biology; Immune System (Chemical Coordination and Homeostasis);
 Methods and Techniques
 IT Parts, Structures, & Systems of Organisms
 T cell: blood and lymphatics, immune system
 IT Chemicals & Biochemicals
 NF-kappa B/Rel family members
 IT Methods & Equipment
Genechip hybridization analysis: analytical method
 IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
 T cell homeostasis; activated T cell death: **Genechip**
 measurements, regulation; immune response-related cell survival;
 Meeting Abstract
 ORGN Super Taxa
 Poxviridae: Animal Viruses, Viruses, Microorganisms
 ORGN Organism Name
 vaccinia virus (Poxviridae)
 ORGN Organism Superterms
 Animal Viruses; Microorganisms; Viruses

L50 ANSWER 2 OF 31 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
 AN 2001:37808 BIOSIS
 DN PREV200100037808
 TI Suicidal differential housekeeping gene activity in apoptosis induced by
 DCNP.
 AU Qi, L.; Sit, K. H. (1)
 CS (1) Anatomy Department, Faculty of Medicine, National University of
 Singapore, Kent Ridge, Singapore, 117597: antsitkh@nus.edu.sg Singapore
 SO Apoptosis, (October, 2000) Vol. 5, No. 4, pp. 379-388. print.
 ISSN: 1360-8185.
 DT Article
 LA English
 SL English
 AB Previous suggestions of CpG-specific apoptotic commitment implied critical
 epigenetic modulation of housekeeping genes which have canonical CpG
 islands at 5' promoter regions. Differential housekeeping gene activity
 however has not been shown. Using a focussed **microarray** (
genechip) of 22 housekeeping genes we show this in apoptosis
 induced in human Chang liver cells by DCNP (2,6-dichloro-4-nitrophenol), a
 non-genotoxic inhibitor of sulfate detoxification. 3-7 folds
 downregulation of 9 genes in glycolysis, tricarboxylic acid cycle and the
 respiratory electron transport chain suggested gene-directed energy
 depletion which was correlated with observed ATP depletion. 4 folds
 downregulation of the pyruvate dehydrogenase gene suggested gene-directed

metabolic acidosis which was correlated with observed cell acidification. Other differential housekeeping gene activity, including 4 folds upregulation of microtubular alpha-tubulin gene, and 2 folds upregulation of ubiquitin, also had a bearing on apoptosis. Broadspectrum zVAD-fmk caspase inhibition abolished 200 bp DNA ladder fragmentations but not the CpG-specific megabase fragmentations and other hallmarks of cell destruction, suggesting a caspase-independent cell death. Death appeared committed at gene-level.

CC Genetics and Cytogenetics - General *03502
 Cytology and Cytochemistry - General *02502
 Cytology and Cytochemistry - Human *02508
 Genetics and Cytogenetics - Human *03508

IT Major Concepts
 Molecular Genetics (Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics); Cell Biology

IT Chemicals & Biochemicals
 2,6-dichloro-4-nitrophenol; housekeeping gene: suicidal-differential activity; zVAD-fmk caspase

IT Methods & Equipment
genechip microarray: equipment

IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
 apoptosis; cell acidification; cell death

ORGN Super Taxa
 Hominidae: Primates, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia

ORGN Organism Name
 Chang liver cell line (Hominidae)

ORGN Organism Superterms
 Animals; Chordates; Humans; Mammals; Primates; Vertebrates

RN 618-80-4 (2,6-DICHLORO-4-NITROPHENOL)

L50 ANSWER 3 OF 31 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS

AN 2001:37686 BIOSIS

DN PREV200100037686

TI Over-expression of human UDP-glucose pyrophosphorylase rescues galactose-1-phosphate uridyl transferase deficient yeast.

AU Elsas, L. J. (1); Lai, K. (1)

CS (1) Division of Medical Genetics, Department of Pediatrics, Emory University, Atlanta, GA USA

SO Journal of Inherited Metabolic Disease, (July, 2000) Vol. 23, No. Supplement 1, pp. 158. print.
 Meeting Info.: VIIIth International Conference on Inborn Errors of Metabolism England, Cambridge, UK September 13-17, 2000
 ISSN: 0141-8955.

DT Conference

LA English

SL English

CC Genetics and Cytogenetics - Plant *03504
 General Biology - Symposia, Transactions and Proceedings of Conferences, Congresses, Review Annuals *00520
 Genetics and Cytogenetics - General *03502
 Genetics and Cytogenetics - Human *03508
 Clinical Biochemistry; General Methods and Applications *10006
 Metabolism - Metabolic Disorders *13020
 Blood, Blood-Forming Organs and Body Fluids - Blood, Lymphatic and Reticuloendothelial Pathologies *15006

BC Fungi - Unspecified 15000

IT Major Concepts
 Clinical Chemistry (Allied Medical Sciences); Molecular Genetics (Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics)

IT Diseases
 galactosemia: blood and lymphatic disease, genetic disease, metabolic disease, treatment

IT Chemicals & Biochemicals
 UDP-glucose phosphorylase: accumulation, expression, regulation;
 galactose regulon: regulation; galactose-1-phosphate uridyltransferase: accumulation, deficiency

IT Alternate Indexing
Galactosemia (MeSH)

IT Methods & Equipment
Ye6100 **GeneChip**: computer software;
galactose medium: laboratory equipment

IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
metabolic blockade; Meeting Abstract

ORGN Super Taxa
Fungi: Plantae

ORGN Organism Name
yeast (Fungi): GALT-knocked out, strain-revertant, wild-type

ORGN Organism Superterms
Fungi; Microorganisms; Nonvascular Plants; Plants

RN 9026-22-6 (UDP-GLUCOSE PHOSPHORYLASE)
9016-11-9 (GALACTOSE-1-PHOSPHATE URIDYLTRANSFERASE)

L50 ANSWER 4 OF 31 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
AN 2001:5537 BIOSIS
DN PREV200100005537
TI DNA **microarray** analysis of mRNA expression in psoriatic skin.
AU Johnson, C. M. (1); Mee, J. B.; Burslem, F. (1); Groves, R. W.
CS (1) Discovery Biology, Pfizer Central Research, Sandwich, Kent UK
SO Journal of Investigative Dermatology, (September, 2000) Vol. 115, No. 3,
pp. 576. print.
Meeting Info.: Abstracts for the 30th European Society for Dermatological
Research Annual Meeting Berlin, Germany September 21-23, 2000
ISSN: 0022-202X.

DT Conference
LA English
SL English
CC Genetics and Cytogenetics - General *03502
General Biology - Symposia, Transactions and Proceedings of Conferences,
Congresses, Review Annuals *00520
Genetics and Cytogenetics - Human *03508
Biochemical Studies - Nucleic Acids, Purines and Pyrimidines *10062
Integumentary System - Pathology *18506

IT Major Concepts
Molecular Genetics (Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics); Dermatology
(Human Medicine, Medical Sciences)

IT Diseases
chronic plaque psoriasis: integumentary system disease

IT Chemicals & Biochemicals
mRNA [messenger RNA]: psoriatic lesional skin expression

IT Methods & Equipment
DNA **microarray** analysis [**GeneChip** analysis]:
genetic method

IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
Meeting Abstract

ORGN Super Taxa
Hominidae: Primates, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia

ORGN Organism Name
human (Hominidae): patient

ORGN Organism Superterms
Animals; Chordates; Humans; Mammals; Primates; Vertebrates

L50 ANSWER 5 OF 31 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
AN 2000:540656 BIOSIS
DN PREV200000540656
TI p53 **genechip** assay, computerized mutation
analysis and gene sequencing.

AU Halachmi, Sarel (1); Ahrendt, Steve (1); Chow, John T. (1); Halachmi,
Naomil (1); Yang, Stephan C. (1); Wehage, Scott (1); Nativ, Ofer;
Sidransky, David (1)

CS (1) Head and Neck Research Division, Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, MD
USA

SO European Urology, (October, 2000) Vol. 38, No. 4, pp. 508. print.

Meeting Info.: 15th Congress of the European Society for Urological
Research Istanbul, Turkey October 05-07, 2000
ISSN: 0302-2838.

DT Conference
LA English
SL English
CC Urinary System and External Secretions - Physiology and Biochemistry
*15504
General Biology - Symposia, Transactions and Proceedings of Conferences,
Congresses, Review Annuals *00520
Biochemical Studies - Nucleic Acids, Purines and Pyrimidines *10062
Biochemical Studies - Proteins, Peptides and Amino Acids *10064
Urinary System and External Secretions - Pathology *15506
Neoplasms and Neoplastic Agents - Pathology; Clinical Aspects; Systemic
Effects *24004
IT Major Concepts
Urinary System (Chemical Coordination and Homeostasis); Methods and
Techniques
IT Diseases
bladder cancer: neoplastic disease, urologic disease; cancer:
neoplastic disease
IT Chemicals & Biochemicals
p53: **mutation**
IT Alternate Indexing
Bladder Neoplasms (MeSH)
IT Methods & Equipment
computerized mutation analysis: analytical method;
gene sequencing: analytical method, cycle DNA sequencing; p53
genechip assay: analytical method
IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
Meeting Abstract
ORGN Super Taxa
Hominidae: Primates, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia
ORGN Organism Name
human (Hominidae)
ORGN Organism Superterms
Animals; Chordates; Humans; Mammals; Primates; Vertebrates

L50 ANSWER 6 OF 31 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
AN 2000:514637 BIOSIS
DN PREV200000514637
TI Comparison of p53 immunohistochemical staining patterns with
dideoxynucleotide sequencing and p53 **GeneChip** assay in primary
lung cancer.
AU Dintzis, S. M. (1); Swanson, P. E. (1); Ahrendt, S. A.; Wu, L.; Yang, S.
C.; Sidransky, D.
CS (1) Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, MO USA
SO Laboratory Investigation, (March, 2000) Vol. 80, No. 3, pp. 221A. print.
Meeting Info.: Annual Meeting of the United States and Canadian Academy of
Pathology New Orleans, Louisiana, USA March 25-31, 2000
ISSN: 0023-6837.
DT Conference
LA English
SL English
CC Genetics and Cytogenetics - Human *03508
General Biology - Symposia, Transactions and Proceedings of Conferences,
Congresses, Review Annuals *00520
Genetics and Cytogenetics - General *03502
Biochemical Studies - Proteins, Peptides and Amino Acids *10064
Respiratory System - Physiology and Biochemistry *16004
Respiratory System - Pathology *16006
Neoplasms and Neoplastic Agents - Diagnostic Methods *24001
Neoplasms and Neoplastic Agents - Pathology; Clinical Aspects; Systemic
Effects *24004
Neoplasms and Neoplastic Agents - Therapeutic Agents; Therapy *24008
IT Major Concepts

Molecular Genetics (Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics); Respiratory System (Respiration); Tumor Biology

IT Diseases
primary lung cancer: diagnosis, neoplastic disease, respiratory system disease, treatment

IT Chemicals & Biochemicals
p53; p53 immunohistochemistry staining: analytical method; human p53 gene (Hominidae)

IT Alternate Indexing
Lung Neoplasms (MeSH)

IT Methods & Equipment
dideoxynucleotide sequencing: genetic method; p53 **GeneChip** assay: analytical method

IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
Meeting Abstract

ORGN Super Taxa
Hominidae: Primates, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia

ORGN Organism Name
human (Hominidae)

ORGN Organism Superterms
Animals; Chordates; Humans; Mammals; Primates; Vertebrates

L50 ANSWER 7 OF 31 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS

AN 2000:513590 BIOSIS

DN PREV200000513590

TI Identifying candidate genes for mania and psychosis using a convergent functional **genomics** approach.

AU Niculescu, A. B., III (1); Segal, D. S. (1); Kuczenski, R. (1); Barrett, T. (1); Hauger, R. (1); Kelsoe, J. R. (1)

CS (1) Department of Psychiatry, UCSD School of Medicine, 9500 Gilman Drive, 0603-R, La Jolla, CA, 92093-0603 USA

SO American Journal of Medical Genetics, (August 7, 2000) Vol. 96, No. 4, pp. 481. print.
Meeting Info.: Eighth World Congress on Psychiatric Genetics Versailles, France August 27-31, 2000 International Society of Psychiatric Genetics . ISSN: 0148-7299.

DT Conference

LA English

SL English

CC Biochemical Studies - General *10060
General Biology - Symposia, Transactions and Proceedings of Conferences, Congresses, Review Annuals *00520
Genetics and Cytogenetics - Human *03508
Behavioral Biology - Human Behavior *07004
Pathology, General and Miscellaneous - Therapy *12512
Psychiatry - Psychopathology; Psychodynamics and Therapy *21002
Pharmacology - Clinical Pharmacology *22005
Pharmacology - Psychopharmacology *22026

IT Major Concepts
Medical Genetics (Allied Medical Sciences); Psychiatry (Human Medicine, Medical Sciences)

IT Diseases
bipolar disorder: behavioral and mental disorders; mania: behavioral and mental disorders; psychosis: behavioral and mental disorders; schizophrenia: behavioral and mental disorders

IT Chemicals & Biochemicals
amphetamine: antipsychotic - drug

IT Alternate Indexing
Bipolar Disorder (MeSH); Psychotic Disorders (MeSH); Schizophrenia (MeSH)

IT Methods & Equipment
oligonucleotide **GeneChip microarray**: expression method

IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
Meeting Abstract

ORGN Super Taxa

Hominidae: Primates, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia

ORGN Organism Name

human (Hominidae): patient

ORGN Organism Superterms

Animals; Chordates; Humans; Mammals; Primates; Vertebrates

RN 300-62-9 (AMPHETAMINE)

L50 ANSWER 8 OF 31 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS

AN 2000:512669 BIOSIS

DN PREV200000512669

TI **High-density microarray genechip** analysis

reveals different gene expression profiles in hepatitis B and C induced hepatocellular carcinoma.

AU Kaiser, Stephan (1); Gregor, Michael (1); Hwang, Jungjoo

CS (1) Univ of Tuebingen, Tuebingen Germany

SO Hepatology, (October, 2000) Vol. 32, No. 4 Pt. 2, pp. 320A. print.

Meeting Info.: 51st Annual Meeting and Postgraduate Courses of the American Association for the Study of Liver Diseases Dallas, Texas, USA October 27-31, 2000 American Association for the Study of Liver Diseases . ISSN: 0270-9139.

DT Conference

LA English

SL English

CC Digestive System - Physiology and Biochemistry *14004

General Biology - Symposia, Transactions and Proceedings of Conferences, Congresses, Review Annuals *00520

Genetics and Cytogenetics - General *03502

Digestive System - Pathology *14006

Neoplasms and Neoplastic Agents - Pathology; Clinical Aspects; Systemic Effects *24004

Genetics of Bacteria and Viruses *31500

Virology - Animal Host Viruses *33506

Medical and Clinical Microbiology - Virology *36006

BC Flaviviridae 02609

IT Major Concepts

Molecular Genetics (Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics); Infection; Digestive System (Ingestion and Assimilation); Tumor Biology

IT Diseases

hepatocellular carcinoma: digestive system disease, neoplastic disease

IT Alternate Indexing

Carcinoma, Hepatocellular (MeSH)

IT Methods & Equipment

high-density microarray genechip

analysis: detection method, gene expression analytical method

IT Miscellaneous Descriptors

Meeting Abstract

ORGN Super Taxa

Flaviviridae: Animal Viruses, Viruses, Microorganisms; Hepadnaviridae: Animal Viruses, Viruses, Microorganisms

ORGN Organism Name

hepatitis B (Hepadnaviridae): pathogen; hepatitis C (Flaviviridae): pathogen

ORGN Organism Superterms

Animal Viruses; Microorganisms; Viruses

L50 ANSWER 9 OF 31 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS

AN 2000:491210 BIOSIS

DN PREV200000491331

TI Validation of expression profiling: Effect of multiple tests, and use of antibody confirmation on patient tissues with known genetic defect.

AU Zhao, P. (1); Chen, Y.-W. (1); Vivanco, F.; Lawler, J.; Hoffman, E. P. (1)

CS (1) Research Center for Genetic Medicine, CNMC, Washington, DC USA

SO American Journal of Human Genetics, (October, 2000) Vol. 67, No. 4 Supplement 2, pp. 397. print.

Meeting Info.: 50th Annual Meeting of the American Society of Human Genetics Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA October 03-07, 2000 American

Society of Human Genetics
. ISSN: 0002-9297.

DT Conference
LA English
SL English
CC Genetics and Cytogenetics - Human *03508
General Biology - Symposia, Transactions and Proceedings of Conferences, Congresses, Review Annuals *00520
Genetics and Cytogenetics - General *03502
Biochemical Studies - Nucleic Acids, Purines and Pyrimidines *10062
Enzymes - General and Comparative Studies; Coenzymes *10802
Muscle - Physiology and Biochemistry *17504
Muscle - Pathology *17506
Nervous System - Pathology *20506

IT Major Concepts
Molecular Genetics (Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics); Methods and Techniques

IT Parts, Structures, & Systems of Organisms
muscle: muscular system

IT Diseases
DMD [Duchenne muscular dystrophy]: muscle disease, nervous system disease; genetic defect: genetic disease

IT Chemicals & Biochemicals
RNA; phospholipase A2

IT Methods & Equipment
GeneChip data: analytical method

IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
antibody confirmation; expression profiling; Meeting Abstract; Meeting Poster

ORGN Super Taxa
Hominidae: Primates, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia

ORGN Organism Name
human (Hominidae): patient

ORGN Organism Superterms
Animals; Chordates; Humans; Mammals; Primates; Vertebrates

L50 ANSWER 10 OF 31 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
AN 2000:478465 BIOSIS
DN PREV200000478465
TI Housekeeping genes commanded to commit suicide in CpG-cleavage commitment upstream of Bcl-2 inhibition in caspase-dependent and -independent pathways.

AU Qi, L.; Sit, K. H. (1)
CS (1) Department of Anatomy, Faculty of Medicine, National University of Singapore, 4 Medical Drive, Kent Ridge, Singapore, 117597 Singapore
SO Molecular Cell Biology Research Communications, (May, 2000) Vol. 3, No. 5, pp. 319-327. print.
ISSN: 1522-4724.

DT Article
LA English
SL English
AB A CpG-specific commitment common to both caspase-dependent and -independent cell deaths implies critical gene activity from epigenetic modulation. Using a focused **microarray (genechip)** of 22 housekeeping genes, which have canonical CpG islands at 5'-promoter regions, here we show critical regulation of vital intermediary metabolism and cell structure that are common to both caspase-dependent fasL-mediated and caspase-independent etoposide-mediated cell deaths. Gene activity of at least twofold under or over control levels and common to both cell death pathways was considered to be significantly regulated in common. Seven genes controlling energy production in glycolysis, tricarboxylic acid cycle, and the respiratory electron transport chain were significantly downregulated in common. Energy depletion is lethal. Downregulated pyruvate dehydrogenase E1 gene, in addition, suggested primary metabolic acidification. Cell acidification is also lethal. Critical derangement of the cell structure was suggested by common

downregulation of the basal histone gene H2A.X which is required for nucleosome assembly. Common upregulation of the alpha-tubulin gene suggested perturbation of vital microtubular dynamics. Gene-commanded cell suicide was suggested. We further show that a Bcl-2 overexpression of three- to fourfold above normal levels could not prevent the CpG-specific megabase DNA cleavages in the two cell death pathways, but abolished their low-molecular-weight 200-bp ladder cleavages. Together with incomplete suppression of the other apoptotic expressions, the Bcl-2 inhibition point appeared downstream from the CpG-cleavage commitment point.

CC Genetics and Cytogenetics - Human *03508
 Cytology and Cytochemistry - General *02502
 Cytology and Cytochemistry - Human *02508
 Genetics and Cytogenetics - General *03502
 Biochemical Studies - General *10060
 Biochemical Studies - Nucleic Acids, Purines and Pyrimidines *10062
 Biochemical Studies - Proteins, Peptides and Amino Acids *10064

IT Major Concepts
 Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics; Molecular Genetics (Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics); Cell Biology

IT Chemicals & Biochemicals
 Bcl-2: inhibition; DNA: cleavage; FasL [Fas ligand]; etoposide: caspase-independent activity, cell death; tricarboxylic acid; H2A.X gene: basal histone gene; alpha-tubulin gene: upregulation; pyruvate dehydrogenase E1 gene: downregulation

IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
 CpG-specific commitment; cell death pathway; cell wall; energy depletion; focused **microarray** [**genechip**]; glycolysis; housekeeping genes; respiratory electron transport chain; vital intermediate metabolism

ORGN Super Taxa
 Hominidae: Primates, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia

ORGN Organism Name
 LN18 cell line (Hominidae): human glioma cells

ORGN Organism Superterms
 Animals; Chordates; Humans; Mammals; Primates; Vertebrates

L50 ANSWER 11 OF 31 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS

AN 2000:477729 BIOSIS

DN PREV200000477729

TI Laser capture microdissection-generated target sample for high-density oligonucleotide array hybridization.

AU Ohyama, H.; Zhang, X.; Kohno, Y.; Alevizos, I.; Posner, M.; Wong, D. T.; Todd, R. (1)

CS (1) Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery, Warren 1201, Massachusetts General Hospital, 1 Fruit Street, Boston, MA, 02114 USA

SO Biotechniques, (September, 2000) Vol. 29, No. 3, pp. 530-536. print. ISSN: 0736-6205.

DT Article

LA English

SL English

AB Current advances in biomolecular technology allow precise genetic fingerprinting of specific cells responsible for the pathogenesis of human diseases. This study demonstrates the feasibility of generating target samples from laser capture microdissection (LCM) tissues suitable for **hybridization** of high-density oligonucleotide arrays for gene expression profiling. RNA was successfully isolated by LCM from three paired specimens of oral cancer and linearly amplified using T7 RNA polymerase. Evaluation of the cDNA revealed that five of five cellular maintenance transcripts are detected. Biotinylated cRNA was generated and **hybridized** to the human Test 1 **GeneChip(R) probe arrays**, which demonstrated that the RNA is of sufficient quality and integrity to warrant further analysis. Subsequent **hybridization** of the samples to the HuGenFL **GeneChip probe arrays** revealed that 26.5%-33.0% of the approximately 7000 represented genes are expressed in each of the six samples. These results demonstrate that LCM-generated

tissues can generate sufficient quality cRNA for high-density oligonucleotide **microarray** analysis, an important step in determining comprehensive gene expression profiling using this high-throughput technology.

- CC Biochemical Studies - Nucleic Acids, Purines and Pyrimidines *10062
 Biochemical Studies - General *10060
 Neoplasms and Neoplastic Agents - Pathology; Clinical Aspects; Systemic Effects *24004
- IT Major Concepts
 Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics; Methods and Techniques
- IT Diseases
 oral cancer: neoplastic disease
- IT Chemicals & Biochemicals
 RNA; T7 RNA polymerase; cDNA [complementary DNA]
- IT Alternate Indexing
 Mouth Neoplasms (MeSH)
- IT Methods & Equipment
 RNeasy Kit: Qiagen, laboratory equipment; Test 1 **GeneChip probe array**: laboratory equipment; high-density oligonucleotide **array hybridization**
 : Molecular Biology Techniques and Chemical Characterization, analytical method; laser capture microdissection: Preparatory and General Laboratory Techniques, preparation method
- IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
 target samples
- L50 ANSWER 12 OF 31 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
 AN 2000:437744 BIOSIS
 DN PREV200000437744
 TI Detection of aberrations of 17p and p53 gene in gastrointestinal cancers by dual (two-color) fluorescence in situ **hybridization** and **GeneChip** p53 assay.
 AU Takahashi, Yasuo (1); Nagata, Toshihito; Asai, Satoshi; Shintaku, Kaori; Eguchi, Teruo; Ishii, Yukimoto; Fujii, Masashi; Ishikawa, Koichi
 CS (1) Department of Pharmacology, Nihon University School of Medicine, 30 Oyaguchi-Kami Machi, Itabashi, Tokyo, 173-8610 Japan
 SO Cancer Genetics and Cytogenetics, (August, 2000) Vol. 121, No. 1, pp. 38-43. print.
 ISSN: 0165-4608.
- DT Article
 LA English
 SL English
- AB We performed dual (two-color) fluorescence in situ **hybridization** (FISH) using direct fluorescent labeling **probes** for p53 and chromosome 17 in six gastrointestinal (3 stomach and 3 colon) cancers. In three of these (1 stomach and 2 colon) the interphase cell nuclei showed an imbalance of signals for the p53 and chromosome 17; that is, the p53 signal count was lower than the chromosome 17 signal count, indicating **deletion** of the p53 gene. Moreover, metaphase FISH analysis demonstrated that those nuclei actually had a chromosome 17 with **deletion** of the p53 gene. Interestingly, these three cases had an abnormal chromosome 17 copy number, that is, chromosome 17 aneuploidy. Furthermore, to investigate the possibility of p53 **mutation** in tumors with an imbalance of signals for chromosome 17 and p53 per nucleus, we performed a **GeneChip** p53 assay which has recently been developed. **GeneChip** p53 assay demonstrated that a primary tumor sample from one colon cancer case had a heterozygous point **mutation** of CGT (Arg) to CAT (His) at codon 273 in exon 8. In addition, a sample of metastatic tumor in the liver from the same case revealed two heterozygous point **mutations**. One of them was the same **mutation** as that is the primary tumor; the other was GTG (Val) to GGG (Gly) at codon 217 in exon 6. In conclusion, we found that the combination of dual-color FISH and **GeneChip** p53 assay offered reliable results and important information concerning not only **deletion** of the p53 gene and chromosome 17 aneuploidy but also p53 **mutations**. Using these techniques, we demonstrated that an

imbalance of signals for chromosome 17 and p53 per nucleus, chromosome 17 aneusomy, and accumulation of p53 **mutations** had occurred during carcinogenesis and development of gastrointestinal cancers.

CC Digestive System - Physiology and Biochemistry *14004
 Genetics and Cytogenetics - Human *03508
 Digestive System - Pathology *14006
 Neoplasms and Neoplastic Agents - Pathology; Clinical Aspects; Systemic Effects *24004

IT Major Concepts
 Medical Genetics (Allied Medical Sciences); Digestive System (Ingestion and Assimilation); Methods and Techniques; Tumor Biology

IT Parts, Structures, & Systems of Organisms
 chromosome 17: copy number; colon: digestive system; stomach: digestive system

IT Diseases
 gastrointestinal cancers: digestive system disease, neoplastic disease

IT Chemicals & Biochemicals
 human p53 gene (Hominidae): aberrations

IT Methods & Equipment
 direct fluorescent labeling **probes**: analytical method; dual fluorescence in situ **hybridization** [dual FISH]: genetic method; **genechip** p53 assay: genetic method

ORGN Super Taxa
 Hominidae: Primates, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia

ORGN Organism Name
 human (Hominidae): patient

ORGN Organism Superterms
 Animals; Chordates; Humans; Mammals; Primates; Vertebrates

L50 ANSWER 13 OF 31 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
 AN 2000:428893 BIOSIS
 DN PREV200000428893
 TI Intracrine signaling by PTHrP regulates a complex pattern of growth-affecting genes in prostate cancer.
 AU Wachsman, W. (1); Gujral, A. (1); Burton, D. (1); Deftos, L. J. (1)
 CS (1) Department of Medicine and Cancer Centers, UCSD and SDVAMC, San Diego, CA USA
 SO Journal of Bone and Mineral Research, (September, 2000) Vol. 15, No. Suppl. 1, pp. S568. print.
 Meeting Info.: Twenty-Second Annual Meeting of the American Society for Bone and Mineral Research Toronto, Ontario, Canada September 22-26, 2000
 American Society for Bone and Mineral Research
 . ISSN: 0884-0431.

DT Conference
 LA English
 SL English

CC Genetics and Cytogenetics - Human *03508
 General Biology - Symposia, Transactions and Proceedings of Conferences, Congresses, Review Annuals *00520
 Cytology and Cytochemistry - Human *02508
 Genetics and Cytogenetics - General *03502
 Biochemical Studies - General *10060
 Urinary System and External Secretions - Pathology *15506
 Reproductive System - Pathology *16506
 Neoplasms and Neoplastic Agents - Pathology; Clinical Aspects; Systemic Effects *24004

IT Major Concepts
 Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics; Genetics; Tumor Biology

IT Diseases
 prostate cancer: neoplastic disease, reproductive system disease/male, urologic disease

IT Chemicals & Biochemicals
 growth-affecting genes: complex pattern; parathyroid hormone related protein

IT Alternate Indexing
 Prostatic Neoplasms (MeSH)

IT Methods & Equipment
 GeneChip high-density oligonucleotide-based
 arrays: analytical method

IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
 intracrine signaling; Meeting Abstract

ORGN Super Taxa
 Hominidae: Primates, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia

ORGN Organism Name
 PPC-1 cell line (Hominidae): human prostate cancer cell line

ORGN Organism Superterms
 Animals; Chordates; Humans; Mammals; Primates; Vertebrates

L50 ANSWER 14 OF 31 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
AN 2000:418810 BIOSIS
DN PREV200000418810
TI Development of an affymetrixTM 16S rRNA **GeneChip** for bacterial
 identification.
AU Wilson, W. J. (1); Viswanathan, V. (1); Macht, M. (1); Wilson, K. H.;
 Andersen, G. L. (1)
CS (1) Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, Livermore, CA USA
SO Abstracts of the General Meeting of the American Society for Microbiology,
 (2000) Vol. 100, pp. 546-547. print.
 Meeting Info.: 100th General Meeting of the American Society for
 Microbiology Los Angeles, California, USA May 21-25, 2000 American Society
 for Microbiology
 . ISSN: 1060-2011.

DT Conference
LA English
SL English
CC Physiology and Biochemistry of Bacteria *31000
 General Biology - Symposia, Transactions and Proceedings of Conferences,
 Congresses, Review Annuals *00520
 Genetics and Cytogenetics - General *03502
 Biochemical Studies - Nucleic Acids, Purines and Pyrimidines *10062
 Genetics of Bacteria and Viruses *31500

IT Major Concepts
 Molecular Genetics (Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics); Methods and
 Techniques

IT Chemicals & Biochemicals
 16S ribosomal RNA gene; AffymetrixTM 16S rRNA **GeneChip**
 [AffymetrixTM 16S ribosomal RNA **GeneChip**]; DNA; SAPE:
 fluorescent dye

IT Methods & Equipment
 bacterial identification: analytical method; laser confocal microscopy:
 microscopy method

IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
 Meeting Abstract

ORGN Super Taxa
 Bacteria: Microorganisms

ORGN Organism Name
 bacteria (Bacteria)

ORGN Organism Superterms
 Bacteria; Eubacteria; Microorganisms

L50 ANSWER 15 OF 31 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
AN 2000:346540 BIOSIS
DN PREV200000346540
TI Determination of genes involved in the process of implantation:
 Application of **GeneChip** to scan 6500 genes.
AU Yoshioka, Ken-ichi; Matsuda, Fuko; Takakura, Kenji; Noda, Youichi;
 Imakawa, Kazuhiko (1); Sakai, Senkiti
CS (1) Laboratory of Animal Breeding, University of Tokyo, 1-1-1 Yayoi,
 Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo, 113-8657 Japan
SO Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications, (June 7, 2000) Vol.
 272, No. 2, pp. 531-538. print.
 ISSN: 0006-291X.

DT Article
LA English
SL English
AB Using the high-density arrays of oligonucleotides (**GeneChip**) technology, the expression of uterine genes was examined before and after conceptus implantation in mice. Of the 6500 genes analyzed, levels of 399 gene expressions changed; 192 genes increased levels of expression while the remaining 207 genes declined. The findings suggest that both gene activation and deactivation (suppression) are required for successful implantation.

CC Developmental Biology - Embryology - General and Descriptive *25502
Genetics and Cytogenetics - General *03502
Genetics and Cytogenetics - Animal *03506

IT Major Concepts
Molecular Genetics (Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics);
Development; Methods and Techniques

IT Methods & Equipment
GeneChip: determination method

IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
gene expression; implantation

ORGN Super Taxa
Muridae: Rodentia, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia

ORGN Organism Name
mouse (Muridae): conceptus, female

ORGN Organism Superterms
Animals; Chordates; Mammals; Nonhuman Mammals; Nonhuman Vertebrates;
Rodents; Vertebrates

L50 ANSWER 16 OF 31 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
AN 2000:314394 BIOSIS
DN PREV200000314394
TI **Microarray genechip** analysis of altered gene
expression profiles in Hepatitis C - induced hepatocellular carcinoma.
AU Kaiser, S.; Hwang, J. J.; Gregor, M.
SO Journal of Hepatology, (2000) Vol. 32, No. Supplement 2, pp. 164. print.
Meeting Info.: 35th Annual Meeting of the European Association for the
Study of the Liver Rotterdam, Netherlands April 29-May 03, 2000 European
Association for the Study of the Liver
. ISSN: 0168-8278.

DT Conference
LA English
SL English
CC Genetics and Cytogenetics - Human *03508
Biochemical Studies - General *10060
Digestive System - General; Methods *14001
Medical and Clinical Microbiology - General; Methods and Techniques
*36001
Neoplasms and Neoplastic Agents - General *24002
General Biology - Symposia, Transactions and Proceedings of Conferences,
Congresses, Review Annuals *00520

BC Flaviviridae 02609

IT Major Concepts
Molecular Genetics (Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics); Digestive
System (Ingestion and Assimilation); Tumor Biology

IT Diseases
hepatitis C: digestive system disease, viral disease; hepatocellular
carcinoma: digestive system disease, neoplastic disease

IT Chemicals & Biochemicals
genes: expression

IT Alternate Indexing
Hepatitis C (MeSH); Carcinoma, Hepatocellular (MeSH)

IT Methods & Equipment
PCR [polymerase chain reaction]: DNA amplification, analytical method,
in-situ recombinant gene expression detection, sequencing techniques;
microarray genechip analysis: analytical method

IT Miscellaneous Descriptors

disease screening; tumorigenesis; Meeting Abstract

ORGN Super Taxa

Flaviviridae: Animal Viruses, Viruses, Microorganisms; Hominidae:
Primates, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia

ORGN Organism Name

hepatitis C virus (Flaviviridae): pathogen; human (Hominidae): patient

ORGN Organism Superterms

Animal Viruses; Animals; Chordates; Humans; Mammals; Microorganisms;
Primates; Vertebrates; Viruses

L50 ANSWER 17 OF 31 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS

AN 2000:291386 BIOSIS

DN PREV200000291386

TI Relationship of paroxetine disposition to metoprolol metabolic ratio and
CYP2D6*10 genotype of Korean subjects.

AU Yoon, Young-Ran; Cha, In-June; Shon, Ji-Hong; Kim, Kyung-Ah; Cha,
Young-Nam; Jang, In-Jin; Park, Chan-Woong; Shin, Sang-Goo; Flockhart,
David A.; Shin, Jae-Gook

SO Clinical Pharmacology & Therapeutics, (May, 2000) Vol. 67, No. 5, pp.
567-576. print..
ISSN: 0009-9236.

DT Article

LA English

SL English

AB Objective: To evaluate the relationship between the metabolic ratio (MR)
of metoprolol, CYP2D6*10B genotype, and the disposition of paroxetine in
Korean subjects. Methods: A single 40-mg dose of paroxetine was
administered orally to one poor metabolizer and 15 healthy subjects
recruited from 223 Korean extensive metabolizers whose phenotypes were
predetermined by use of the metoprolol MR. Genotypes were determined by
allele-specific polymerase chain reaction and the **GeneChip
microarray** technique. Pharmacokinetic parameters were estimated
from plasma concentrations of paroxetine for more than 240 hours after the
oral dose. Results: The oral clearance and area under the plasma
concentration versus time curve (AUC) of paroxetine were best described by
a nonlinear relationship with metoprolol MR at correlation coefficients of
0.82 and 0.91, respectively ($P < .05$). Nine extensive metabolizer who were
either homozygous or heterozygous for CYP2D6*10B had significantly lower
oral clearance values of paroxetine than six extensive metabolizers with
CYP2D6*1/*1. The AUC of paroxetine in subjects who were homozygous for
CYP2D6*10B (666.4 ± 169.4 ng/mL cntdot h) was significantly greater than
that of subjects who were homozygous for the wild type (194.5 ± 55.9
ng/mL cntdot h). Unexpectedly, the average AUC of subjects who were
heterozygous for CYP2D6*10B was greater with wide variation ($789.8 \pm$
 816.9 ng/mL cntdot h) than that of subjects who were homozygous
CYP2D6*10B/*10B mainly because of two atypical subjects whose metoprolol
MR was not associated with the CYP2D6*10B genotype and who showed greater
AUC and lower oral clearance than subjects with homozygous CYP2D6*10B.
Conclusions: The CYP2D6 activity measured by metoprolol MR was a strong
predictor of paroxetine disposition in Korean extensive metabolizers. In
general, the extensive metabolizers with the CYP2D6*10B allele seemed to
have higher plasma concentrations of paroxetine than extensive
metabolizers with the wild-type CYP2D6 genotype. However, quantitative
prediction of paroxetine disposition from the CYP2D6*10B genotype alone
was not perfect because several Korean extensive metabolizers had
metoprolol MRs that were not associated with the genotype.

CC Pharmacology - General *22002

Genetics and Cytogenetics - Human *03508

Genetics and Cytogenetics - Population Genetics *03509

Enzymes - Chemical and Physical *10806

Metabolism - General Metabolism; Metabolic Pathways *13002

Biochemical Studies - General *10060

Biochemical Studies - Proteins, Peptides and Amino Acids *10064

IT Major Concepts

Enzymology (Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics); Pharmacology;
Population Genetics (Population Studies)

IT Chemicals & Biochemicals
CYP2D6 10 [cytochrome P450 2D6 10]; metoprolol; paroxetine

IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
genotype

ORGN Super Taxa
Hominidae: Primates, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia

ORGN Organism Name
human (Hominidae): Korean

ORGN Organism Superterms
Animals; Chordates; Humans; Mammals; Primates; Vertebrates

RN 51384-51-1 (METOPROLOL)
61869-08-7 (PAROXETINE)

L50 ANSWER 18 OF 31 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
AN 2000:276011 BIOSIS
DN PREV200000276011
TI High-density microarray genechip analysis
reveals different gene expression profiles in hepatoma cell lines and in
hepatocellular carcinoma tissue.

AU Kaiser, Stephan (1); Hwang, Jungjoo; Gregor, Michael
CS (1) Univ of Tuebingen, Tuebingen Germany
SO Gastroenterology, (April, 2000) Vol. 118, No. 4 Suppl. 2 Part 1, pp. AASLD
A905. print..
Meeting Info.: 101st Annual Meeting of the American Gastroenterological
Association and the Digestive Disease Week. San Diego, California, USA May
21-24, 2000 American Gastroenterological Association
. ISSN: 0016-5085.

DT Conference
LA English
SL English
CC Neoplasms and Neoplastic Agents - General *24002
Cytology and Cytochemistry - Human *02508
Genetics and Cytogenetics - Human *03508
Biochemical Studies - General *10060
Digestive System - General; Methods *14001
General Biology - Symposia, Transactions and Proceedings of Conferences,
Congresses, Review Annuals *00520

IT Major Concepts
Digestive System (Ingestion and Assimilation); Tumor Biology

IT Diseases
hepatocellular carcinoma: digestive system disease, neoplastic disease;
hepatoma: digestive system disease, neoplastic disease

IT Chemicals & Biochemicals
mRNA [messenger RNA]

IT Alternate Indexing
Carcinoma, Hepatocellular (MeSH)

IT Methods & Equipment
PCR [polymerase chain reaction]: DNA amplification method; high-
density microarray genechip analysis:
analytical method

IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
gene expression; liver tumorigenesis; Meeting Abstract

ORGN Super Taxa
Hominidae: Primates, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia

ORGN Organism Name
Hep3B cell line (Hominidae): human hepatoma cells; HepG2 cell line
(Hominidae): human hepatoma cells; Huh-1 cell line (Hominidae): human
hepatoma cells; Huh-7 cell line (Hominidae): human hepatoma cells;
SK-Hep cell line (Hominidae): human hepatoma cells; human (Hominidae):
patient

ORGN Organism Superterms
Animals; Chordates; Humans; Mammals; Primates; Vertebrates

L50 ANSWER 19 OF 31 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
AN 2000:274392 BIOSIS
DN PREV200000274392

TI The transcriptional profile in cultured conjunctival epithelial cells induced by serum depletion.
 AU Higuchi, A. (1); Shimmura, S. (1); Ishii, M.; Aburatani, H.; Kodama, T.; Tsubota, K. (1)
 CS (1) Ophthalmology, Tokyo Dental College/Ichikawa Ge, Ichikawa, Chiba Japan
 SO IOVS, (March 15, 2000) Vol. 41, No. 4, pp. S873. print..
 Meeting Info.: Annual Meeting of the Association in Vision and Ophthalmology. Fort Lauderdale, Florida, USA April 30-May 05, 2000
 Association for Research in Vision and Ophthalmology
 DT Conference
 LA English
 SL English
 CC Sense Organs, Associated Structures and Functions - Physiology and Biochemistry *20004
 General Biology - Symposia, Transactions and Proceedings of Conferences, Congresses, Review Annuals *00520
 IT Major Concepts
 Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics; Cell Biology; Sense Organs (Sensory Reception)
 IT Parts, Structures, & Systems of Organisms
 conjunctival epithelial cells: apoptosis, cultured, sensory system, transcriptional profile
 IT Chemicals & Biochemicals
 c-myc messenger RNA: expression; death domain receptor 3 messenger RNA: expression
 IT Methods & Equipment
GeneChip: molecular genetic method
 IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
 serum depletion; Meeting Abstract; Meeting Poster
 L50 ANSWER 20 OF 31 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
 AN 2000:266522 BIOSIS
 DN PREV200000266522
 TI Comparison of TP53 **mutations** identified by oligonucleotide **microarray** and conventional DNA sequence analysis.
 AU Wen, Wen-Hsiang; Bernstein, Leslie; Lescallett, Jennifer; Beazer-Barclay, Yasmin; Sullivan-Halley, Jane; White, Marga; Press, Michael F. (1)
 CS (1) USC/Norris Comprehensive Cancer Center, University of Southern California School of Medicine, 1441 Eastlake Avenue, Norris Topping Tower, Room 5409, Los Angeles, CA, 90033 USA
 SO Cancer Research, (May 15, 2000) Vol. 60, No. 10, pp. 2716-2722. print..
 ISSN: 0008-5472.
 DT Article
 LA English
 SL English
 AB As the rate of gene discovery accelerates, more efficient methods are needed to analyze genes in human tissues. To assess the efficiency, sensitivity, and specificity of different methods, alterations of TP53 were independently evaluated in 108 ovarian tumors by conventional DNA sequence analysis and oligonucleotide **microarray** (p53 **GeneChip**). All **mutations** identified by oligonucleotide **microarray** and all disagreements with conventional gel-based DNA sequence analysis were confirmed by re-analysis with manual and automated dideoxy DNA sequencing. A total of 77 ovarian cancers were identified as having TP53 **mutations** by one of the two approaches, 71 by **microarray** and 63 by gel-based DNA sequence analysis. The same **mutation** was identified in 57 ovarian cancers, and the same wild type TP53 sequence was observed in 31 ovarian cancers by both methods, for a concordance rate of 81%. Among the **mutation** analyses discordant by these methods for TP53 sequence were 14 cases identified as **mutated** by **microarray** but not by conventional DNA sequence analysis and 6 cases identified as **mutated** by conventional DNA sequence analysis but not by **microarray**. Overall, the oligonucleotide **microarray** demonstrated a 94% accuracy rate, a 92% sensitivity, and an 100% specificity. Conventional

DNA sequence analysis demonstrated an 87% accuracy rate, 82% sensitivity, and a 100% specificity. Patients with TP53 **mutations** had significantly shorter overall survival than those with no **mutation** ($P = 0.02$). Women with **mutations** in loop2, loop3, or the loop-sheet-helix domain had shorter survival than women with other **mutations** or women with no **mutations** ($P = 0.01$). Although further refinement would be helpful to improve the detection of certain types of TP53 alterations, oligonucleotide **microarrays** were shown to be a powerful and effective tool for TP53 **mutation** detection.

- CC Genetics and Cytogenetics - Human *03508
Reproductive System - Physiology and Biochemistry *16504
Reproductive System - Pathology *16506
Neoplasms and Neoplastic Agents - Pathology; Clinical Aspects; Systemic Effects *24004
- IT Major Concepts
Molecular Genetics (Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics);
Reproductive System (Reproduction); Tumor Biology
- IT Diseases
ovarian cancer: neoplastic disease, reproductive system disease/female
- IT Chemicals & Biochemicals
human TP53 gene (Hominidae): **mutation**
- IT Alternate Indexing
Ovarian Neoplasms (MeSH)
- IT Methods & Equipment
conventional DNA sequence analysis: comparison, efficiency, genetic method, sensitivity, specificity; oligonucleotide **microarray**: comparison, efficiency, genetic method, sensitivity, specificity
- IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
survival
- ORGN Super Taxa
Hominidae: Primates, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia
- ORGN Organism Name
human (Hominidae): female
- ORGN Organism Superterms
Animals; Chordates; Humans; Mammals; Primates; Vertebrates
- L50 ANSWER 21 OF 31 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
AN 2000:184613 BIOSIS
DN PREV200000184613
TI **Microarray** technology - enhanced versatility, persistent challenge.
- AU Epstein, Charles B. (1); Butow, Ronald A. (1)
- CS (1) Department of Molecular Biology, University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center, 5323 Harry Hines Boulevard, Dallas, TX, 75390-9148 USA
- SO Current Opinion in Biotechnology, (Feb., 2000) Vol. 11, No. 1, pp. 36-41. ISSN: 0958-1669.
- DT General Review
LA English
SL English
- CC Biochemical Methods - Nucleic Acids, Purines and Pyrimidines *10052
Genetics and Cytogenetics - General *03502
- IT Major Concepts
Molecular Genetics (Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics); Methods and Techniques
- IT Methods & Equipment
GeneChips: laboratory equipment; **microarray** analysis: analytical method
- IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
gene dosage; **transcription** profiling
- L50 ANSWER 22 OF 31 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
AN 2000:156640 BIOSIS
DN PREV200000156640
TI Comparison of p53 immunohistochemical staining patterns with dideoxynucleotide sequencing and p53 **GeneChip** assay in primary

lung cancer.

- AU Dintzis, S. M. (1); Swanson, P. E. (1); Ahrendt, S. A.; Wu, L.; Yang, S. C.; Sidransky, D.
 CS (1) Washington University School of Medicine, Saint Louis, MO USA
 SO Laboratory Investigation., (Jan., 2000) Vol. 80, No. 1, pp. 221A.
 Meeting Info.: 2000 Annual Meeting United States and Canadian Academy of Pathology. New Orleans, Louisiana, USA March 25-31, 2000
 ISSN: 0023-6837.
 DT Conference
 LA English
 SL English
 CC Genetics and Cytogenetics - Human *03508
 Microscopy Techniques - General and Special Techniques *01052
 Anatomy and Histology, General and Comparative - Gross Anatomy *11102
 Respiratory System - General; Methods *16001
 Neoplasms and Neoplastic Agents - General *24002
 Pathology, General and Miscellaneous - Diagnostic *12504
 General Biology - Symposia, Transactions and Proceedings of Conferences, Congresses, Review Annuals *00520
 IT Major Concepts
 Genetics; Oncology (Human Medicine, Medical Sciences); Methods and Techniques
 IT Diseases
 primary lung cancer: neoplastic disease, respiratory system disease
 IT Chemicals & Biochemicals
 p53 gene (Hominidae): immunohistochemical staining patterns
 IT Alternate Indexing
 Lung Neoplasms (MeSH)
 IT Methods & Equipment
 dideoxynucleotide sequencing: analytical method; immunohistochemistry: microscopy method; p53 **GeneChip** assay: analytical method, genetic method
 IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
 Meeting Abstract
 ORGN Super Taxa
 Hominidae: Primates, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia
 ORGN Organism Name
 human (Hominidae): patient
 ORGN Organism Superterms
 Animals; Chordates; Humans; Mammals; Primates; Vertebrates
- L50 ANSWER 23 OF 31 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
 AN 2000:38413 BIOSIS
 DN PREV200000038413
 TI Prx1 and Prx2 homeodomain proteins: Identification and characterization of downstream targets.
 AU Kubitz, Karen G. (1); Potter, S. Steven; Kern, Michael J. (1)
 CS (1) Medical University of South Carolina, 500 MUSC Complex Suite 601, Charleston, SC, 29425 USA
 SO Molecular Biology of the Cell, (Nov., 1999) Vol. 10, No. SUPPL., pp. 104a.
 Meeting Info.: 39th Annual Meeting of the American Society for Cell Biology Washington, D.C., USA December 11-15, 1999 The American Society for Cell Biology
 . ISSN: 1059-1524.
 DT Conference
 LA English
 CC Genetics and Cytogenetics - Animal *03506
 Cytology and Cytochemistry - Animal *02506
 Biophysics - General Biophysical Studies *10502
 Enzymes - General and Comparative Studies; Coenzymes *10802
 General Biology - Symposia, Transactions and Proceedings of Conferences, Congresses, Review Annuals *00520
 IT Major Concepts
 Molecular Genetics (Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics)
 IT Chemicals & Biochemicals
 DNA; DNA binding proteins; PN-1 [protease nexin-1]; Prx1

[paired-related homeobox 1]; Prx2 [paired-related homeobox 2]; Prx1 gene [paired-related homeobox gene 1]; Prx2 gene [paired-related homeobox gene 2]; homeobox genes

IT Methods & Equipment
RT-PCR [reverse transcriptase-polymerase chain reaction]: analytical method, polymerase chain reaction; **genechip** technology: genetic method; northern blotting: analytical method; western blotting: analytical method

IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
downstream targets: identification; gene expression; Meeting Abstract

ORGN Super Taxa
Muridae: Rodentia, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia

ORGN Organism Name
NIH3T3 cell line (Muridae)

ORGN Organism Superterms
Animals; Chordates; Mammals; Nonhuman Mammals; Nonhuman Vertebrates; Rodents; Vertebrates

RN 148196-69-4 (PROTEASE NEXIN-1)

L50 ANSWER 24 OF 31 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS

AN 1999:509167 BIOSIS

DN PREV199900509167

TI Large-scale detection and genotyping of mouse single-nucleotide polymorphisms.

AU Lindblad, K. (1); Patil, N.; Winchester, E. (1); Wang, D. (1); Robinson, E. (1); Daly, M. J. (1); Hirschhorn, J. (1); Sklar, P. (1); Shah, N.; Warrington, J.; Hudson, T. J. (1); Lander, E. (1)

CS (1) Whitehead Institute/MIT Center for Genome Research, Cambridge, MA USA

SO American Journal of Human Genetics, (Oct., 1999) Vol. 65, No. 4, pp. A27. Meeting Info.: 49th Annual Meeting of the American Society of Human Genetics San Francisco, California, USA October 19-23, 1999 The American Society of Human Genetics
. ISSN: 0002-9297.

DT Conference

LA English

CC Genetics and Cytogenetics - Animal *03506
Genetics and Cytogenetics - Human *03508
Biochemical Studies - General *10060
General Biology - Symposia, Transactions and Proceedings of Conferences, Congresses, Review Annuals *00520

BC Hominidae 86215
Muridae 86375

IT Major Concepts
Methods and Techniques; Molecular Genetics (Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics)

IT Chemicals & Biochemicals
sequence tag site: screening; DNA: pooled sample; SNP [single nucleotide polymorphism]: allele frequency

IT Methods & Equipment
GeneChip probe array: genetic analytical method; PCR [polymerase chain reaction]: DNA amplification, analytical method, sequencing techniques, in-situ recombinant gene expression detection, DNA amplification method; SNP genotyping [single nucleotide polymorphism genotyping]: genetic analytical method

IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
Meeting Abstract; Meeting Slide

ORGN Super Taxa
Hominidae: Primates, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia; Muridae: Rodentia, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia

ORGN Organism Name
human (Hominidae); mouse (Muridae)

ORGN Organism Superterms
Animals; Chordates; Humans; Mammals; Nonhuman Mammals; Nonhuman Vertebrates; Primates; Rodents; Vertebrates

AN 1999:499337 BIOSIS
 DN PREV199900499337
 TI Direct comparison of SAGE and **Genechip** on quantitative accuracy
 in the transcript profiling analysis.
 AU Aburatani, H. (1); Ishii, M. (1); Hashimoto, S.; Tsutsumi, S. (1); Wada,
 Y. (1); Matsushima, K.; Kodama, T. (1)
 CS (1) RCAST, Univ Tokyo, Tokyo Japan
 SO American Journal of Human Genetics, (Oct., 1999) Vol. 65, No. 4, pp. A220.
 Meeting Info.: 49th Annual Meeting of the American Society of Human
 Genetics San Francisco, California, USA October 19-23, 1999 The American
 Society of Human Genetics
 . ISSN: 0002-9297.
 DT Conference
 LA English
 CC Genetics and Cytogenetics - Human *03508
 Cytology and Cytochemistry - Human *02508
 Biochemical Methods - General *10050
 Anatomy and Histology, General and Comparative - Gross Anatomy *11102
 Blood, Blood-Forming Organs and Body Fluids - General; Methods *15001
 Biophysics - General Biophysical Studies *10502
 General Biology - Symposia, Transactions and Proceedings of Conferences,
 Congresses, Review Annuals *00520
 BC Hominidae 86215
 IT Major Concepts
 Genetics; Methods and Techniques
 IT Parts, Structures, & Systems of Organisms
 blood monocyte: blood and lymphatics; macrophage: blood and lymphatics,
 immune system
 IT Methods & Equipment
 serial analysis of gene expression [SAGE]: analytical method, genetic
 method, transcript profiling analysis, quantitative accuracy;
GeneChip: analytical method, transcript profiling analysis,
 quantitative accuracy, genetic method
 IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
 transcript profiling analysis: quantitative accuracy; Meeting Abstract;
 Meeting Poster
 ORGN Super Taxa
 Hominidae: Primates, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia
 ORGN Organism Name
 human (Hominidae)
 ORGN Organism Superterms
 Animals; Chordates; Humans; Mammals; Primates; Vertebrates

L50 ANSWER 26 OF 31 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
 AN 1999:497730 BIOSIS
 DN PREV199900497730
 TI High-density microarray **genechip** analysis of
 altered gene expression profiles in hepatocellular carcinoma.
 AU Kaiser, Stephan (1); Anderson, W. French; Hwang, Jung-Joo
 CS (1) Univ of Tuebingen, Tuebingen Germany
 SO Hepatology, (Oct., 1999) Vol. 30, No. 4 PART 2, pp. 391A.
 Meeting Info.: 50th Annual Meeting and Postgraduate Courses of the
 American Association for the Study of Liver Diseases Dallas, Texas, USA
 November 5-9, 1999 American Association for the Study of Liver Diseases
 . ISSN: 0270-9139.
 DT Conference
 LA English
 CC Digestive System - General; Methods *14001
 Cytology and Cytochemistry - Human *02508
 Genetics and Cytogenetics - Human *03508
 Neoplasms and Neoplastic Agents - General *24002
 General Biology - Symposia, Transactions and Proceedings of Conferences,
 Congresses, Review Annuals *00520
 BC Hominidae 86215
 IT Major Concepts
 Digestive System (Ingestion and Assimilation); Molecular Genetics

(Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics); Tumor Biology

IT Diseases
hepatocellular carcinoma: digestive system disease, neoplastic disease

IT Alternate Indexing
Carcinoma, Hepatocellular (MeSH)

IT Methods & Equipment
high-density microarray GeneChip
analysis: genetic method

IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
gene expression; Meeting Abstract

ORGN Super Taxa
Hominidae: Primates, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia

ORGN Organism Name
human (Hominidae): aged, middle age, patient

ORGN Organism Superterms
Animals; Chordates; Humans; Mammals; Primates; Vertebrates

L50 ANSWER 27 OF 31 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS

AN 1999:386173 BIOSIS

DN PREV199900386173

TI A comparative evaluation of HIV genotyping by DNA sequencing and GeneChip™ Technologies.

AU Wilson, J. (1); Bean, P.; Robins, T.; Graziano, F.; Persing, D. (1)

CS (1) Mayo Clinic, Rochester, MN USA

SO Clinical Chemistry, (June, 1999) Vol. 45, No. 6 PART 2, pp. A65-A66.
Meeting Info.: 51st Annual Meeting of the American Association of Clinical Chemistry New Orleans, Louisiana, USA July 25-29, 1999 American Association of Clinical Chemistry
. ISSN: 0009-9147.

DT Conference

LA English

CC Genetics of Bacteria and Viruses *31500
Biochemical Studies - General *10060
Biophysics - General Biophysical Studies *10502
Enzymes - General and Comparative Studies; Coenzymes *10802
Chemotherapy - General; Methods; Metabolism *38502
Virology - General; Methods *33502
Pharmacology - General *22002
General Biology - Symposia, Transactions and Proceedings of Conferences, Congresses, Review Annuals *00520

BC Retroviridae 02623
Hominidae 86215

IT Major Concepts
Molecular Genetics (Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics);
Pharmacology

IT Chemicals & Biochemicals
antiretroviral agents: antiviral activity, resistance; HIV protease gene [human immunodeficiency virus protease gene] (Retroviridae):
mutation; HIV reverse transcriptase gene [human immunodeficiency virus reverse transcriptase gene] (Retroviridae):
mutation

IT Methods & Equipment
DNA sequencing: genetic method; GeneChip system: genetic method

IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
Meeting Abstract; Meeting Poster

ORGN Super Taxa
Hominidae: Primates, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia;
Retroviridae: Animal Viruses, Viruses, Microorganisms

ORGN Organism Name
HIV [human immunodeficiency virus] (Hominidae, Retroviridae): pathogen

ORGN Organism Superterms
Animal Viruses; Animals; Chordates; Humans; Mammals; Microorganisms;
Primates; Vertebrates; Viruses

L50 ANSWER 28 OF 31 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS

AN 1999:345125 BIOSIS
 DN PREV199900345125
 TI Rapid p53 sequence analysis in primary lung cancer using an oligonucleotide **probe array**.
 AU Ahrendt, Steven A.; Halachmi, Sarel; Chow, John T.; Wu, Li; Halachmi, Naomi; Yang, Stephen C.; Wehage, Scott; Jen, Jin; Sidransky, David (1)
 CS (1) Department of Otolaryngology-Head and Neck Surgery, Johns Hopkins School of Medicine, 720 Rutland Avenue, Baltimore, MD, 21287 USA
 SO Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, (June 22, 1999) Vol. 96, No. 13, pp. 7382-7387. ISSN: 0027-8424.
 DT Article
 LA English
 SL English
 AB The p53 gene was sequenced in 100 primary human lung cancers by using direct dideoxynucleotide cycle sequencing and compared with sequence analysis by using the p53 **GeneChip** assay. Differences in sequence analysis between the two techniques were further evaluated to determine the accuracy and limitations of each method. p53 **mutations** were either detected by using both techniques or, if only detected by one technique, were confirmed by using **mutation**-specific oligonucleotide **hybridization**. Dideoxynucleotide sequencing of the conserved regions of the p53 gene (exons 5-9) detected 76% of the **mutations** within this region of the gene. The **GeneChip** p53 assay detected 81% of all (exons 2-11) **mutations**, including 80% of the **mutations** within the conserved regions of the gene. The **GeneChip** assay detected 46 of 52 missense **mutations** (88%), but 0 of 5 frameshift **mutations**. The specificity of direct sequencing and of the p53 **GeneChip** assay at detecting p53 **mutations** were 100% and 98%, respectively. The **GeneChip** p53 assay is a rapid and reasonably accurate approach for detecting p53 **mutations**; however, neither direct sequencing nor the p53 **GeneChip** are infallible at p53 **mutation** detection.
 CC Genetics and Cytogenetics - General *03502
 Biochemical Studies - General *10060
 Biophysics - General Biophysical Studies *10502
 Pathology, General and Miscellaneous - Diagnostic *12504
 Respiratory System - General; Methods *16001
 Neoplasms and Neoplastic Agents - General *24002
 BC Hominidae 86215
 IT Major Concepts
 Genetics; Methods and Techniques; Oncology (Human Medicine, Medical Sciences)
 IT Diseases
 lung cancer: neoplastic disease, respiratory system disease
 IT Chemicals & Biochemicals
 dideoxynucleotide: sequencing; human p53 gene (Hominidae): **mutation**, sequence analysis, tumor-suppressor gene
 IT Alternate Indexing
 Lung Neoplasms (MeSH)
 IT Methods & Equipment
 p53 **GeneChip** assay: analytical method, oligonucleotide **probe** assay, detection method
 ORGN Super Taxa
 Hominidae: Primates, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia
 ORGN Organism Name
 human (Hominidae): patient
 ORGN Organism Superterms
 Animals; Chordates; Humans; Mammals; Primates; Vertebrates
 L50 ANSWER 29 OF 31 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
 AN 1998:356937 BIOSIS
 DN PREV199800356937
 TI Comparative performance of high-**density** oligonucleotide sequencing and dideoxynucleotide sequencing of HIV type 1 pol from

clinical samples.

AU Gunthard, Huldrych F. (1); Wong, Joseph K.; Ignacio, Caroline C.; Havlir, Diane V.; Richman, Douglas D.

CS (1) Dep. Pathol. and Med., Univ. California San Diego, 9500 Gilman Drive, La Jolla, CA 92093-0679 USA

SO AIDS Research and Human Retroviruses, (July 1, 1998) Vol. 14, No. 10, pp. 869-876.
ISSN: 0889-2229.

DT Article

LA English

AB The performance of the high-density oligonucleotide array methodology (**GeneChip**) in detecting drug resistance mutations in HIV-1 pol was compared with that of automated dideoxynucleotide sequencing (ABI) of clinical samples, viral stocks, and plasmid-derived NL4-3 clones. Sequences from 29 clinical samples (plasma RNA, n = 17; lymph node RNA, n = 5; lymph node DNA, n = 7) from 12 patients, from 6 viral stock RNA samples, and from 13 NL4-3 clones were generated by both methods. Editing was done independently by a different investigator for each method before comparing the sequences. In addition, NL4-3 wild type (WT) and mutants were mixed in varying concentrations and sequenced by both methods. Overall, a concordance of 99.1% was found for a total of 30,865 bases compared. The comparison of clinical samples (plasma RNA and lymph node RNA and DNA) showed a slightly lower match of base calls, 98.8% for 19,831 nucleotides compared (protease region, 99.5%, n = 8272; RT region, 98.3%, n = 11,316), than for viral stocks and NL4-3 clones (protease region, 99.8%; RT region, 99.5%). Artificial mixing experiments showed a bias toward calling wild-type bases by **GeneChip**. Discordant base calls are most likely due to differential detection of mixtures. The concordance between **GeneChip** and ABI was high and appeared dependent on the nature of the templates (directly amplified versus cloned) and the complexity of mixes.

CC Clinical Biochemistry; General Methods and Applications *10006
Biochemical Methods - Nucleic Acids, Purines and Pyrimidines *10052
Biophysics - Molecular Properties and Macromolecules *10506
Pathology, General and Miscellaneous - Diagnostic *12504
Genetics of Bacteria and Viruses *31500
Virology - Animal Host Viruses *33506
Medical and Clinical Microbiology - Virology *36006
Chemotherapy - Antiviral Agents *38506

BC Retroviridae 02623

IT Major Concepts
Clinical Chemistry (Allied Medical Sciences); Molecular Genetics (Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics); Pharmacology

IT Parts, Structures, & Systems of Organisms
lymph node: blood and lymphatics, immune system; plasma: blood and lymphatics

IT Chemicals & Biochemicals
HIV type 1 pol [human immunodeficiency virus type 1 pol]: analysis

IT Methods & Equipment
dideoxynucleotide sequencing: diagnostic method, molecular genetic method; **GeneChip** high-density oligonucleotide sequencing: diagnostic method, molecular genetic method

IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
drug-resistance mutations

ORGN Super Taxa
Retroviridae: Animal Viruses, Viruses, Microorganisms

ORGN Organism Name
HIV type 1 [human immunodeficiency virus type 1] (Retroviridae): pathogen

ORGN Organism Superterms
Animal Viruses; Microorganisms; Viruses

TI DNA on a chip: Serving up the **genome** for diagnostics and research.
 AU Wallace, Robert W.
 SO Molecular Medicine Today, (1997) Vol. 3, No. 9, pp. 384-389.
 ISSN: 1357-4310.
 DT Journal; Article
 LA English
 CC General Biology - Information, Documentation, Retrieval and Computer Applications *00530
 Genetics and Cytogenetics - Human *03508
 Biochemical Studies - Nucleic Acids, Purines and Pyrimidines 10062
 Pathology, General and Miscellaneous - Diagnostic *12504
 BC Hominidae *86215
 IT Major Concepts
 Genetics; Information Studies; Pathology
 IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
COMPUTER APPLICATIONS; DIAGNOSTIC TECHNOLOGY; DNA; GENECHIP; GENETIC DISEASE SCREENING; GENETIC RESEARCH; GENOME; MOLECULAR GENETICS
 ORGN Super Taxa
 Hominidae: Primates, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia
 ORGN Organism Name
 human (Hominidae)
 ORGN Organism Superterms
 animals; chordates; humans; mammals; primates; vertebrates

L50 ANSWER 31 OF 31 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
 AN 1996:402345 BIOSIS
 DN PREV199699124701
 TI Sequencing HIV isolates using the **GeneChip** HIV PRT assay.
 AU Garrett, Miyada C. (1); Liang, V.; Tran, H. M.; Mittman, M.; Morris, M.; Kaplan, P.
 CS (1) 3380 Central Expressway, Santa Clara, CA 95051 USA
 SO ELEVENTH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON AIDS.. (1996) pp. 8. Eleventh International Conference on AIDS, Vol. One. One world: One hope. Publisher: Eleventh International Conference on AIDS Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.
 Meeting Info.: Eleventh International Conference on AIDS, Vol. One. One world: One hope Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada July 7-12, 1996
 DT Conference
 LA English
 CC General Biology - Symposia, Transactions and Proceedings of Conferences, Congresses, Review Annuals 00520
 Biochemical Studies - Nucleic Acids, Purines and Pyrimidines 10062
 Biochemical Studies - Proteins, Peptides and Amino Acids 10064
 Biophysics - General Biophysical Techniques 10504
 Enzymes - Chemical and Physical *10806
 Enzymes - Physiological Studies *10808
 Genetics of Bacteria and Viruses *31500
 Immunology and Immunochemistry - Immunopathology, Tissue Immunology *34508
 Medical and Clinical Microbiology - Virology *36006
 BC Retroviridae 02623
 Hominidae *86215
 IT Major Concepts
 Clinical Immunology (Human Medicine, Medical Sciences); Enzymology (Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics); Genetics; Infection
 IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
ANALYTICAL METHOD; MEETING ABSTRACT; PLASMID REVERSE TRANSCRIPTASE
 ORGN Super Taxa
 Hominidae: Primates, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia;
 Retroviridae: Viruses
 ORGN Organism Name
 human (Hominidae); human immunodeficiency virus (Retroviridae)
 ORGN Organism Superterms
 animals; chordates; humans; mammals; microorganisms; primates;

vertebrates; viruses

=> fil medline

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 12:39:19 ON 26 JAN 2001

FILE LAST UPDATED: 27 OCT 2000 (20001027/UP). FILE COVERS 1960 TO DATE.

MEDLINE thesauri in the /CN, /CT, and /MN fields incorporate the MeSH 2000 vocabulary. Enter HELP THESAURUS for details.

The OLDMEDLINE file segment now contains data from 1958 through 1965. Enter HELP CONTENT for details.

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L85 ANSWER 1 OF 37 MEDLINE

AN 2000471596 MEDLINE

DN 20423227

TI Housekeeping genes commanded to commit suicide in CpG-cleavage commitment upstream of Bcl-2 inhibition in caspase-dependent and -independent pathways.

AU Qi L; Sit K H

CS Department of Anatomy, Faculty of Medicine, National University of Singapore, Kent Ridge, 117597, Singapore.

SO Mol Cell Biol Res Commun, (2000 May) 3 (5) 319-27.
Journal code: DRR. ISSN: 1522-4724.

CY United States

DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LA English

FS Priority Journals

EM 200012

EW 20001202

AB A CpG-specific commitment common to both caspase-dependent and -independent cell deaths implies critical gene activity from epigenetic modulation. Using a focused microarray (**genechip**) of 22 housekeeping genes, which have canonical CpG islands at 5'-promoter regions, here we show critical regulation of vital intermediary metabolism and cell structure that are common to both caspase-dependent fasL-mediated and caspase-independent etoposide-mediated cell deaths. Gene activity of at least twofold under or over control levels and common to both cell death pathways was considered to be significantly regulated in common. Seven genes controlling energy production in glycolysis, tricarboxylic acid cycle, and the respiratory electron transport chain were significantly downregulated in common. Energy depletion is lethal. Downregulated pyruvate dehydrogenase E1 gene, in addition, suggested primary metabolic acidification. Cell acidification is also lethal. Critical derangement of the cell structure was suggested by common downregulation of the basal histone gene H2A.X which is required for nucleosome assembly. Common upregulation of the alpha-tubulin gene suggested perturbation of vital microtubular dynamics. Gene-commanded cell suicide was suggested. We further show that a Bcl-2 overexpression of three- to fourfold above normal levels could not prevent the CpG-specific megabase DNA cleavages in the two cell death pathways, but abolished their

low-molecular-weight 200-bp ladder cleavages. Together with incomplete suppression of the other apoptotic expressions, the Bcl-2 inhibition point appeared downstream from the CpG-cleavage commitment point. Copyright 2000 Academic Press.

CT Check Tags: Human; Support, Non-U.S. Gov't

Annexin V: ME, metabolism

Apoptosis: DE, drug effects

*Apoptosis: GE, genetics

Caspases: GE, genetics

*Caspases: ME, metabolism

Cell Cycle

*Cell Death: GE, genetics

Cell Line

*CpG Islands: GE, genetics

DNA Fragmentation

Electrophoresis, Gel, Pulsed-Field

Energy Metabolism: GE, genetics

Etoposide: PD, pharmacology

*Gene Expression Regulation

*Genes, bcl-2: GE, genetics

Membrane Glycoproteins: PD, pharmacology

Oligonucleotide Array Sequence Analysis

Tumor Cells, Cultured

RN 33419-42-0 (Etoposide)

CN 0 (Annexin V); 0 (FasL protein); 0 (Membrane Glycoproteins); EC 3.4.22.- (Caspases)

L85 ANSWER 2 OF 37 MEDLINE

AN 2000456127 MEDLINE

DN 20296937

TI Genome-directed primers for selective labeling of bacterial transcripts for DNA **microarray** analysis.

AU Talaat A M; Hunter P; Johnston S A

CS Center for Biomedical Inventions and Department of Medicine, University of Texas-Southwestern Medical Center, 5323 Harry Hines Blvd., Dallas TX 75390-8573, USA.

SO NATURE BIOTECHNOLOGY, (2000 Jun) 18 (6) 679-82.

Journal code: CQ3. ISSN: 1087-0156.

CY United States

DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LA English

FS Priority Journals

EM 200012

EW 20001201

AB DNA **microarrays** have the ability to analyze the expression of thousands of the same set of genes under at least two different experimental conditions. However, DNA **microarrays** require substantial amounts of RNA to generate the probes, especially when bacterial RNA is used for hybridization (50 microg of bacterial total RNA contains approximately 2 microg of mRNA). We have developed a computer-based algorithm for prediction of the minimal number of primers to specifically anneal to all genes in a given genome. The algorithm predicts, for example, that 37 oligonucleotides should prime all genes in the Mycobacterium tuberculosis genome. We tested the usefulness of the genome-directed primers (GDPs) in comparison to random primers for gene expression profiling using DNA **microarrays**. Both types of primers were used to generate fluorescent-labeled probes and to hybridize to an **array** of 960 mycobacterial genes. Compared to random-primer probes, the GDP probes were more sensitive and more specific, especially when mammalian RNA samples were spiked with mycobacterial RNA. The GDPs were used for gene expression profiling of mycobacterial cultures grown to early log or stationary growth phases. This approach could be useful for accurate genome-wide expression analysis, especially for in vivo gene expression profiling, as well as directed amplification of **sequenced** genomes.

CT **Algorithms**

Base Sequence

*DNA Primers

*DNA, Bacterial

*Genome, Bacterial

Molecular Sequence Data

Mycobacterium tuberculosis: GE, genetics

Nucleic Acid Hybridization

*Oligonucleotide Array Sequence Analysis: MT, methods

RNA, Bacterial

Software**Transcription, Genetic**

CN 0 (DNA Primers); 0 (DNA, Bacterial); 0 (RNA, Bacterial)

L85 ANSWER 3 OF 37 MEDLINE

AN 2000437445 MEDLINE

DN 20381133

TI Comparative evaluation of three human immunodeficiency virus genotyping systems: the HIV-GenotypR method, the HIV PRT **GeneChip** assay, and the HIV-1 RT line probe assay.

AU Wilson J W; Bean P; Robins T; Graziano F; Persing D H

CS Division of Infectious Diseases, Department of Internal Medicine, Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minnesota 55905, USA.. wilson.john@mayo.edu

SO JOURNAL OF CLINICAL MICROBIOLOGY, (2000 Aug) 38 (8) 3022-8.

Journal code: HSH. ISSN: 0095-1137.

CY United States

DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LA English

FS Priority Journals

EM 200011

EW 20001104

AB Evaluation of drug resistance by human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) genotyping has proven to be useful for the selection of drug combinations with maximum antiretroviral activity. We compared three genotyping methods for identification of mutations known to confer drug resistance in the reverse transcriptase (RT) and protease genes of HIV type 1 (HIV-1). The HIV-GenotypR method (GenotypR; Specialty Laboratories, Inc., Santa Monica, Calif.) with the ABI 377 DNA sequencer (Applied Biosystems Inc.), the HIV PRT **GeneChip** assay (**GeneChip**; Affymetrix, Santa Clara, Calif.), and the HIV-1 RT Line Probe Assay (LiPA; Innogenetics, Alpharetta, Ga.) were used to genotype plasma samples from HIV-infected patients attending the University of Wisconsin Hospitals and Clinics and the Mayo Clinic. At the time of analysis, patients were failing combination therapy (n = 18) or were treatment naive (n = 6). Forty codons of the RT and protease genes were analyzed by GenotypR and **GeneChip** for resistance-associated mutations. LiPA analyzed seven RT codons for mutations. Each sample was genotyped by all three assays, and each assay was subjected to pairwise comparisons. At least 92% of the codons tested (by the three assays) in paired comparisons were concordant. GenotypR and **GeneChip** demonstrated 96.6% concordance over the 40 codons tested. GenotypR identified slightly more mutations than **GeneChip** and LiPA; **GeneChip** identified all primary mutations that corresponded to failing treatment regimens. Each assay identified at least 84% of the mutations identified by the other assays. Mutations that were discordant between the assays mainly comprised secondary mutations and natural polymorphisms. The assays had better concordance for mutations that corresponded to current failing regimens, present in the more predominant viral quasiespecies. In the treatment-naive patients, GenotypR, **GeneChip**, and LiPA mainly identified wild-type virus. Only the LiPA identified K70R, a possible transmitted zidovudine resistance mutation, in the RT gene of a treatment-naive patient. We conclude that although discrepancies in results exist between assays, each assay showed a similar capacity to identify potentially clinically relevant mutations related to patient treatment regimens.

CT Check Tags: Comparative Study; Human

Anti-HIV Agents: PD, pharmacology

Anti-HIV Agents: TU, therapeutic use

Codon: GE, genetics
 Drug Resistance, Microbial: GE, genetics
 Evaluation Studies
 Genotype
 HIV Infections: DT, drug therapy
 *HIV Infections: VI, virology
 *HIV Protease: GE, genetics
 *HIV-1: CL, classification
 HIV-1: DE, drug effects
 HIV-1: EN, enzymology
 *HIV-1: GE, genetics
 *HIV-1 Reverse Transcriptase: GE, genetics
 Mutation
Oligonucleotide Array Sequence Analysis: MT, methods
 Oligonucleotide Probes
 Reagent Kits, Diagnostic
 Reverse Transcriptase Inhibitors: PD, pharmacology
 Reverse Transcriptase Inhibitors: TU, therapeutic use
 RNA, Viral: AN, analysis
Sequence Analysis, DNA: MT, methods

CN EC 2.7.7.- (HIV-1 Reverse Transcriptase); EC 3.4.23.- (HIV Protease); 0 (Anti-HIV Agents); 0 (Codon); 0 (Oligonucleotide Probes); 0 (Reagent Kits, Diagnostic); 0 (Reverse Transcriptase Inhibitors); 0 (RNA, Viral)

L85 ANSWER 4 OF 37 MEDLINE

AN 2000425955 MEDLINE

DN 20416146

TI Detection of aberrations of 17p and p53 gene in gastrointestinal cancers by dual (two-color) fluorescence in situ hybridization and **GeneChip** p53 assay.

AU Takahashi Y; Nagata T; Asai S; Shintaku K; Eguchi T; Ishii Y; Fujii M; Ishikawa K

CS Department of Pharmacology, Nihon University School of Medicine, Tokyo, Japan.

SO CANCER GENETICS AND CYTOGENETICS, (2000 Aug) 121 (1) 38-43.
 Journal code: CMT. ISSN: 0165-4608.

CY United States

DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LA English

FS Priority Journals

EM 200011

EW 20001103

AB We performed dual (two-color) fluorescence in situ hybridization (FISH) using direct fluorescent labeling probes for p53 and chromosome 17 in six gastrointestinal (3 stomach and 3 colon) cancers. In three of these (1 stomach and 2 colon) the interphase cell nuclei showed an imbalance of signals for the p53 and chromosome 17; that is, the p53 signal count was lower than the chromosome 17 signal count, indicating deletion of the p53 gene. Moreover, metaphase FISH analysis demonstrated that those nuclei actually had a chromosome 17 with deletion of the p53 gene. Interestingly, these three cases had an abnormal chromosome 17 copy number, that is, chromosome 17 aneusomy. Furthermore, to investigate the possibility of p53 mutation in tumors with an imbalance of signals for chromosome 17 and p53 per nucleus, we performed a **GeneChip** p53 assay which has recently been developed. **GeneChip** p53 assay demonstrated that a primary tumor sample from one colon cancer case had a heterozygous point mutation of CGT (Arg) to CAT (His) at codon 273 in exon 8. In addition, a sample of metastatic tumor in the liver from the same case revealed two heterozygous point mutations. One of them was the same mutation as that is the primary tumor; the other was GTG (Val) to GGG (Gly) at codon 217 in exon 6. In conclusion, we found that the combination of dual-color FISH and **GeneChip** p53 assay offered reliable results and important information concerning not only deletion of the p53 gene and chromosome 17 aneusomy but also p53 mutations. Using these techniques, we demonstrated that an imbalance of signals for chromosome 17 and p53 per nucleus, chromosome 17 aneusomy, and accumulation of p53 mutations had occurred

during carcinogenesis and development of gastrointestinal cancers.

CT Check Tags: Human; Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
Centromere
*Chromosome Aberrations: GE, genetics
*Chromosomes, Human, Pair 17: GE, genetics
*Colonic Neoplasms: GE, genetics
Fluorescent Dyes
Gene Dosage
*Genes, p53: GE, genetics
In Situ Hybridization, Fluorescence: MT, methods
Oligonucleotide Array Sequence Analysis: MT, methods
Point Mutation
*Stomach Neoplasms: GE, genetics

CN 0 (Fluorescent Dyes)

L85 ANSWER 5 OF 37 MEDLINE
AN 2000322578 MEDLINE
DN 20322578
TI Genomics, gene expression and DNA **arrays**.
AU Lockhart D J; Winzeler E A
CS Genomics Institute of the Novartis Research Foundation, San Diego,
California 92121, USA.
SO NATURE, (2000 Jun 15) 405 (6788) 827-36. Ref: 109
Journal code: NSC. ISSN: 0028-0836.
CY ENGLAND: United Kingdom
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
General Review; (REVIEW)
(REVIEW, ACADEMIC)
LA English
FS Priority Journals; Cancer Journals
EM 200009
EW 20000903
AB Experimental genomics in combination with the growing body of
sequence information promise to revolutionize the way cells and
cellular processes are studied. Information on genomic **sequence**
can be used experimentally with high-density DNA **arrays** that
allow complex mixtures of RNA and DNA to be interrogated in a parallel and
quantitative fashion. DNA **arrays** can be used for many different
purposes, most prominently to measure levels of gene expression (messenger
RNA abundance) for tens of thousands of genes simultaneously. Measurements
of gene expression and other applications of **arrays** embody much
of what is implied by the term 'genomics'; they are broad in scope, large
in scale, and take advantage of all available **sequence**
information for experimental design and data interpretation in pursuit of
biological understanding.

CT Check Tags: Animal; Human
Data Interpretation, Statistical
*DNA
*Gene Expression
Gene Expression Profiling
Gene Expression Regulation
Genes: PH, physiology
*Genome
*Oligonucleotide Array Sequence Analysis
RNA

RN 63231-63-0 (RNA); 9007-49-2 (DNA)

L85 ANSWER 6 OF 37 MEDLINE
AN 2000311505 MEDLINE
DN 20311505
TI Monitoring gene expression using DNA microarrays.
AU Harrington C A; **Rosenow C**; Retief J
CS Affymetrix, Inc., Santa Clara, 95051, USA.. chris_harrington@affymetrix.co
m
SO Curr Opin Microbiol, (2000 Jun) 3 (3) 285-91. Ref: 41
Journal code: DAY. ISSN: 1369-5274.

CY ENGLAND: United Kingdom
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
General Review; (REVIEW)
(REVIEW, TUTORIAL)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 200010
EW 20001001
AB The concurrent development of high-density array technologies and the complete sequencing of a number of microbial genomes is providing the opportunity to comprehensively and efficiently survey the transcription profile of microorganisms under different conditions and well-defined genotypes. Microarray-based studies are uncovering broad patterns of genetic activity, providing new understanding of gene functions and, in some cases, generating unexpected insight into transcriptional processes and biological mechanisms. One topic that has come to the forefront is how best to effectively manage and interpret the large data sets being generated. Although progress has been made, this remains a challenging opportunity for functional genomics research.

CT Gene Expression Regulation, Bacterial
Gene Expression Regulation, Fungal
Gene Expression Regulation, Viral
*Molecular Biology: TD, trends
*Oligonucleotide Array Sequence Analysis: MT, methods

L85 ANSWER 7 OF 37 MEDLINE
AN 2000294875 MEDLINE
DN 20294875
TI Determination of genes involved in the process of implantation: application of **GeneChip** to scan 6500 genes.
AU Yoshioka K; Matsuda F; Takakura K; Noda Y; Imakawa K; Sakai S
CS Laboratory of Animal Breeding, University of Tokyo, Japan.
SO BIOCHEMICAL AND BIOPHYSICAL RESEARCH COMMUNICATIONS, (2000 Jun 7) 272 (2) 531-8.
Journal code: 9Y8. ISSN: 0006-291X.

CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals; Cancer Journals
EM 200009
EW 20000903
AB Using the high-density arrays of oligonucleotides (**GeneChip**) technology, the expression of uterine genes was examined before and after conceptus implantation in mice. Of the 6500 genes analyzed, levels of 399 gene expressions changed; 192 genes increased levels of expression while the remaining 207 genes declined. The findings suggest that both gene activation and deactivation (suppression) are required for successful implantation. Copyright 2000 Academic Press.

CT Check Tags: Animal; Female; Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
Down-Regulation (Physiology)
*Gene Expression Profiling
Genes: GE, genetics
Mice
*Oligonucleotide Array Sequence Analysis
*Postimplantation Phase: GE, genetics
Pregnancy
*Preimplantation Phase: GE, genetics
Reproducibility of Results
Reverse Transcriptase Polymerase Chain Reaction
RNA, Messenger: GE, genetics
RNA, Messenger: ME, metabolism
Up-Regulation (Physiology)
*Uterus: ME, metabolism

CN 0 (RNA, Messenger)

L85 ANSWER 8 OF 37 MEDLINE

AN 2000283293 MEDLINE
DN 20283293
TI Comparison of TP53 mutations identified by oligonucleotide microarray and conventional DNA sequence analysis.
AU Wen W H; Bernstein L; Lescallett J; Beazer-Barclay Y; Sullivan-Halley J; White M; Press M F
CS Department of Pathology, University of Southern California School of Medicine, Los Angeles 90033, USA.
NC CA48780 (NCI)
CA50589 (NCI)
SO CANCER RESEARCH, (2000 May 15) 60 (10) 2716-22.
Journal code: CNF. ISSN: 0008-5472.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals; Cancer Journals
EM 200008
EW 20000803
AB As the rate of gene discovery accelerates, more efficient methods are needed to analyze genes in human tissues. To assess the efficiency, sensitivity, and specificity of different methods, alterations of TP53 were independently evaluated in 108 ovarian tumors by conventional DNA sequence analysis and oligonucleotide microarray (p53 **GeneChip**). All mutations identified by oligonucleotide microarray and all disagreements with conventional gel-based DNA sequence analysis were confirmed by re-analysis with manual and automated dideoxy DNA sequencing. A total of 77 ovarian cancers were identified as having TP53 mutations by one of the two approaches, 71 by microarray and 63 by gel-based DNA sequence analysis. The same mutation was identified in 57 ovarian cancers, and the same wild type TP53 sequence was observed in 31 ovarian cancers by both methods, for a concordance rate of 81%. Among the mutation analyses discordant by these methods for TP53 sequence were 14 cases identified as mutated by microarray but not by conventional DNA sequence analysis and 6 cases identified as mutated by conventional DNA sequence analysis but not by microarray. Overall, the oligonucleotide microarray demonstrated a 94% accuracy rate, a 92% sensitivity, and an 100% specificity. Conventional DNA sequence analysis demonstrated an 87% accuracy rate, 82% sensitivity, and a 100% specificity. Patients with TP53 mutations had significantly shorter overall survival than those with no mutation ($P = 0.02$). Women with mutations in loop2, loop3, or the loop-sheet-helix domain had shorter survival than women with other mutations or women with no mutations ($P = 0.01$). Although further refinement would be helpful to improve the detection of certain types of TP53 alterations, oligonucleotide microarrays were shown to be a powerful and effective tool for TP53 mutation detection.
CT Check Tags: Comparative Study; Female; Human; Support, U.S. Gov't, Non-P.H.S.; Support, U.S. Gov't, P.H.S.
*Genes, p53: GE, genetics
*Mutation
***Oligonucleotide Array Sequence Analysis**
Ovarian Neoplasms: GE, genetics
Ovarian Neoplasms: MO, mortality
Polymorphism, Single-Stranded Conformational
***Sequence Analysis, DNA**
Survival Rate

L85 ANSWER 9 OF 37 MEDLINE
AN 2000251004 MEDLINE
DN 20251004
TI Technical assessment of the affymetrix yeast expression **GeneChip** YE6100 platform in a heterologous model of genes that confer resistance to antimalarial drugs in yeast.
AU Nau M E; Emerson L R; Martin R K; Kyle D E; Wirth D F; Vahey M
CS Henry M. Jackson Foundation for the Advancement of Military Medicine, Rockville, Maryland, USA.
SO JOURNAL OF CLINICAL MICROBIOLOGY, (2000 May) 38 (5) 1901-8.

Journal code: HSH. ISSN: 0095-1137.

CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 200008
EW 20000804
AB The advent of high-density gene array technology has revolutionized approaches to drug design, development, and characterization. At the laboratory level, the efficient, consistent, and dependable exploitation of this complex technology requires the stringent standardization of protocols and data analysis platforms. The Affymetrix YE6100 expression **GeneChip** platform was evaluated for its performance in the analysis of both global (6,000 yeast genes) and targeted (three pleiotropic multidrug resistance genes of the ATP binding cassette transporter family) gene expression in a heterologous yeast model system in the presence and absence of the antimalarial drug chloroquine. Critical to the generation of consistent data from this platform are issues involving the preparation of the specimen, use of appropriate controls, accurate assessment of experiment variance, strict adherence to optimized enzymatic and hybridization protocols, and use of sophisticated bioinformatics tools for data analysis.

CT Check Tags: Support, Non-U.S. Gov't; Support, U.S. Gov't, Non-P.H.S. Algorithms
*Antimalarials: PD, pharmacology
ABC Transporters: GE, genetics
*Chloroquine: PD, pharmacology
*Drug Resistance, Microbial: GE, genetics
Drug Resistance, Multiple: GE, genetics
***Oligonucleotide Array Sequence Analysis: IS, instrumentation**
Oligonucleotide Array Sequence Analysis: MT, methods
RNA, Messenger: GE, genetics
Saccharomyces cerevisiae: DE, drug effects
*Saccharomyces cerevisiae: GE, genetics

RN 54-05-7 (Chloroquine)
CN 0 (Antimalarials); 0 (ABC Transporters); 0 (RNA, Messenger)

L85 ANSWER 10 OF 37 MEDLINE
AN 2000223579 MEDLINE
DN 20223579
TI Comprehensive gene expression profile of the adult human renal cortex: analysis by cDNA **array** hybridization.
AU Yano N; Endoh M; Fadden K; Yamashita H; Kane A; Sakai H; Rifai A
CS Department of Pathology, Rhode Island Hospital and Brown University School of Medicine, Providence, RI 02903, USA.
NC DK49361 (NIDDK)
SO KIDNEY INTERNATIONAL, (2000 Apr) 57 (4) 1452-9.
Journal code: KVB. ISSN: 0085-2538.

CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 200007
EW 20000702
AB BACKGROUND: Profiling of gene expression in healthy and diseased renal tissue is important for elucidating the pathogenesis of renal diseases. Comprehensive information about the genes expressed in renal tissue is unavailable. The recently developed cDNA **array** hybridization methodology allows simultaneous monitoring of thousands of genes expressed renal tissue. METHODS: Complex [alpha-33P]-labeled cDNA probes were prepared from histopathologically uninvolved remnants of nine renal tissues obtained by nephrectomy. Each probe was hybridized to a high-density **array** of 18,326 paired target genes. The radioactive hybridization signals by phosphorimager screens were quantitated by special **software**. Bioinformatics from public genomic databases were used to assign a chromosomal location of each

expressed transcript and gene function. Cluster analysis was used to arrange genes according to the similarity in pattern of gene expression. RESULTS: A total of 7563 different gene transcripts was detected in the nine tissue samples. Approximately 870 of these genes were full-length mRNA human transcripts (HT), and the remaining 6693 were expressed **sequence** tags (ESTs). The full-length transcripts were classified by function of the gene product and were listed with information of their chromosomal positions. To allow a comparison between gene expression in clinical and experimental studies, the mouse genes with known similar function to the human counterpart were included in the bioinformatics analysis. Cluster analysis of 502 full-length genes that are expressed in four or more renal tissues revealed more than 110 genes that are highly expressed in all the renal specimens. CONCLUSIONS: The presented data constitute a comprehensive preliminary transcriptional map of the adult human renal cortex. The information may serve as a resource for speeding up the discovery of genes underlying human renal disease. The integrated listing of the full-length expressed human and mouse genes is available through e-mail (Abdalla_Rifai@Brown.edu).

CT Check Tags: Animal; Female; Human; Male; Support, Non-U.S. Gov't; Support, U.S. Gov't, P.H.S.

Adult

Aged

Chromosome Mapping

Cluster Analysis

Data Display

DNA, Complementary: GE, genetics

***Gene Expression**

Genome

Kidney: PH, physiology

***Kidney Cortex: PH, physiology**

Mice: GE, genetics

Middle Age

Nucleic Acid Hybridization

Oligonucleotide Array Sequence Analysis

CN 0 (DNA, Complementary)

L85 ANSWER 11 OF 37 MEDLINE

AN 2000206561 MEDLINE

DN 20206561

TI Large-scale discovery and genotyping of single-nucleotide polymorphisms in the mouse.

AU Lindblad-Toh K; Winchester E; Daly M J; Wang D G; Hirschhorn J N; Laviollette J P; Ardlie K; Reich D E; Robinson E; Sklar P; Shah N; Thomas D; Fan J B; **Gingeras T**; Warrington J; Patil N; Hudson T J; Lander E S

CS Whitehead Institute/MIT Center for Genome Research, Whitehead Institute for Biomedical Research, Cambridge, MA, USA.. kersli@genome.wi.mit.edu

NC HG01806 (NHGRI)

SO NATURE GENETICS, (2000 Apr) 24 (4) 381-6.

Journal code: BRO. ISSN: 1061-4036.

CY United States

DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LA English

FS Priority Journals

EM 200007

EW 20000701

AB Single-nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) have been the focus of much attention in human genetics because they are extremely abundant and well-suited for automated large-scale genotyping. Human SNPs, however, are less informative than other types of genetic markers (such as simple-sequence length polymorphisms or microsatellites) and thus more loci are required for mapping traits. SNPs offer similar advantages for experimental genetic organisms such as the mouse, but they entail no loss of informativeness because bi-allelic markers are fully informative in analysing crosses between inbred strains. Here we report a large-scale analysis of SNPs in the mouse genome. We characterized the rate of

nucleotide polymorphism in eight mouse strains and identified a collection of 2,848 SNPs located in 1,755 sequence-tagged sites (STSs) using high-density oligonucleotide arrays. Three-quarters of these SNPs have been mapped on the mouse genome, providing a first-generation SNP map of the mouse. We have also developed a multiplex genotyping procedure by which a genome scan can be performed with only six genotyping reactions per animal.

CT Check Tags: Animal; Support, Non-U.S. Gov't; Support, U.S. Gov't, P.H.S.
 CpG Islands
 Gene Frequency
 Genome
 Genotype
 Mice
 *Mice, Inbred Strains: GE, genetics
Oligonucleotide Array Sequence Analysis
 Phylogeny
 Physical Chromosome Mapping
 *Point Mutation: GE, genetics
 *Polymorphism (Genetics): GE, genetics
 Sequence Tagged Sites

L85 ANSWER 12 OF 37 MEDLINE

AN 2000179482 MEDLINE

DN 20179482

TI Genomic-scale gene expression profiling of normal and malignant immune cells.

AU Alizadeh A A; Staudt L M

CS Department of Biochemistry, M309 Genetics, Alway Building, Stanford University School of Medicine, Stanford, CA 94305, USA.

SO CURRENT OPINION IN IMMUNOLOGY, (2000 Apr) 12 (2) 219-25. Ref: 27
 Journal code: AH1. ISSN: 0952-7915.

CY ENGLAND: United Kingdom

DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

General Review; (REVIEW)

(REVIEW, TUTORIAL)

LA English

FS Priority Journals

EM 200007

EW 20000704

AB Gene expression variation is critical for the normal development and physiology of immune cells. Using cDNA **microarrays**, a systematic, genomic-scale view of gene expression in immune cells at many stages of differentiation and activation can be obtained. From the high vantagepoint provided by this technology, the gene expression physiology of immune cells appears remarkably ordered and logical. Each stage of lymphocyte differentiation can be defined by a characteristic gene expression signature. Genes that are co-regulated over hundreds of experimental conditions often encode functionally related proteins. Gene expression profiles also provide unprecedented ability to define the molecular and functional relationships between normal and malignant lymphocyte cell populations.

CT Check Tags: Animal; Human; Support, Non-U.S. Gov't; Support, U.S. Gov't, P.H.S.

Algorithms

Antigens, Differentiation, B-Lymphocyte: BI, biosynthesis

Antigens, Differentiation, B-Lymphocyte: GE, genetics

Antigens, Neoplasm: BI, biosynthesis

Antigens, Neoplasm: GE, genetics

Antigens, Neoplasm: IM, immunology

B-Lymphocytes: IM, immunology

B-Lymphocytes: ME, metabolism

B-Lymphocytes: PA, pathology

Cell Differentiation: GE, genetics

Cell Line, Transformed

*Gene Expression Profiling

*Gene Expression Regulation, Neoplastic

Genetic Markers

***Genome**

Germinal Center: CY, cytology
Lymphocyte Subsets: ME, metabolism
Lymphocyte Transformation
Neoplasms: GE, genetics
Neoplasms: IM, immunology
Neoplasms, Experimental: GE, genetics
Neoplasms, Experimental: IM, immunology

***Oligonucleotide Array Sequence Analysis**

RNA, Messenger: BI, biosynthesis
RNA, Messenger: GE, genetics
RNA, Neoplasm: BI, biosynthesis
RNA, Neoplasm: GE, genetics

Transcription, Genetic

Tumor Cells, Cultured
Tumor Stem Cells: IM, immunology
Tumor Stem Cells: ME, metabolism
Tumor Stem Cells: PA, pathology

CN 0 (Antigens, Differentiation, B-Lymphocyte); 0 (Antigens, Neoplasm); 0 (Genetic Markers); 0 (RNA, Messenger); 0 (RNA, Neoplasm)

L85 ANSWER 13 OF 37 MEDLINE

AN 1999403426 MEDLINE

DN 99403426

TI **High-density** nucleoside analog probe arrays for enhanced hybridization.

AU Fidanza J A; McGall G H

CS Affymetrix, Inc., Santa Clara, CA 95051, USA.

SO NUCLEOSIDES AND NUCLEOTIDES, (1999 Jun-Jul) 18 (6-7) 1293-5.
Journal code: C5G. ISSN: 0732-8311.

CY United States

DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LA English

FS Priority Journals

EM 199912

EW 19991201

AB DNA probe arrays were synthesized with analogs of 2,6-diaminopurine and 2'-O-methyl-thymidine in place of A and T. AT-rich **GeneChip** test arrays containing 14-mer or 20-mer analog probes improved hybridization to fluorescently-labeled RNA sequences under stringent conditions.

CT Indicators and Reagents

*Nucleic Acid Hybridization

*Oligonucleotide Probes

CN 0 (Indicators and Reagents); 0 (Oligonucleotide Probes)

L85 ANSWER 14 OF 37 MEDLINE

AN 1999362811 MEDLINE

DN 99362811

TI Mapping regulatory networks in microbial cells [see comments].

CM Comment in: Trends Microbiol 1999 Oct;7(10):398-9

AU VanBogelen R A; Greis K D; Blumenthal R M; Tani T H; Matthews R G

CS Parke-Davis Pharmaceutical Research Division, Warner-Lambert, Ann Arbor, MI 48105, USA.

NC GM08353 (NIGMS)

SO TRENDS IN MICROBIOLOGY, (1999 Aug) 7 (8) 320-8. Ref: 29
Journal code: B1N. ISSN: 0966-842X.

CY ENGLAND: United Kingdom

DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

General Review; (REVIEW)

(REVIEW, TUTORIAL)

LA English

FS Priority Journals

EM 199912

AB Genome **sequences** are the blueprints of diverse life forms but they reveal little information about how cells make coherent responses to

environmental changes. The combined use of gene fusions, gene chips, 2-D polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis, mass spectrometry and 'old-fashioned' microbial physiology will provide the means to reveal a cell's regulatory networks and how those networks are integrated.

CT Check Tags: Support, U.S. Gov't, Non-P.H.S.; Support, U.S. Gov't, P.H.S.

*Bacteria: GE, genetics

*Bacteria: ME, metabolism

*Computational Biology: MT, methods

Databases, Factual

Electrophoresis, Gel, Two-Dimensional

*Gene Expression Regulation, Bacterial

Genome, Bacterial

Oligonucleotide Array Sequence Analysis

Spectrum Analysis, Mass: MT, methods

Transcription, Genetic

Translation, Genetic

L85 ANSWER 15 OF 37 MEDLINE

AN 1999335531 MEDLINE

DN 99335531

TI Performance of the Affymetrix **GeneChip** HIV PRT 440 platform for antiretroviral drug resistance genotyping of human immunodeficiency virus type 1 clades and viral isolates with length polymorphisms.

AU Vahey M; Nau M E; Barrick S; Cooley J D; Sawyer R; Sleeker A A; Vickerman P; Bloor S; Larder B; Michael N L; Wegner S A

CS Division of Retrovirology, Walter Reed Army Institute of Research, Rockville, Maryland 20850, USA.. mvahey@pasteur.hjf.org

SO JOURNAL OF CLINICAL MICROBIOLOGY, (1999 Aug) 37 (8) 2533-7.

Journal code: HSH. ISSN: 0095-1137.

CY United States

DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LA English

FS Priority Journals

EM 199910

EW 19991002

AB The performance of a silica chip-based resequencing method, the Affymetrix HIV PRT 440 assay (hereafter referred to as the Affymetrix assay), was evaluated on a panel of well-characterized nonclade B viral isolates and on isolates exhibiting length polymorphisms. Sequencing of human immunodeficiency virus type 1 (HIV-1) pol cDNAs from clades A, C, D, E, and F resulted in clade-specific regions of base-calling ambiguities in regions not known to be associated with resistance polymorphisms, as well as a small number of spurious resistance polymorphisms. The Affymetrix assay failed to detect the presence of additional serine codons distal to reverse transcriptase (RT) codon 68 that are associated with multinucleoside RT inhibitor resistance. The increasing prevalence of non-clade B HIV-1 strains in the United States and Europe and the identification of clinically relevant pol gene length polymorphisms will impact the generalizability of the Affymetrix assay, emphasizing the need to accommodate this expanding pool of pol genotypes in future assay versions.

CT Check Tags: Human; Support, Non-U.S. Gov't; Support, U.S. Gov't, Non-P.H.S.

*Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome: VI, virology

*Biological Assay: MT, methods

*Drug Resistance, Microbial: GE, genetics

*Genome, Viral

HIV-1: DE, drug effects

*HIV-1: GE, genetics

Microbiological Techniques

Polymorphism, Restriction Fragment Length

RNA, Viral: AN, analysis

RNA, Viral: GE, genetics

CN 0 (RNA, Viral)

L85 ANSWER 16 OF 37 MEDLINE

AN 1999307418 MEDLINE
 DN 99307418
 TI Rapid p53 sequence analysis in primary lung cancer using an oligonucleotide probe array.
 AU Ahrendt S A; Halachmi S; Chow J T; Wu L; Halachmi N; Yang S C; Wehage S; Jen J; Sidransky D
 CS Department of Surgery, Medical College of Wisconsin, 9200 West Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee, WI 53226, USA.
 NC CA 58184-02 (NCI)
 SO PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, (1999 Jun 22) 96 (13) 7382-7.
 Journal code: PV3. ISSN: 0027-8424.
 CY United States
 DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
 LA English
 FS Priority Journals; Cancer Journals
 EM 199909
 EW 19990904
 AB The p53 gene was sequenced in 100 primary human lung cancers by using direct dideoxynucleotide cycle sequencing and compared with sequence analysis by using the p53 **GeneChip** assay. Differences in sequence analysis between the two techniques were further evaluated to determine the accuracy and limitations of each method. p53 mutations were either detected by using both techniques or, if only detected by one technique, were confirmed by using mutation-specific oligonucleotide hybridization. Dideoxynucleotide sequencing of the conserved regions of the p53 gene (exons 5-9) detected 76% of the mutations within this region of the gene. The **GeneChip** p53 assay detected 81% of all (exons 2-11) mutations, including 80% of the mutations within the conserved regions of the gene. The **GeneChip** assay detected 46 of 52 missense mutations (88%), but 0 of 5 frameshift mutations. The specificity of direct sequencing and of the p53 **GeneChip** assay at detecting p53 mutations were 100% and 98%, respectively. The **GeneChip** p53 assay is a rapid and reasonably accurate approach for detecting p53 mutations; however, neither direct sequencing nor the p53 **GeneChip** are infallible at p53 mutation detection.
 CT Check Tags: Human; Support, Non-U.S. Gov't; Support, U.S. Gov't, P.H.S.
 *Lung Neoplasms: GE, genetics
 Mutation
 *Oligonucleotide Probes
 *Protein p53: GE, genetics
 *Sequence Analysis: MT, methods
 CN 0 (Oligonucleotide Probes); 0 (Protein p53)
 L85 ANSWER 17 OF 37 MEDLINE
 AN 1999187565 MEDLINE
 DN 99187565
 TI The maturation of nucleic acid technologies.
 AU Freeman W M; Gioia L
 CS Department of Physiology and Pharmacology, Wake Forest University School of Medicine, Winston-Salem, NC, USA.. wfreeman@medcenter.wpmail.wfu.edu
 SO TRENDS IN BIOTECHNOLOGY, (1999 Feb) 17 (2) 44-5.
 Journal code: ALJ. ISSN: 0167-7799.
 CY ENGLAND: United Kingdom
 DT Conference; Conference Article; (CONGRESSES)
 Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
 LA English
 FS Priority Journals
 EM 199906
 EW 19990602
 CT Check Tags: Human
 *Biotechnology: MT, methods
 Biotechnology: TD, trends
Databases, Factual
 DNA Probes
 Gene Amplification: MT, methods

Gene Expression***Genetic Techniques****Genome, Human****In Situ Hybridization: MT, methods**

Neoplasms: DI, diagnosis

Neoplasms: GE, genetics

***Nucleic Acids**

Peptide Nucleic Acids

Polymerase Chain Reaction

Sequence Analysis, DNA

CN 0 (DNA Probes); 0 (Nucleic Acids); 0 (Peptide Nucleic Acids)

L85 ANSWER 18 OF 37 MEDLINE

AN 1999112705 MEDLINE

DN 99112705

TI The genetics of cancer--a 3D model.

AU Cole K A; Krizman D B; Emmert-Buck M R

CS Pathogenetics Unit, Laboratory of Pathology, National Cancer Institute, Bethesda, Maryland 20892, USA.

SO NATURE GENETICS, (1999 Jan) 21 (1 Suppl) 38-41. Ref: 47

Journal code: BRO. ISSN: 1061-4036.

CY United States

DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

General Review; (REVIEW)

(REVIEW, TUTORIAL)

LA English

FS Priority Journals

EM 199903

EW 19990305

AB Gene expression **microarrays** hold great promise for studies of human disease states. There are significant technical issues specific to utilizing clinical tissue samples which have yet to be rigorously addressed and completely overcome. Precise, quantitative measurement of gene expression profiles from specific cell populations is at hand, offering the scientific community the first comprehensive view of the in vivo molecular anatomy of normal cells and their diseased counterparts. Here, we propose a model for integrating-in three dimensions-expression data obtained using the **microarray**.

CT Check Tags: Human; Male

Databases, Factual***Gene Expression****Genome, Human*****Oligonucleotide Array Sequence Analysis: MT, methods**

Prostate: AH, anatomy & histology

Prostate: CH, chemistry

Prostate: PA, pathology

Prostatic Neoplasms: GE, genetics**Prostatic Neoplasms: PA, pathology**

RNA, Messenger: AN, analysis

RNA, Messenger: GE, genetics

RNA, Neoplasm: AN, analysis

RNA, Neoplasm: GE, genetics

Specimen Handling

CN 0 (RNA, Messenger); 0 (RNA, Neoplasm)

L85 ANSWER 19 OF 37 MEDLINE

AN 1999112704 MEDLINE

DN 99112704

TI Exploring the new world of the genome with DNA **microarrays**.

AU Brown P O; Botstein D

CS Department of Biochemistry, Howard Hughes Medical Institute, Stanford University School of Medicine, California 94305, USA..
pbrown@cmgm.stanford.edu

SO NATURE GENETICS, (1999 Jan) 21 (1 Suppl) 33-7. Ref: 27

Journal code: BRO. ISSN: 1061-4036.

CY United States

DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
 General Review; (REVIEW)
 (REVIEW, TUTORIAL)

LA English

FS Priority Journals

EM 199903

EW 19990305

AB Thousands of genes are being discovered for the first time by **sequencing** the genomes of model organisms, an exhilarating reminder that much of the natural world remains to be explored at the molecular level. DNA **microarrays** provide a natural vehicle for this exploration. The model organisms are the first for which comprehensive genome-wide surveys of gene expression patterns or function are possible. The results can be viewed as maps that reflect the order and logic of the genetic program, rather than the physical order of genes on chromosomes. Exploration of the genome using DNA **microarrays** and other genome-scale technologies should narrow the gap in our knowledge of gene function and molecular biology between the currently-favoured model organisms and other species.

CT Check Tags: Animal; Human
 Chromosome Mapping
Databases, Factual
 *DNA Probes
Gene Expression
 *Genome
 *Molecular Probe Techniques
 Molecular Probe Techniques: EC, economics
Oligonucleotide Array Sequence Analysis: EC, economics
 *Oligonucleotide Array Sequence Analysis: MT, methods
Sequence Analysis, DNA

CN 0 (DNA Probes)

L85 ANSWER 20 OF 37 MEDLINE

AN 1999112703 MEDLINE

DN 99112703

TI Options available--from start to finish--for obtaining expression data by **microarray** [published erratum appears in Nat Genet 1999 Feb;21(2):241].

AU Bowtell D D

CS Peter MacCallum Cancer Institute, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia..
 d.bowtell@pmci.unimelb.edu.au

SO NATURE GENETICS, (1999 Jan) 21 (1 Suppl) 25-32. Ref: 35
 Journal code: BRO. ISSN: 1061-4036.

CY United States

DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
 General Review; (REVIEW)
 (REVIEW, TUTORIAL)

LA English

FS Priority Journals

EM 199903

AB The excitement surrounding **microarray** technology has been tempered by the limited ability of the general biomedical research community to gain access to it. Given the hardware required for exploitation of the technology is becoming increasingly available, it is an appropriate moment to review options, be they commercially or publically available. Here, we provide a snapshot of the rapidly changing field of **microarray**-based RNA expression analysis and consider the components and procedures for putting together a complete system.

CT Check Tags: Animal; Human
 Bioethics
 Cell Line
 Cloning, Molecular
Database Management Systems
Expressed Sequence Tags
 *Gene Expression
 Genome

~~*Oligonucleotide Array Sequence Analysis: EC, economics~~
~~*Oligonucleotide Array Sequence Analysis: IS, instrumentation~~
~~Oligonucleotide Array Sequence Analysis: MT, methods~~
Saccharomyces cerevisiae
Tissue Banks

L85 ANSWER 21 OF 37 MEDLINE
AN 1999112702 MEDLINE
DN 99112702
TI High density synthetic oligonucleotide arrays.
AU Lipshutz R J; Fodor S P; **Gingeras T R**; Lockhart D J
CS Affymetrix, Inc., Santa Clara, California 95051, USA..
rob_lipshutz@affymetrix.com
SO NATURE GENETICS, (1999 Jan) 21 (1 Suppl) 20-4. Ref: 32
Journal code: BRO. ISSN: 1061-4036.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
General Review; (REVIEW)
(REVIEW, TUTORIAL)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 199903
EW 19990305
AB Experimental genomics involves taking advantage of sequence information to investigate and understand the workings of genes, cells and organisms. We have developed an approach in which sequence information is used directly to design high-density, two-dimensional arrays of synthetic oligonucleotides. The GeneChipe probe arrays are made using spatially patterned, light-directed combinatorial chemical synthesis and contain up to hundreds of thousands of different oligonucleotides on a small glass surface. The arrays have been designed and used for quantitative and highly parallel measurements of gene expression, to discover polymorphic loci and to detect the presence of thousands of alternative alleles. Here, we describe the fabrication of the arrays, their design and some specific applications to high-throughput genetic and cellular analysis.
CT Check Tags: Animal; Human
Base Sequence
Database Management Systems
*Gene Expression
*Genotype
***Oligonucleotide Array Sequence Analysis: MT, methods**
*Oligonucleotides: CS, chemical synthesis
CN 0 (Oligonucleotides)

L85 ANSWER 22 OF 37 MEDLINE
AN 1999102443 MEDLINE
DN 99102443
TI Mycobacterium species identification and rifampin resistance testing with high-density DNA probe arrays.
AU Troesch A; Nguyen H; Miyada C G; Desvarenne S; **Gingeras T R**;
Kaplan P M; Cros P; Mabilat C
CS bioMerieux, 69280 Marcy-L'Etoile, France.. alain_troesch@affymetrix.com
SO JOURNAL OF CLINICAL MICROBIOLOGY, (1999 Jan) 37 (1) 49-55.
Journal code: HSH. ISSN: 0095-1137.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 199904
EW 19990402
AB Species identification within the genus Mycobacterium and subsequent antibiotic susceptibility testing still rely on time-consuming, culture-based methods. Despite the recent development of DNA probes, which greatly reduce assay time, there is a need for a single platform assay capable of answering the multitude of diagnostic questions associated with this genus. We describe the use of a DNA probe array based on two sequence

databases: one for the species identification of mycobacteria (82 unique 16S rRNA sequences corresponding to 54 phenotypical species) and the other for detecting Mycobacterium tuberculosis rifampin resistance (rpoB alleles). Species identification or rifampin resistance was determined by hybridizing fluorescently labeled, amplified genetic material generated from bacterial colonies to the array. Seventy mycobacterial isolates from 27 different species and 15 rifampin-resistant M. tuberculosis strains were tested. A total of 26 of 27 species were correctly identified as well as all of the rpoB mutants. This parallel testing format opens new perspectives in terms of patient management for bacterial diseases by allowing a number of genetic tests to be simultaneously run.

CT Check Tags: Human
 *Antibiotics, Antitubercular: PD, pharmacology
 Drug Resistance, Microbial: GE, genetics
DNA Mutational Analysis
 *DNA Probes
 DNA, Bacterial: GE, genetics
 *Microbial Sensitivity Tests: MT, methods
 *Mycobacterium: CL, classification
 *Mycobacterium: DE, drug effects
 Mycobacterium tuberculosis: DE, drug effects
 Mycobacterium tuberculosis: GE, genetics
 Mycobacterium tuberculosis: IP, isolation & purification
 Nucleic Acid Hybridization: MT, methods
 *Rifampin: PD, pharmacology
 RNA, Ribosomal, 16S: GE, genetics
 Species Specificity

RN 13292-46-1 (Rifampin)
 CN 0 (Antibiotics, Antitubercular); 0 (DNA Probes); 0 (DNA, Bacterial); 0 (RNA, Ribosomal, 16S)

L85 ANSWER 23 OF 37 MEDLINE
 AN 1998334290 MEDLINE
 DN 98334290
 TI Comparative performance of high-density oligonucleotide sequencing and dideoxynucleotide sequencing of HIV type 1 pol from clinical samples.
 AU Gunthard H F; Wong J K; Ignacio C C; Havlir D V; Richman D D
 CS Department of Pathology, School of Medicine, University of California at San Diego, La Jolla 92093-0679, USA.
 NC K 11 AI01361 (NIAID)
 AI 27670 (NIAID)
 AI 38858 (NIAID)
 +
 SO AIDS RESEARCH AND HUMAN RETROVIRUSES, (1998 Jul 1) 14 (10) 869-76.
 Journal code: ART. ISSN: 0889-2229.
 CY United States
 DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
 LA English
 FS Priority Journals
 EM 199811
 EW 19981103
 AB The performance of the high-density oligonucleotide array methodology (**GeneChip**) in detecting drug resistance mutations in HIV-1 pol was compared with that of automated dideoxynucleotide sequencing (ABI) of clinical samples, viral stocks, and plasmid-derived NL4-3 clones. Sequences from 29 clinical samples (plasma RNA, n = 17; lymph node RNA, n = 5; lymph node DNA, n = 7) from 12 patients, from 6 viral stock RNA samples, and from 13 NL4-3 clones were generated by both methods. Editing was done independently by a different investigator for each method before comparing the sequences. In addition, NL4-3 wild type (WT) and mutants were mixed in varying concentrations and sequenced by both methods. Overall, a concordance of 99.1% was found for a total of 30,865 bases compared. The comparison of clinical samples (plasma RNA and lymph node RNA and DNA) showed a slightly lower match of base calls, 98.8% for 19,831 nucleotides compared (protease region, 99.5%, n = 8272; RT region, 98.3%, n = 11,316), than for viral stocks and NL4-3 clones (protease region,

99.8%; RT region, 99.5%). Artificial mixing experiments showed a bias toward calling wild-type bases by **GeneChip**. Discordant base calls are most likely due to differential detection of mixtures. The concordance between **GeneChip** and ABI was high and appeared dependent on the nature of the templates (directly amplified versus cloned) and the complexity of mixes.

CT Check Tags: Comparative Study; Human; Support, Non-U.S. Gov't; Support, U.S. Gov't, Non-P.H.S.; Support, U.S. Gov't, P.H.S.

Anti-HIV Agents: PD, pharmacology

Drug Resistance, Microbial

*HIV Infections: VI, virology

*HIV Protease: GE, genetics

HIV Protease Inhibitors: PD, pharmacology

HIV-1: DE, drug effects

*HIV-1: EN, enzymology

HIV-1: GE, genetics

*HIV-1 Reverse Transcriptase: GE, genetics

Indinavir: PD, pharmacology

Oligonucleotides

Polymerase Chain Reaction

Reverse Transcriptase Inhibitors: PD, pharmacology

RNA, Viral: BL, blood

Sensitivity and Specificity

*Sequence Analysis, DNA: MT, methods

Zidovudine: PD, pharmacology

RN 150378-17-9 (Indinavir); 30516-87-1 (Zidovudine)

CN EC 2.7.7.- (HIV-1 Reverse Transcriptase); EC 3.4.23.- (HIV Protease); 0 (Anti-HIV Agents); 0 (HIV Protease Inhibitors); 0 (Oligonucleotides); 0 (Reverse Transcriptase Inhibitors); 0 (RNA, Viral)

L85 ANSWER 24 OF 37 MEDLINE

AN 1998248685 MEDLINE

DN 98248685

TI Simultaneous genotyping and species identification using hybridization pattern recognition analysis of generic Mycobacterium DNA arrays.

AU **Gingeras T R**; Ghandour G; Wang E; Berno A; Small P M;

Drobniewski F; Alland D; Desmond E; Holodniy M; Drenkow J

CS Affymetrix, Santa Clara, California 95051, USA..

tom_gingeras@affymetrix.com

NC 1R43A140400

SO GENOME RESEARCH, (1998 May) 8 (5) 435-48.

Journal code: CES. ISSN: 1088-9051.

CY United States

DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LA English

FS Priority Journals

OS GENBANK-AF059766; GENBANK-AF059767; GENBANK-AF059768; GENBANK-AF059769;

GENBANK-AF059770; GENBANK-AF059771; GENBANK-AF059772; GENBANK-AF059773;

GENBANK-AF059774; GENBANK-AF059775; GENBANK-AF059776; GENBANK-AF059777;

GENBANK-AF059778; GENBANK-AF059779; GENBANK-AF059780; GENBANK-AF059781;

GENBANK-AF059782; GENBANK-AF059783; GENBANK-AF059784; GENBANK-AF059785;

GENBANK-AF059786; GENBANK-AF059787; GENBANK-AF059788; GENBANK-AF059789;

GENBANK-AF059790; GENBANK-AF059791; GENBANK-AF059792; GENBANK-AF059793;

GENBANK-AF059794; GENBANK-AF059795

EM 199810

AB High-density oligonucleotide arrays can be used to rapidly examine large amounts of DNA sequence in a high throughput manner. An array designed to determine the specific nucleotide sequence of 705 bp of the rpoB gene of Mycobacterium tuberculosis accurately detected rifampin resistance associated with mutations of 44 clinical isolates of M. tuberculosis. The nucleotide sequence diversity in 121 Mycobacterial isolates (comprised of 10 species) was examined by both conventional dideoxynucleotide sequencing of the rpoB and 16S genes and by analysis of the rpoB oligonucleotide array hybridization patterns. Species identification for each of the isolates was similar irrespective of whether 16S sequence, rpoB sequence, or the pattern of rpoB hybridization was used. However, for several

species, the number of alleles in the 16S and rpoB gene sequences provided discordant estimates of the genetic diversity within a species. In addition to confirming the array's intended utility for sequencing the region of *M. tuberculosis* that confers rifampin resistance, this work demonstrates that this array can identify the species of nontuberculous *Mycobacteria*. This demonstrates the general point that DNA microarrays that sequence important genomic regions (such as drug resistance or pathogenicity islands) can simultaneously identify species and provide some insight into the organism's population structure.

CT Check Tags: Support, Non-U.S. Gov't; Support, U.S. Gov't, P.H.S.

Alleles

Drug Resistance, Microbial: GE, genetics

DNA-Directed RNA Polymerase: GE, genetics

*DNA, Bacterial: AN, analysis

Gene Frequency

Genes, Structural, Bacterial

Genotype

Molecular Sequence Data

Mutagenesis

Mycobacterium: DE, drug effects

**Mycobacterium*: GE, genetics

**Mycobacterium*: IP, isolation & purification

Mycobacterium tuberculosis: DE, drug effects

Mycobacterium tuberculosis: GE, genetics

Nucleic Acid Hybridization: MT, methods

Oligonucleotides: AN, analysis

Polymorphism (Genetics)

Rifampin: PD, pharmacology

RNA, Ribosomal, 16S: GE, genetics

Sequence Analysis, DNA

Species Specificity

RN 13292-46-1 (Rifampin)

CN EC 2.7.7.6 (DNA-Directed RNA Polymerase); 0 (DNA, Bacterial); 0 (Oligonucleotides); 0 (RNA polymerase beta subunit); 0 (RNA, Ribosomal, 16S)

L85 ANSWER 25 OF 37 MEDLINE

AN 1998248615 MEDLINE

DN 98248615

TI Large-scale identification, mapping, and genotyping of single-nucleotide polymorphisms in the human genome.

AU Wang D G; Fan J B; Siao C J; Berno A; Young P; Sapolsky R; Ghandour G;

Perkins D G; Winchester E; Spencer J; Kruglyak L; Stein L; Hsie L;

Topaloglou T; Hubbell E; Robinson E; Mittmann M; Morris M S; Shen N;

Kilburn D; Rioux J; Nusbaum C; Rozen S; Hudson T J; Lander E S; et al

CS Whitehead Institute for Biomedical Research, Nine Cambridge Center, Cambridge, MA 02142, USA.

NC HG00098 (NHGRI)

HG01323 (NHGRI)

SO SCIENCE, (1998 May 15) 280 (5366) 1077-82.

Journal code: UJ7. ISSN: 0036-8075.

CY United States

DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LA English

FS Priority Journals; Cancer Journals

OS GENBANK-G42906; GENBANK-G42907; GENBANK-G42908; GENBANK-G42909;

GENBANK-G42910; GENBANK-G42911; GENBANK-G42912; GENBANK-G42913;

GENBANK-G42914; GENBANK-G42915; GENBANK-G42916; GENBANK-G42917;

GENBANK-G42918; GENBANK-G42919; GENBANK-G42920; GENBANK-G42921;

GENBANK-G42922; GENBANK-G42923; GENBANK-G42924; GENBANK-G42925;

GENBANK-G42926; GENBANK-G42927; GENBANK-G42928; GENBANK-G42929;

GENBANK-G42930; GENBANK-G42931; GENBANK-G42932; GENBANK-G42933;

GENBANK-G42934; GENBANK-G42935

EM 199808

AB Single-nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) are the most frequent type of variation in the human genome, and they provide powerful tools for a

variety of medical genetic studies. In a large-scale survey for SNPs, 2.3 megabases of human genomic DNA was examined by a combination of gel-based **sequencing** and high-density variation-detection DNA chips. A total of 3241 candidate SNPs were identified. A genetic map was constructed showing the location of 2227 of these SNPs. Prototype genotyping chips were developed that allow simultaneous genotyping of 500 SNPs. The results provide a characterization of human diversity at the nucleotide level and demonstrate the feasibility of large-scale identification of human SNPs.

CT Check Tags: Human; Support, Non-U.S. Gov't; Support, U.S. Gov't, Non-P.H.S.; Support, U.S. Gov't, P.H.S.

Algorithms

Alleles

*Chromosome Mapping: MT, methods

Databases, Factual

*Deoxyribonucleotides: GE, genetics

Dinucleoside Phosphates

DNA, Complementary

Gene Expression

Genetic Markers

*Genetic Techniques

***Genome, Human**

*Genotype

Heterozygote

Homozygote

Nucleic Acid Hybridization

Polymerase Chain Reaction

*Polymorphism (Genetics)

Reproducibility of Results

Sequence Analysis, DNA

Sequence Tagged Sites

Variation (Genetics)

RN 2382-65-2 (cytidyl-3'-5'-guanosine)

CN 0 (Deoxyribonucleotides); 0 (Dinucleoside Phosphates); 0 (DNA, Complementary); 0 (Genetic Markers)

L85 ANSWER 26 OF 37 MEDLINE

AN 1998030190 MEDLINE

DN 98030190

TI Contribution of novel choline-binding proteins to adherence, colonization and immunogenicity of *Streptococcus pneumoniae*.

AU **Rosenow C**; Ryan P; Weiser J N; Johnson S; Fontan P; Ortqvist A; Masure H R

CS The Laboratory of Molecular Infectious Diseases, The Rockefeller University, New York, NY 10021-6399, USA.

NC AI 36445 (NIAID)

AI38446 (NIAID)

SO MOLECULAR MICROBIOLOGY, (1997 Sep) 25 (5) 819-29.

Journal code: MOM. ISSN: 0950-382X.

CY ENGLAND: United Kingdom

DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LA English

FS Priority Journals

EM 199803

EW 19980305

AB The surface of *Streptococcus pneumoniae* is decorated with a family of choline-binding proteins (CBPs) that are non-covalently bound to the phosphorylcholine of the teichoic acid. Two examples (PspA, a protective antigen, and LytA, the major autolysin) have been well characterized. We identified additional CPBs and characterized a new CBP, CbpA, as an adhesin and a determinant of virulence. Using choline immobilized on a solid matrix, a mixture of proteins from a *pspA*-deficient strain of pneumococcus was eluted in a choline-dependent fashion. Antisera to these proteins passively protected mice challenged in the peritoneum with a lethal dose of pneumococci. The predominant component of this mixture, CbpA, is a 75-kDa surface-exposed protein that reacts with human convalescent antisera. The deduced sequence from the corresponding gene

showed a chimeric architecture with a unique N-terminal region and a C-terminal domain consisting of 10 repeated choline-binding domains nearly identical to PspA. A cbpA-deficient mutant showed a >50% reduction in adherence to cytokine-activated human cells and failed to bind to immobilized sialic acid or lacto-N-neotetraose, known pneumococcal ligands on eukaryotic cells. Carriage of this mutant in an animal model of nasopharyngeal colonization was reduced 100-fold. There was no difference between the parent strain and this mutant in an intraperitoneal model of sepsis. These data for CbpA extend the important functions of the CBP family to bacterial adherence and identify a pneumococcal vaccine candidate.

CT Check Tags: Animal; Human; Support, Non-U.S. Gov't; Support, U.S. Gov't, P.H.S.

Amino Acid Sequence

*Bacterial Adhesion: PH, physiology

Bacterial Proteins: AN, analysis

Bacterial Proteins: GE, genetics

Carrier Proteins: AN, analysis

Carrier Proteins: GE, genetics

*Carrier Proteins: PH, physiology

Cell Line: MI, microbiology

*Choline: ME, metabolism

Cloning, Molecular

Gene Expression

Mice

Molecular Sequence Data

Mutation

Phenotype

Rats

Rats, Sprague-Dawley

Sequence Analysis, DNA

Streptococcus pneumoniae: CH, chemistry

*Streptococcus pneumoniae: GD, growth & development

*Streptococcus pneumoniae: IM, immunology

Variation (Genetics)

RN 62-49-7 (Choline)

CN 0 (Bacterial Proteins); 0 (Carrier Proteins)

L85 ANSWER 27 OF 37 MEDLINE

AN 97008550 MEDLINE

DN 97008550

TI The C. elegans expression pattern database: a beginning.

AU Hope I A; Albertson D G; Martinelli S D; Lynch A S; Sonnhammer E; Durbin R

CS Department of Biology, University of Leeds, UK.. i.a.hope@leeds.ac.uk

SO TRENDS IN GENETICS, (1996 Sep) 12 (9) 370-1.

Journal code: WEK. ISSN: 0168-9525.

CY ENGLAND: United Kingdom

DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LA English

EM 199702

CT Check Tags: Animal; Male

Caenorhabditis elegans: EM, embryology

Caenorhabditis elegans: GD, growth & development

*Caenorhabditis elegans: GE, genetics

***Databases, Factual**

Gene Expression Regulation

Genes, Reporter

Genome

In Situ Hybridization

Lac Operon: GE, genetics

Luminescent Proteins: GE, genetics

Recombinant Fusion Proteins: BI, biosynthesis

Recombinant Fusion Proteins: GE, genetics

Transcription, Genetic

RN 147336-22-9 (green fluorescent protein)

CN 0 (Luminescent Proteins); 0 (Recombinant Fusion Proteins)

L85 ANSWER 28 OF 37 MEDLINE
AN 97002455 MEDLINE
DN 97002455
TI Accessing genetic information with high-density DNA **arrays**.
AU Chee M; Yang R; Hubbell E; Berno A; Huang X C; Stern D; Winkler J;
Lockhart D J; Morris M S; Fodor S P
CS Affymetrix, 3380 Central Expressway, Santa Clara, CA 95051, USA.
NC 5R01HG00813 (NHGRI)
SO SCIENCE, (1996 Oct 25) 274 (5287) 610-4.
Journal code: UJ7. ISSN: 0036-8075.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals; Cancer Journals
EM 199701
AB Rapid access to genetic information is central to the revolution taking place in molecular genetics. The simultaneous analysis of the entire human mitochondrial genome is described here. DNA **arrays** containing up to 135,000 probes complementary to the 16.6-kilobase human mitochondrial genome were generated by light-directed chemical synthesis. A two-color labeling scheme was developed that allows simultaneous comparison of a polymorphic target to a reference DNA or RNA. Complete hybridization patterns were revealed in a matter of minutes. **Sequence** polymorphisms were detected with single-base resolution and unprecedented efficiency. The methods described are generic and can be used to address a variety of questions in molecular genetics including gene expression, genetic linkage, and genetic variability.
CT Check Tags: Human; Support, U.S. Gov't, P.H.S.
Algorithms
Base Composition
Base Sequence
Cloning, Molecular
*DNA, Mitochondrial: GE, genetics
Fluoresceins
Gene Expression
*Genome
*Mitochondria: GE, genetics
***Nucleic Acid Hybridization**
*Oligonucleotide Probes
Phycoerythrin
Polymerase Chain Reaction
Polymorphism (Genetics)
Sequence Analysis, DNA
Variation (Genetics)
RN 11016-17-4 (Phycoerythrin); 2321-07-5 (Fluorescein)
CN 0 (DNA, Mitochondrial); 0 (Fluoresceins); 0 (Oligonucleotide Probes)

L85 ANSWER 29 OF 37 MEDLINE
AN 96417859 MEDLINE
DN 96417859
TI Pyruvate oxidase, as a determinant of virulence in Streptococcus pneumoniae.
AU Spellerberg B; Cundell D R; Sandros J; Pearce B J; Idanpaan-Heikkila I;
Rosenow C; Masure H R
CS Laboratory of Molecular Infectious Diseases, The Rockefeller University,
New York 10021-6399, USA.
SO MOLECULAR MICROBIOLOGY, (1996 Feb) 19 (4) 803-13.
Journal code: MOM. ISSN: 0950-382X.
CY ENGLAND: United Kingdom
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
OS GENBANK-L39074
EM 199702
AB Pneumococcus has been shown to bind to epithelial cells of the nasopharynx

and lung, and to endothelial cells of the peripheral vasculature. To characterize bacterial elements required for attachment to these cell types, a library of genetically altered pneumococci with defects in exported proteins was screened for the loss of attachment to glycoconjugates representative of the nasopharyngeal cell receptor, type II lung cells (LC) and human endothelial cells (EC). A mutant was identified which showed a greater than 70% loss in the ability to attach to all cell types. This mutant also showed decreased adherence to the glycoconjugates containing the terminal sugar residues GalNAc β Gal, GalNAc β Gal and the carbohydrate GlcNAc, which are proposed components of the pneumococcal receptors specific to the surfaces of LC and EC. Analysis of the locus altered in this mutant revealed a gene, *spxB*, that encodes a member of the family of bacterial pyruvate oxidases which decarboxylates pyruvate to acetyl phosphate plus H₂O₂ and CO₂. This mutant produced decreased concentrations of H₂O₂ and failed to grow aerobically in a chemically defined medium, unless supplemented with acetate which presumably restores acetyl phosphate levels by the action of acetate kinase, further suggesting that *spxB* encodes a pyruvate oxidase. The addition of acetate to the growth medium restored the adherence properties of the mutant indicating a link between the enzyme and the expression of bacterial adhesins. A defect in *spxB* corresponded to impaired virulence of the mutant in vivo. Compared to the parent strain, an *spxB* mutant showed reduced virulence in animal models for nasopharyngeal colonization, pneumonia, and sepsis. We propose that a mutation in *spxB* leads to down-regulation of the multiple adhesive properties of pneumococcus which, in turn, may correlate to diminished virulence in vivo.

CT Check Tags: Animal; Human; Support, Non-U.S. Gov't

*Bacterial Adhesion

Bacterial Proteins: SE, secretion

Base Sequence

Carbohydrate Sequence

Cells, Cultured

Eukaryotic Cells: MI, microbiology

Glycoconjugates: ME, metabolism

Hydrogen Peroxide: ME, metabolism

Lung: CY, cytology

Lung: MI, microbiology

Molecular Sequence Data

Mutagenesis

Nasopharynx: CY, cytology

Nasopharynx: MI, microbiology

*Pyruvate Oxidase

Rabbits

Sequence Analysis, DNA

Streptococcus pneumoniae: EN, enzymology

Streptococcus pneumoniae: GE, genetics

**Streptococcus pneumoniae*: PY, pathogenicity

Virulence: GE, genetics

RN 7722-84-1 (Hydrogen Peroxide)

CN EC 1.2.3.3 (Pyruvate Oxidase); 0 (Bacterial Proteins); 0 (Glycoconjugates)

L85 ANSWER 30 OF 37 MEDLINE

AN 95277534 MEDLINE

DN 95277534

TI [IMAGE: molecular integration of the analysis of the human genome and its expression].

IMAGE: integration au niveau moleculaire de l'analyse du genome humain et de son expression.

AU Auffray C; Behar G; Bois F; Bouchier C; Da Silva C; Devignes M D; Duprat S; Houlgatte R; Jumeau M N; Lamy B; et al

CS Genexpress, Genethon, Evry, France.

SO COMPTES RENDUS DE L ACADEMIE DES SCIENCES. SERIE III, SCIENCES DE LA VIE, (1995 Feb) 318 (2) 263-72.

Journal code: CA1. ISSN: 0764-4469.

CY France

DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
 LA French
 FS Priority Journals
 OS GENBANK-F00001; GENBANK-F00002; GENBANK-F00003; GENBANK-F00004;
 GENBANK-F00005; GENBANK-F00006; GENBANK-F00007; GENBANK-F00008;
 GENBANK-F00009; GENBANK-F00010; GENBANK-F00011; GENBANK-F00012;
 GENBANK-F00013; GENBANK-F00014; GENBANK-F00015; GENBANK-F00016;
 GENBANK-F00017; GENBANK-F00018; GENBANK-F00019; GENBANK-F00020;
 GENBANK-F00021; GENBANK-F00022; GENBANK-F00023; GENBANK-F00024;
 GENBANK-F00025; GENBANK-F00026; GENBANK-F00027; GENBANK-F00028;
 GENBANK-F00029; GENBANK-F00030
 EM 199509
 AB We have developed an integrated approach for the analysis of human cDNA libraries from neuromuscular tissues, based on the acquisition of primary structural, expression and mapping data. 26,938 **sequence** signatures (over 7 million bases) have been derived from both ends of skeletal muscle and brain cDNA clones. Primary redundancy analysis and classification of database similarities made it possible to characterize by structural data about 8,000 human gene transcripts, the majority of which is catalogued for the first time. Collecting hybridization signatures of complex cDNA probes derived from the tissues of origin to cDNA clones **arrayed** on high density filters provided a global and quantifiable view of the complexity and level of expression of the different transcripts. The development of 2,792 eSTS markers amplifiable by PCR defined the chromosomal localization of some 2,500 genes corresponding to the transcripts **sequenced**. The data collected are part of the corpus of the human gene transcript catalog and the genic map of the human genome.
 CT Check Tags: Human; Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
 Brain Chemistry
 English Abstract
 Gene Expression
 *Genome, Human
 *Genomic Library
 *Information Systems
 Molecular Sequence Data
 Muscles: CH, chemistry
 Nucleic Acid Hybridization
 Sequence Analysis, DNA
 L85 ANSWER 31 OF 37 MEDLINE
 AN 95173087 MEDLINE
 DN 95173087
 TI Characterization and localization of the KpsE protein of Escherichia coli K5, which is involved in polysaccharide export.
 AU **Rosenow C**; Esumeh F; Roberts I S; Jann K
 CS Max-Planck-Institut fur Immunobiologie, Freiburg, Germany..
 SO JOURNAL OF BACTERIOLOGY, (1995 Mar) 177 (5) 1137-43.
 Journal code: HH3. ISSN: 0021-9193.
 CY United States
 DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
 LA English
 FS Priority Journals
 EM 199506
 AB In Escherichia coli with group II capsules, the synthesis and cellular expression of capsular polysaccharide are encoded by the kps gene cluster. This gene cluster is composed of three regions. The central region 2 encodes proteins involved in polysaccharide synthesis, and the flanking regions 1 and 3 direct the translocation of the finished polysaccharide across the cytoplasmic membrane and its surface expression. The kps genes of the K5 polysaccharide, which is a group II capsular polysaccharide, have been cloned and sequenced. Region 1 contains the kpsE, -D, -U, -C, and -S genes. In this communication we describe the KpsE protein, the product of the kpsE gene. A truncated kpsE gene was fused with a truncated beta-galactosidase gene to generate a fusion protein containing the first 375 amino acids of beta-galactosidase and amino acids 67 to 382 of KpsE

(KpsE'). This fusion protein was isolated and cleaved with factor Xa, and the purified KpsE' was used to immunize rabbits. Intact KpsE was extracted from the membranes of a KpsE-overexpressing recombinant strain with octyl-beta-glucoside. It was purified by affinity chromatography with immobilized anti-KpsE antibodies. Cytofluorometric analysis using the anti-KpsE antibodies with whole cells and spheroplasts, as well as sodium dodecyl sulfate-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis and Western blotting (immunoblotting) of proteins from spheroplasts and membranes before and after treatment with proteinase K, indicated that the KpsE protein is associated with the cytoplasmic membrane and has an exposed periplasmic domain. (ABSTRACT TRUNCATED AT 250 WORDS)

CT Check Tags: Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
 Amino Acid Sequence
 Bacterial Capsules: ME, metabolism
 Bacterial Proteins: GE, genetics
 Bacterial Proteins: IM, immunology
 *Bacterial Proteins: IP, isolation & purification
 Blotting, Western
 *Cell Membrane: CH, chemistry
 *Escherichia coli: CH, chemistry
 Escherichia coli: GE, genetics
 Membrane Proteins: GE, genetics
 Membrane Proteins: IM, immunology
 *Membrane Proteins: IP, isolation & purification
 Molecular Sequence Data
 Mutagenesis, Insertional
 Polysaccharides, Bacterial: ME, metabolism
 Recombinant Fusion Proteins: BI, biosynthesis
 Recombinant Fusion Proteins: IM, immunology
Sequence Analysis
 Subcellular Fractions: CH, chemistry
 Subcellular Fractions: IM, immunology

CN 0 (kpsE protein); 0 (Bacterial Capsules); 0 (Bacterial Proteins); 0 (Membrane Proteins); 0 (Polysaccharides, Bacterial); 0 (Recombinant Fusion Proteins)

GEN kpsE

L85 ANSWER 32 OF 37 MEDLINE
 AN 93081916 MEDLINE
 DN 93081916
 TI Hybridization fingerprinting of high-density cDNA-library **arrays** with cDNA pools derived from whole tissues.
 AU Gress T M; Hoheisel J D; Lennon G G; Zehetner G; Lehrach H
 CS Imperial Cancer Research Fund, London, UK..
 SO MAMMALIAN GENOME, (1992) 3 (11) 609-19.
 Journal code: BES. ISSN: 0938-8990.
 CY United States
 DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
 LA English
 FS Priority Journals

OS GENBANK-X65374; GENBANK-X65375; GENBANK-X65376; GENBANK-X65377; GENBANK-X65378; GENBANK-X65379; GENBANK-X65380; GENBANK-X65381; GENBANK-X65382; GENBANK-X65383; GENBANK-X65384; GENBANK-X65385; GENBANK-X65386; GENBANK-X65387; GENBANK-X65388; GENBANK-X65389; GENBANK-X65390; GENBANK-X65391; GENBANK-X65392; GENBANK-X65393; GENBANK-X65268; GENBANK-X65269; GENBANK-X65270; GENBANK-X65271; GENBANK-X65272; GENBANK-X65273; GENBANK-X65274; GENBANK-X65275

EM 199303
 AB As part of an integrated mapping and **sequencing** analysis of genomes, we have developed an approach allowing the characterization of large numbers of cDNA library clones with a minimal number of experiments. Three basic elements used in the analysis of cDNA libraries are responsible for the high efficiency of this new approach: (1) high-density library **arrays** allowing thousands of clones to be screened simultaneously; (2) hybridization fingerprinting techniques to identify clones abundantly expressed in specific tissues (by hybridizations with

labeled tissue cDNA pools) and to avoid the repeated selection of identical clones and of clones containing noncoding inserts; and (3) a computerized system for the evaluation of hybridization data. To demonstrate the feasibility of this approach, we hybridized high-density cDNA library **arrays** of human fetal brain and embryonal Drosophila with radiolabeled cDNA pools derived from whole mouse tissues. Fingerprints of the library **arrays** were generated, localizing clones containing cDNA **sequences** from mRNAs expressed at middle to high abundance ($> 0.1-0.15\%$) in the respective tissue. Partial **sequencing** data from a number of clones abundantly expressed in several tissues were generated to demonstrate the value of the approach, especially for the selection of cDNA clones for the analyses of genomes based on expressed **sequence** tagged sites. Data obtained by the technique described will ultimately be correlated with additional transcriptional and **sequence** information for the same library clones and with genomic mapping information in a relational database.

CT Check Tags: Animal; Human; Support, Non-U.S. Gov't

Base Sequence

Blotting, Northern

Drosophila: EM, embryology

Drosophila: GE, genetics

*DNA: GE, genetics

*DNA Fingerprinting

Genomic Library

Image Processing, Computer-Assisted

Molecular Sequence Data

Nucleic Acid Hybridization

Polymerase Chain Reaction

Sequence Analysis

*Transcription, Genetic

RN 9007-49-2 (DNA)

L85 ANSWER 33 OF 37 MEDLINE

AN 89145205 MEDLINE

DN **89145205**

TI Transcription-based amplification system and detection of amplified human immunodeficiency virus type 1 with a bead-based sandwich hybridization format.

AU Kwoh D Y; Davis G R; Whitfield K M; Chappelle H L; DiMichele L J; Gingeras T R

CS SISK A Diagnostics, San Diego, CA 92138-9216.

NC N01-HB-6-7019 (NHLBI)

SO PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, (1989 Feb) 86 (4) 1173-7.

Journal code: PV3. ISSN: 0027-8424.

CY United States

DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LA English

FS Priority Journals; Cancer Journals

EM 198906

AB The in vitro amplification of biologically important nucleic acids has proceeded principally by a strategy of DNA replication. Polymerase chain reaction was the first such protocol to achieve this goal. In this report, a transcription-based amplification system (TAS) is described. Each cycle of the TAS is composed of two steps. The first is a cDNA synthesis step that produces one copy of a double-stranded DNA template for each copy of RNA or DNA target nucleic acid. During the course of this cDNA synthesis step, a sequence recognized by a DNA-dependent RNA polymerase is inserted into the cDNA copy of the target sequence to be amplified. The second step is the amplification of the target sequence by the transcription of the cDNA template into multiple copies of RNA. This procedure has been applied to the detection of human immunodeficiency virus type 1 (HIV-1)-infected cells. After four cycles of TAS, the amplification of the vif region of the HIV-1 RNA genome was measured to be, on the average, 38- to 47-fold per cycle, resulting in a $2-5 \times 10(6)$ -fold increase in the copy number of the original target sequence. This amplification by the TAS protocol

allows the detection of fewer than one HIV-1-infected CEM cell in a population of 10(6) uninfected CEM cells. Detection of the TAS-generated RNA from HIV-1-infected cells can easily be accomplished by means of a bead-based sandwich hybridization protocol, which provides additional specificity for the identification of the amplified HIV-1-specific sequence.

CT Check Tags: Human; Support, U.S. Gov't, P.H.S.

Cell Line

Cell Transformation, Viral

*Gene Amplification

*Genes, Viral

*HIV-1: GE, genetics

Nucleic Acid Hybridization

Oligonucleotide Probes

RNA, Viral: GE, genetics

RNA, Viral: IP, isolation & purification

*Transcription, Genetic

CN 0 (Oligonucleotide Probes); 0 (RNA, Viral)

L85 ANSWER 34 OF 37 MEDLINE

AN 82150167 MEDLINE

DN **82150167**

TI A semi-automated method for the reading of nucleic acid sequencing gels.

AU Gingeras T R; Rice P; Roberts R J

NC CA 27275 (NCI)

SO NUCLEIC ACIDS RESEARCH, (1982 Jan 11) 10 (1) 103-14.

Journal code: O8L. ISSN: 0301-5610.

CY ENGLAND: United Kingdom

DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LA English

FS Priority Journals

EM 198207

AB A collection of computer programs is described which permit automatic entering of nucleotide sequence data directly from an autoradiograph into a computer. This collection, called DIGITPAD, makes use of a digitizing tablet for the data entry and allows the rapid and accurate transfer of the sequence into the computer.

CT Check Tags: Support, U.S. Gov't, P.H.S.

*Base Sequence

*Computers

*DNA

Methods

RN 9007-49-2 (DNA)

L85 ANSWER 35 OF 37 MEDLINE

AN 81015439 MEDLINE

DN **81015439**

TI Steps toward computer analysis of nucleotide sequences.

AU Gingeras T R; Roberts R J

NC CA 13106 (NCI)

1R01-CA27275-01 (NCI)

SO SCIENCE, (1980 Sep 19) 209 (4463) 1322-8.

Journal code: UJ7. ISSN: 0036-8075.

CY United States

DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LA English

FS Priority Journals

EM 198101

AB Advances in recombinant DNA technology have allowed the isolation of large numbers of biologically interesting fragments of DNA. Concomitant improvements in methods for nucleic acid sequencing have led many investigators to characterize their clones by sequencing them. This has resulted in the accumulation of such large amounts of sequence data that computer-assisted methods, with programs directed toward the manipulation of nucleic acid sequences, have become indispensable during the collection and analysis of that data.

CT Check Tags: Support, U.S. Gov't, P.H.S.
Autoanalysis
*Base Sequence
*Computers
DNA Restriction Enzymes
DNA, Viral
Genes, Structural
Hydrogen Bonding
Nucleic Acid Conformation
Nucleic Acid Precursors: GE, genetics
*Nucleic Acids
RNA, Transfer: GE, genetics
Substrate Specificity
RN 9014-25-9 (RNA, Transfer)
CN EC 3.1.21 (DNA Restriction Enzymes); 0 (DNA, Viral); 0 (Nucleic Acid
Precursors); 0 (Nucleic Acids)

=> d 165 44 all

L65 ANSWER 44 OF 46 MEDLINE
AN 79074274 MEDLINE
DN 79074274
TI A computer assisted method for the determination of restriction enzyme
recognition sites.
AU **Gingeras T R**; Milazzo J P; Roberts R J
SO NUCLEIC ACIDS RESEARCH, (1978 Nov) 5 (11) 4105-27.
Journal code: O8L. ISSN: 0301-5610.
CY ENGLAND: United Kingdom
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 197904
AB A computer program has been developed which aids in the determination of
restriction enzyme recognition sequences. This is achieved by cleaving
DNAs of known sequence with a restriction endonuclease and comparing the
fragmentation pattern with a computer-generated set of patterns. The
feasibility of this approach has been tested using fragmentation patterns
of OX174 DNA produced by enzymes of both known and unknown specificity.
Recognition sequences are predicted for two restriction endonucleases
(BbvI and SfaNI) using this method. In addition, recognition sequences are
predicted for two other new enzymes (PvuI and MstI) using another
computer-assisted method.
CT Check Tags: Support, U.S. Gov't, Non-P.H.S.; Support, U.S. Gov't, P.H.S.
Base Sequence
Computers
*DNA
*DNA Restriction Enzymes
Methods
Oligodeoxyribonucleotides: AN, analysis

=>

=> fil hcaplus

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L108 ANSWER 1 OF 13 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 2001:40773 HCAPLUS

TI **High-density microarray-mediated gene**
expression profiling of *Escherichia coli*

AU Wei, Yan; Lee, Jian-Ming; Richmond, Craig; Blattner, Frederick R.;
Rafalski, J. Antoni; LaRossa, Robert A.

CS Central Research and Development, DuPont Company, Wilmington, DE,
19880-0173, USA

SO J. Bacteriol. (2001), 183(2), 545-556

CODEN: JOBAAY; ISSN: 0021-9193

PB American Society for Microbiology

DT Journal

LA English

CC 3 (Biochemical Genetics)

AB A nearly complete collection of 4,290 *Escherichia coli* open reading frames was amplified and **arrayed** in high d. on glass slides. To exploit this reagent, conditions for RNA isolation from *E. coli* cells, cDNA prodn. with attendant fluorescent dye incorporation, DNA-DNA **hybridization**, and **hybrid** quantitation have been established. A brief isopropyl-.beta.-D-thiogalactopyranoside (IPTG) treatment elevated *lacZ*, *lacY*, and *lacA* **transcript** content about 30-fold; in contrast, most other **transcript** titers remained unchanged. Distinct RNA expression patterns between *E. coli* cultures in the exponential and transitional phases of growth were catalogued, as were differences assocd. with culturing in minimal and rich media. The relative abundance of each **transcript** was estd. by using **hybridization** of a **genomic** DNA-derived, fluorescently labeled probe as a correction factor. This inventory provided a quant. view of the steady-state level of each mRNA species. Genes the expression of which was detected by this method were enumerated, and results were compared with the current understanding of *E. coli* physiol.

RE.CNT 40

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L108 ANSWER 2 OF 13 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 2000:859179 HCAPLUS

TI Recovery of Developmentally Defined Gene Sets from **High-Density** cDNA **Macroarrays**

AU Rast, Jonathan P.; Amore, Gabriele; Calestani, Cristina; Livi, Carolina B.; Ransick, Andrew; Davidson, Eric H.

CS Division of Biology 156-29, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, CA, 91125, USA

SO Dev. Biol. (2000), 228(2), 270-286
CODEN: DEBIAO; ISSN: 0012-1606

PB Academic Press

DT Journal

LA English

CC 3 (Biochemical Genetics)

AB New technologies for isolating differentially expressed genes from large

arrayed cDNA libraries are reported. These methods can be used to identify genes that lie downstream of developmentally important transcription factors and genes that are expressed in specific tissues, processes, or stages of embryonic development. Though developed for the study of gene expression during the early embryogenesis of the sea urchin *Strongylocentrotus purpuratus*, these technologies can be applied generally. Hybridization parameters were detd. for the reaction of complex cDNA probes to cDNA libraries carried on six nylon filters, each contg. duplicate spots from 18,432 bacterial clones (macroarrays). These libraries are of sufficient size to include nearly all genes expressed in the embryo. The screening strategy we have devised is designed to overcome inherent sensitivity limitations of macroarray hybridization and thus to isolate differentially expressed genes that are represented only by low-prevalence mRNAs. To this end, we have developed improved methods for the amplification of cDNA from small amts. of tissue (as little as .apprx.300 sea urchin embryos, or 2 .times. 10⁵ cells, or about 10 ng of mRNA) and for the differential enhancement of probe sequence concn. by subtractive hybridization. Quant. anal. of macroarray hybridization shows that these probes now suffice for detection of differentially expressed mRNAs down to a level below five mols. per av. embryo cell. (c) 2000 Academic Press.

RE.CNT 30

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L108 ANSWER 3 OF 13 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 2000:834957 HCAPLUS

TI Rapid cloning of metK encoding methionine adenosyltransferase from *Corynebacterium glutamicum* by screening a **genomic** library on a **high density colony-array**

AU Grossmann, K.; Herbster, K.; Mack, M.

CS BASF-LYNX Bioscience AG, Heidelberg, 69120, Germany

SO FEMS Microbiol. Lett. (2000), 193(1), 99-103

CODEN: FMLED7; ISSN: 0378-1097

PB Elsevier Science B.V.

DT Journal

LA English
CC 3 (Biochemical Genetics)
AB The genes SAM1 and SAM2 encoding the two different methionine adenosyltransferases (EC 2.5.1.6) in *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* were used as templates to generate specific DNA-probes. This heterologous mixt. of DNA-probes was **hybridized** under low stringency **hybridization** conditions to a *Corynebacterium glutamicum* colony-array representing the complete **genome**. Subsequently, one **genomic** fragment was isolated which contained the C. glutamicum methionine adenosyltransferase gene metK (1.224 kb). When overproduced in *Escherichia coli*, MetK (44.2 kDa) of C. glutamicum had methionine adenosyltransferase activity. In addn., overexpression of metK in C. glutamicum led to an increased intracellular S-adenosylmethionine concn. The metK **transcript** was detected by reverse **transcription** PCR in C. glutamicum cells in the exponential growth phase but not in the stationary phase.

RE.CNT 19

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L108 ANSWER 4 OF 13 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 2000:651328 HCAPLUS

DN 133:331693

TI Laser capture microdissection-generated target sample for **high-density** oligonucleotide **array hybridization**.

AU Ohyama, H.; Zhang, X.; Kohno, Y.; Alevizos, I.; Posner, M.; Wong, D. T.; Todd, R.

CS Harvard School of Dental Medicine, Boston, MA, USA

SO BioTechniques (2000), 29(3), 530-534,536

CODEN: BTNQDO; ISSN: 0736-6205

PB Eaton Publishing Co.

DT Journal

LA English

CC 9-16 (Biochemical Methods)

Section cross-reference(s): 3, 6, 14

AB Current advances in biomol. technol. allow precise genetic fingerprinting of specific cells responsible for the pathogenesis of human diseases. This study demonstrates the feasibility of generating target samples from laser capture microdissection (LCM) tissues suitable for **hybridization** of high-d. oligonucleotide **arrays** for gene expression profiling. RNA was successfully isolated by LCM from three paired specimens of oral cancer and linearly amplified using T7 RNA polymerase. Evaluation of the cDNA revealed that five of five cellular maintenance **transcripts** are detected. Biotinylated cRNA was generated and **hybridized** to the human Test 1 **GeneChip** probe **arrays**, which demonstrated that the RNA is of sufficient quality and integrity to warrant further anal. Subsequent

hybridization of the samples to the HuGenFL GeneChip probe **arrays** revealed that 26.5%-33.0% of the approx. 7000 represented genes are expressed in each of the six samples. These results demonstrate that LCM-generated tissues can generate sufficient quality cRNA for high-d. oligonucleotide **microarray** anal., an important step in detg. comprehensive gene expression profiling using this high-throughput technol.

ST RNA tongue cancer **hybridization** laser capture microdissection
 IT Gene
 (expression; laser capture microdissection-generated target sample for high-d. oligonucleotide **array hybridization**)
 IT Nucleic acid **hybridization**
 (laser capture microdissection-generated target sample for high-d. oligonucleotide **array hybridization**)
 IT RNA
 RL: ANT (Analyte); BPR (Biological process); PUR (Purification or recovery); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
 (laser capture microdissection-generated target sample for high-d. oligonucleotide **array hybridization**)
 IT Lasers
 (laser capture microdissection; laser capture microdissection-generated target sample for high-d. oligonucleotide **array hybridization**)
 IT Tongue
 (neoplasm; laser capture microdissection-generated target sample for high-d. oligonucleotide **array hybridization**)
 IT Tongue
 (squamous cell carcinoma; laser capture microdissection-generated target sample for high-d. oligonucleotide **array hybridization**)

RE.CNT 9

RE

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L108 ANSWER 5 OF 13 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 2000:525073 HCAPLUS

DN 134:13923

TI Global analysis of **transcription** kinetics during competence development in Streptococcus pneumoniae using **high density DNA arrays**

AU Rimini, Rebecca; Jansson, Birger; Feger, Georg; Roberts, Tracy C.; De Francesco, Massimo; Gozzi, Alessandro; Faggioni, Federico; Domenici, Enrico; Wallace, Donald M.; Frandsen, Niels; Polissi, Alessandra
 CS Department of Microbiology, Glaxo Wellcome S.p.A., Verona, 37100, Italy
 SO Mol. Microbiol. (2000), 36(6), 1279-1292
 CODEN: MOMIEE; ISSN: 0950-382X

PB Blackwell Science Ltd.

DT Journal

LA English

CC 3-4 (Biochemical Genetics)

Section cross-reference(s): 10

AB The kinetics of global changes in **transcription** patterns during competence development in Streptococcus pneumoniae was analyzed with high-d. **arrays**. Four thousand three hundred and one clones of a S. pneumoniae library, covering almost the entire **genome**, were amplified by PCR and gridden at high d. onto nylon membranes. Competence was induced by the addn. of CSP (competence stimulating peptide) to S.

pneumoniae cultures grown to the early exponential phase. RNA was extd. from samples at 5 min intervals (for a period of 30 min) after the addn. of CSP. Radiolabeled cDNA was generated from isolated total RNA by random priming and the probes were **hybridized** to identical high-d.

arrays. Genes whose **transcription** was induced or repressed during competence were identified. Most of the genes previously known to be competence induced were detected together with several novel genes that all displayed the characteristic transient kinetics of competence-induced genes. Among the newly identified genes many have suggested functions compatible with roles in genetic transformation. Some of them may represent new members of the early or late competence regulons showing competence specific consensus **sequences** in their promoter regions. Northern expts. and mutational anal. were used to confirm some of the results.

- ST Streptococcus gene **transcription** competence development; DNA
array high density Streptococcus gene
transcription competence development
- IT Gene, microbial
RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(BB0843; global anal. of **transcription** kinetics during
competence development in Streptococcus pneumoniae using high d. DNA
arrays)
- IT Gene, microbial
RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(H11647; global anal. of **transcription** kinetics during
competence development in Streptococcus pneumoniae using high d. DNA
arrays)
- IT Gene, microbial
RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(cbp3; global anal. of **transcription** kinetics during
competence development in Streptococcus pneumoniae using high d. DNA
arrays)
- IT Gene, microbial
RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(cbp6; global anal. of **transcription** kinetics during
competence development in Streptococcus pneumoniae using high d. DNA
arrays)
- IT Transformation, genetic
(competence for; global anal. of **transcription** kinetics
during competence development in Streptococcus pneumoniae using high d.
DNA **arrays**)
- IT Gene, microbial
RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(competence induced; global anal. of **transcription** kinetics
during competence development in Streptococcus pneumoniae using high d.
DNA **arrays**)
- IT Gene, microbial
RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(dnaK; global anal. of **transcription** kinetics during
competence development in Streptococcus pneumoniae using high d. DNA
arrays)
- IT Gene, microbial
RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(dpmA; global anal. of **transcription** kinetics during
competence development in Streptococcus pneumoniae using high d. DNA
arrays)
- IT Development, microbial
Streptococcus pneumoniae
Transcription, genetic
(global anal. of **transcription** kinetics during competence
development in Streptococcus pneumoniae using high d. DNA
arrays)
- IT Promoter (genetic element)
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BPR (Biological
process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(global anal. of **transcription** kinetics during competence

- development in *Streptococcus pneumoniae* using high d. DNA arrays)
- IT Gene, microbial
RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(hemN; global anal. of **transcription** kinetics during competence development in *Streptococcus pneumoniae* using high d. DNA arrays)
- IT Gene, microbial
RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(iga; global anal. of **transcription** kinetics during competence development in *Streptococcus pneumoniae* using high d. DNA arrays)
- IT Gene, microbial
RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(lcn972; global anal. of **transcription** kinetics during competence development in *Streptococcus pneumoniae* using high d. DNA arrays)
- IT Gene, microbial
RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(orf190; global anal. of **transcription** kinetics during competence development in *Streptococcus pneumoniae* using high d. DNA arrays)
- IT Gene, microbial
RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(orf2; global anal. of **transcription** kinetics during competence development in *Streptococcus pneumoniae* using high d. DNA arrays)
- IT Gene, microbial
RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(orf62/orf51; global anal. of **transcription** kinetics during competence development in *Streptococcus pneumoniae* using high d. DNA arrays)
- IT Gene, microbial
RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(pflC; global anal. of **transcription** kinetics during competence development in *Streptococcus pneumoniae* using high d. DNA arrays)
- IT Gene, microbial
RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(yhaP; global anal. of **transcription** kinetics during competence development in *Streptococcus pneumoniae* using high d. DNA arrays)
- IT Gene, microbial
RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(yhaQ; global anal. of **transcription** kinetics during competence development in *Streptococcus pneumoniae* using high d. DNA arrays)
- IT Gene, microbial
RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(ypjC; global anal. of **transcription** kinetics during competence development in *Streptococcus pneumoniae* using high d. DNA arrays)
- IT Gene, microbial
RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(ysxA; global anal. of **transcription** kinetics during competence development in *Streptococcus pneumoniae* using high d. DNA arrays)
- IT Gene, microbial
RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(yueJ; global anal. of **transcription** kinetics during competence development in *Streptococcus pneumoniae* using high d. DNA arrays)
- IT Gene, microbial
RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(yulF; global anal. of **transcription** kinetics during competence development in *Streptococcus pneumoniae* using high d. DNA arrays)

arrays)

RE.CNT 53

RE

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L108 ANSWER 6 OF 13 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 2000:50306 HCAPLUS

DN 132:318370

TI Analysis of immune system gene expression in small rheumatoid arthritis biopsies using a combination of subtractive **hybridization** and **high-density cDNA arrays**

AU Zanders, E. D.; Goulden, M. G.; Kennedy, T. C.; Kempell, K. E.

CS Immunopathology Unit, Glaxo-Wellcome Research and Development, Stevenage,

UK
SO J. Immunol. Methods (2000), 233(1-2), 131-140
CODEN: JIMMBG; ISSN: 0022-1759
PB Elsevier Science B.V.
DT Journal
LA English
CC 3-1 (Biochemical Genetics)
Section cross-reference(s): 13, 15
AB Subtractive **hybridization** of cDNAs generated from synovial RNA which had been isolated from patients with rheumatoid arthritis (RA) or normal controls was used in conjunction with high-d. **array hybridization** to identify genes of immunol. interest. The method was designed to detect gene expression in small needle biopsy specimens by means of a prior amplification of nanogram amts. of total RNA to full-length cDNA using PCR. The latter was cut with Rsa I, ligated with adapters, **hybridized** with unmodified driver cDNA, and subjected to suppression subtraction PCR. Differentially expressed products were cloned into E. coli and picked into 384 well plates. Inserts were obtained by PCR across the multiple cloning site, and the products **arrayed** at high d. on nylon filters. The subtracted cDNAs were also labeled by random priming for use as probes for library screening. The libraries chosen were the subtracted one described above and a set of 45,000 ESTs from the I.M.A.G.E consortium. Clones showing pos. **hybridization** were identified by **sequence** anal. and homol. searching. The results showed that the subtracted **hybridization** approach could identify many gene fragments expressed at different levels, the most abundant being Igs and HLA-DR. The expression profile was characteristic of macrophage, B cell and plasma cell infiltration with evidence of interferon induction. In addn., a significant no. of **sequences** without matches in the nucleotide databases were obtained, this demonstrates the utility of the method in finding novel gene fragments for further characterization as potential members of the immune system. Although RA was studied here, the technol. is applicable to any disease process even in cases where amts. of tissue may be limited.
ST rheumatoid arthritis immune system gene expression subtractive **hybridization** PCR; subtractive **hybridization** cDNA **array** rheumatoid arthritis immune gene expression
IT Gene, animal
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(HLA-DR; anal. of immune system gene expression in small rheumatoid arthritis biopsies using a combination of subtractive **hybridization** and high-d. cDNA **arrays**)
IT Immune system
PCR (polymerase chain reaction)
Reverse **transcription**
Rheumatoid arthritis
(anal. of immune system gene expression in small rheumatoid arthritis biopsies using a combination of subtractive **hybridization** and high-d. cDNA **arrays**)
IT EST (expressed **sequence** tag)
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(anal. of immune system gene expression in small rheumatoid arthritis biopsies using a combination of subtractive **hybridization** and high-d. cDNA **arrays**)
IT cDNA
RL: ANT (Analyte); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(anal. of immune system gene expression in small rheumatoid arthritis biopsies using a combination of subtractive **hybridization** and high-d. cDNA **arrays**)
IT Gene, animal
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(for Ig; anal. of immune system gene expression in small rheumatoid arthritis biopsies using a combination of subtractive **hybridization** and high-d. cDNA **arrays**)

- IT mRNA
 RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
 (gene expression; anal. of immune system gene expression in small
 rheumatoid arthritis biopsies using a combination of subtractive
hybridization and high-d. cDNA **arrays**)
- IT Nucleic acid **hybridization**
 (high-d. **array**; anal. of immune system gene expression in
 small rheumatoid arthritis biopsies using a combination of subtractive
hybridization and high-d. cDNA **arrays**)
- IT Gene, animal
 RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
 (involved in immune system; anal. of immune system gene expression in
 small rheumatoid arthritis biopsies using a combination of subtractive
hybridization and high-d. cDNA **arrays**)
- IT Nucleic acid **hybridization**
 (subtractive, selective suppression PCR; anal. of immune system gene
 expression in small rheumatoid arthritis biopsies using a combination
 of subtractive **hybridization** and high-d. cDNA **arrays**)

RE.CNT 23

RE

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L108 ANSWER 7 OF 13 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 1999:761296 HCAPLUS

DN 132:161820

TI Negative selection: a method for obtaining low-abundance cDNAs using
high-density cDNA clone **arrays**

AU Nelson, P. S.; Hawkins, V.; Schummer, M.; Bumgarner, R.; Ng, W.-L.;
 Ideker, T.; Ferguson, C.; Hood, L.

CS Department of Molecular Biotechnology, University of Washington, Seattle,
 WA, USA

SO Genet. Anal.: Biomol. Eng. (1999), 15(6), 209-215

CODEN: GEANF4; ISSN: 1050-3862

PB Elsevier Science B.V.

DT Journal

LA English

CC 3-2 (Biochemical Genetics)

AB The identification of the entire complement of genes expressed in a cell,
 tissue, or organism provides a framework for understanding biol.
 properties and establishes a tool set for subsequent functional studies.
 The large-scale **sequencing** of randomly selected clones from cDNA
 libraries has been successfully employed as a method for identifying a
 large fraction of these expressed genes. However, this approach is

limited by the inherent redundancy of cellular **transcripts** reflecting widely variant levels of gene **transcription**. As a result, a high percentage of **transcript** duplications are encountered as the no. of **sequenced** clones accrues. To address this problem, the authors have developed a neg. **hybridization** selection method that employs the **hybridization** of complex cDNA probes to high-d. **arrays** of cDNA clones and the subsequent selection of clones with a null or low **hybridization** signal. This approach was applied to a cDNA library constructed from normal human prostate tissue and resulted in the redn. of highly expressed prostate cDNAs from 6.8 to 0.57% with an overall decline in clone redundancy from 33 to 11%. The selected clones also reflected a more diverse cDNA population, with 89% of the clones representing distinctly different cDNAs compared with 67% of the randomly selected clones. This method compares favorably with cDNA library re-assocn. normalization approaches and offers several distinct advantages, including the flexibility to use previously prepd. libraries, and the ability to employ an iterative screening approach for continued accrual of cDNAs representing rare **transcripts**.

- ST cDNA cloning neg **hybridization** selection method
 IT Nucleic acid **hybridization**
 (DNA-DNA; neg. **hybridization** selection method for obtaining
 low-abundance cDNAs using high-d. cDNA clone **arrays**)
 IT Probes (nucleic acid)
 RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); BSU (Biological study, unclassified);
 ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (cDNA; neg. **hybridization** selection method for obtaining
 low-abundance cDNAs using high-d. cDNA clone **arrays**)
 IT Molecular cloning
 cDNA library
 (neg. **hybridization** selection method for obtaining
 low-abundance cDNAs using high-d. cDNA clone **arrays**)
 IT cDNA
 RL: ANT (Analyte); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); ANST (Analytical
 study); BIOL (Biological study)
 (neg. **hybridization** selection method for obtaining
 low-abundance cDNAs using high-d. cDNA clone **arrays**)
 IT EST (expressed **sequence** tag)
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
 (neg. **hybridization** selection method for obtaining
 low-abundance cDNAs using high-d. cDNA clone **arrays**)

RE.CNT 23

RE

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L108 ANSWER 8 OF 13 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1999:720972 HCAPLUS
DN 132:45521
TI In the laboratory: A **high-density** probe **array**
sample preparation method using 10- to 100-fold fewer cells
AU Mahadevappa, Mamatha; Warrington, Janet A.
CS Affymetrix, Inc., Santa Clara, CA, 95051, USA
SO Nat. Biotechnol. (1999), 17(11), 1134-1136
CODEN: NABIF9; ISSN: 1087-0156
PB Nature America
DT Journal
LA English
CC 3-1 (Biochemical Genetics)
AB Poly(A) prepn. methods generally require large amts. of starting material because of sample loss during isolation. In an effort to reduce the amt. of required starting material, we describe a method that eliminates the poly(A) extn. step and uses total RNA as the template in a cDNA reaction. We compare this method with the std. poly(A) RNA method and report results obtained from **hybridizing** samples prepd. from 50,000, 100,000, and 200,000 cells. Sample prepn. method begins with total RNA extn. from cells or tissues. Double-stranded cDNA synthesis is followed by in vitro **transcription** for amplification and labeling of targets. Labeled target is fragmented and **hybridized to GeneChip arrays** overnight. After washing and staining, **arrays** are scanned. Comparable expression results were obtained from **hybridizing** samples prepd. by the total RNA and poly(A) RNA methods. The total RNA method requires substantially less starting material to achieve sensitivity similar to that of the poly(A) RNA method. These expts. demonstrate that with limited amts. of starting material (250 pg of tissue, 50,000 cells), we are able to obtain 75-80% of the information obtained with six times as many cells (300,000) or with 100 times as many cells as recommended by the current poly(A) method. Although this method is efficient, it does not solve the problem of measuring expression from one or a few cells; however, it does provide a simple means for prepg. samples from tens of thousands of cells without using PCR.
ST probe **array GeneChip** RNA sample prepn gene expression
detn
IT Recombination, genetic
(amplification; high-d. probe **array** sample prepn. method using 10- to 100-fold fewer cells for gene expression measuring)
IT Biotechnology
(**biochips, GeneChip**; high-d. probe **array** sample prepn. method using 10- to 100-fold fewer cells for gene expression measuring)
IT Gene
(expression; high-d. probe **array** sample prepn. method using 10- to 100-fold fewer cells for gene expression measuring)
IT Cell
Nucleic acid **hybridization**
Sample preparation
Staining, biological
(high-d. probe **array** sample prepn. method using 10- to 100-fold fewer cells for gene expression measuring)
IT cDNA
RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(high-d. probe **array** sample prepn. method using 10- to 100-fold fewer cells for gene expression measuring)
IT Probes (nucleic acid)
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study)
(high-d. probe **array** sample prepn. method using 10- to 100-fold fewer cells for gene expression measuring)
IT RNA
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PUR (Purification or recovery);

BIOL (Biological Study); PREP (Preparation)
(high-d. probe **array** sample prepn. method using 10- to
100-fold fewer cells for gene expression measuring)

RE.CNT 17

- RE
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L108 ANSWER 9 OF 13 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 1999:451363 HCAPLUS

DN 131:69264

TI Methods for screening interacting molecules by direct
hybridization of nucleic acids to **high-density**
oligonucleotide **arrays**

IN Legrain, Pierre; Fromont-Racine, Micheline; Cho, Raymond; Davis, Ronald;
Lockhart, D.; Wodicka, L.

PA Institut Pasteur, Fr.; Stanford University; Affymetrix

SO PCT Int. Appl., 41 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

IC ICM C12N015-10

ICS C12Q001-68

CC 3-1 (Biochemical Genetics)

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9935256	A1	19990715	WO 1999-IB48	19990106
	W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	AU 9917780	A1	19990726	AU 1999-17780	19990106
PRAI	US 1998-3335		19980106		
	US 1998-154972		19980917		
	WO 1999-IB48		19990106		
AB	This invention relates to methods for the identification of nucleic acids by direct hybridization to high-d. oligonucleotide arrays . The methods of this invention comprise the steps of: (a) screening a DNA library, such as an <i>S. cerevisiae</i> genomic DNA library, by performing a double hybrid screening method with a recombinant vector contg. a DNA insert encoding a candidate protein of interest and then selecting the clones from the DNA library that code for proteins that interact with the candidate protein of interest; and (b)				

hybridizing the DNA inserts contained in the clones that have been selected in step (a) using an oligonucleotide probe matrix wherein the probe locations on the host **genome** cover all of the coding **sequences**, detg. the **hybridization** location and consequently, the gene coding for a specific protein that interacts with the candidate protein of interest in the double **hybrid** screening system. One of the most important features of the **hybridized** DNA **arrays** utilized in the screening methods of this invention is that the DNA **arrays** allow, in a one-step method, mapping of all the potential polypeptides interacting with a given defined polypeptide in a forward two-**hybrid** method, or inhibiting the interaction between two defined polypeptides in a reverse two-**hybrid** method. Thus, the **hybridization** pattern of oligo- or polynucleotides coding for the interactor polypeptides identify the whole set of polypeptides of interest. In contrast, the prior art technique of systematic **sequencing** of every selected polynucleotide identified only individual interactor coding **sequences** and did not provide any understanding of the global interaction possibilities.

- ST DNA **sequence** analysis oligonucleotide **array** protein interaction
- IT Nucleic acid amplification (method)
(DNA; methods for screening interacting mols. by direct **hybridization** of nucleic acids to high-d. oligonucleotide **arrays**)
- IT Gene, microbial
RL: ARU (Analytical role, unclassified); ANST (Analytical study)
(GAL4, **transcriptional** activator of; methods for screening interacting mols. by direct **hybridization** of nucleic acids to high-d. oligonucleotide **arrays**)
- IT Promoter (genetic element)
RL: ARU (Analytical role, unclassified); ANST (Analytical study)
(bacteriophage T7; methods for screening interacting mols. by direct **hybridization** of nucleic acids to high-d. oligonucleotide **arrays**)
- IT Eukaryote (Eukaryotae)
Prokaryote
(detection of interacting mols. in; methods for screening interacting mols. by direct **hybridization** of nucleic acids to high-d. oligonucleotide **arrays**)
- IT Oligonucleotides
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(immobilized; methods for screening interacting mols. by direct **hybridization** of nucleic acids to high-d. oligonucleotide **arrays**)
- IT DNA **sequence** analysis
Nucleic acid **hybridization**
(methods for screening interacting mols. by direct **hybridization** of nucleic acids to high-d. oligonucleotide **arrays**)
- IT Saccharomyces cerevisiae
(screening of the DNA library of; methods for screening interacting mols. by direct **hybridization** of nucleic acids to high-d. oligonucleotide **arrays**)
- IT Genomic library
(screening of; methods for screening interacting mols. by direct **hybridization** of nucleic acids to high-d. oligonucleotide **arrays**)
- IT 9012-90-2, DNA polymerase
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); CAT (Catalyst use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(bacteriophage; methods for screening interacting mols. by direct **hybridization** of nucleic acids to high-d. oligonucleotide **arrays**)
- IT 9014-24-8, RNA polymerase 9068-38-6, Reverse **transcriptase**
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); CAT (Catalyst use); ANST (Analytical

study); USES (Uses)

(incubation of amplified DNA with; methods for screening interacting
mols. by direct **hybridization** of nucleic acids to high-d.
oligonucleotide **arrays**)

RE.CNT 10

RE

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L108 ANSWER 10 OF 13 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 1998:746377 HCAPLUS

DN 130:120100

TI Enhanced **high density** oligonucleotide **array**

-based **sequence** analysis using modified nucleoside triphosphates

AU Hacia, Joseph G.; Woski, Stephen A.; Fidanza, Jacqueline; Edgemon, Keith;
Hunt, Nathaniel; McGall, Glenn; Fodor, Stephen P. A.; Collins, Francis S.

CS National Human Genome Research Institute, National Institutes of Health,
Bethesda, MD, 20892-2152, USA

SO Nucleic Acids Res. (1998), 26(21), 4975-4982

CODEN: NARHAD; ISSN: 0305-1048

PB Oxford University Press

DT Journal

LA English

CC 3-1 (Biochemical Genetics)

Section cross-reference(s): 9

AB Pairs of high d. oligonucleotide **arrays** (DNA chips) consisting
of >96,000 oligonucleotides were designed to screen the entire 5.53 kb
coding region of the hereditary breast and ovarian cancer BRCA1 gene for
all possible **sequence** changes in the homozygous and heterozygous
states. Single-stranded RNA targets were generated by PCR amplification
of individual BRCA1 exons using primers contg. T3 and T7 RNA polymerase
promoter tails followed by in vitro **transcription** and partial
fragmentation reactions. Fluorescent **hybridization** signals from
targets contg. the four natural bases to >5592 different fully
complementary 25mer oligonucleotide probes on the chip varied over two
orders of magnitude. To examine the thermodyn. contribution of
rU.cntdot.dA and rA.cntdot.dT target.cntdot.probe base pairs to this
variability, modified uridine [5-methyluridine and 5-(1-propynyl)-uridine]
and modified adenosine (2,6-diaminopurine riboside) 5'-triphosphates were
incorporated into BRCA1 targets. **Hybridization** specificity was
assessed based upon **hybridization** signals from >33 200 probes.
contg. centrally localized single base pair mismatches relative to target
sequence. Targets contg. 5-methyluridine displayed promising
localized enhancements in **hybridization** signal, esp. in
pyrimidine-rich target tracts, while maintaining single nucleotide
mismatch **hybridization** specificities comparable with those of
unmodified targets.

ST oligonucleotide **array** **sequence** analysis gene BRCA1

modified nucleoside triphosphate

IT DNA **sequence** analysis

DNA-RNA **hybridization**

(DNA chip; enhanced high d. oligonucleotide **array**-based
sequence anal. using modified nucleoside triphosphates)

IT Promoter (genetic element)

RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
(Biological study); USES (Uses)

(T3 and T7 RNA polymerase promoter tails in primers for BRCA1 exon
amplification; enhanced high d. oligonucleotide **array**-based

sequence anal. of BRCA1 using modified nucleoside triphosphates)

IT Exon (genetic element)
 RL: ANT (Analyte); BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (amplification of BRCA1 exons; enhanced high d. oligonucleotide **array**-based **sequence** anal. of BRCA1 using modified nucleoside triphosphates)

IT Oligodeoxyribonucleotides
 RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (arrays; enhanced high d. oligonucleotide **array**-based **sequence** anal. using modified nucleoside triphosphates)

IT Genetic diagnosis
 (enhanced high d. oligonucleotide **array**-based **sequence** anal. of BRCA1 using modified nucleoside triphosphates)

IT BRCA1 gene (animal)
 RL: ANT (Analyte); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (enhanced high d. oligonucleotide **array**-based **sequence** anal. of BRCA1 using modified nucleoside triphosphates)

IT **Transcription** (genetic)
 (in vitro **transcription** of **hybridization** target using modified nucleoside triphosphate; enhanced high d. oligonucleotide **array**-based **sequence** anal. of BRCA1 using modified nucleoside triphosphates)

IT Hydrogen bond
 (of modified pyrimidine and purine bases; enhanced high d. oligonucleotide **array**-based **sequence** anal. of BRCA1 using modified nucleoside triphosphates)

IT 219778-22-0 219778-23-1 219778-27-5 219778-28-6 219778-29-7
 219778-30-0 219778-31-1 219778-32-2 219778-33-3 219778-34-4
 219778-36-6 219778-37-7 219778-38-8 219778-39-9 219778-41-3
 219778-42-4 219778-45-7 219778-46-8 219778-47-9 219778-49-1
 219778-50-4 219778-51-5 219778-53-7 219778-54-8 219778-55-9
 219778-56-0 219778-57-1 219778-58-2 219778-59-3 219778-60-6
 219778-61-7 219778-62-8 219778-63-9 219778-64-0 219778-65-1
 219778-66-2 219778-67-3 219778-68-4 219778-70-8 219778-71-9
 219778-72-0 219814-52-5 219814-71-8 219814-83-2
 RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (PCR primer for human gene BRCA1; enhanced high d. oligonucleotide **array**-based **sequence** anal. of BRCA1 using modified nucleoside triphosphates)

IT 9014-24-8, RNA polymerase
 RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (T3 and T7 RNA polymerase promoter tails in primers for BRCA1 exon amplification; enhanced high d. oligonucleotide **array**-based **sequence** anal. of BRCA1 using modified nucleoside triphosphates)

IT 1463-10-1, 5-Methyluridine 2096-10-8, 2,6-Diaminopurine riboside 188254-39-9
 RL: BPR (Biological process); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
 (enhanced high d. oligonucleotide **array**-based **sequence** anal. of BRCA1 using modified nucleoside triphosphates)

RE.CNT 31

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L108 ANSWER 11 OF 13 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 1997:283823 HCAPLUS

DN 126:260132

TI Quantification of level of expression of hundreds to millions of genes
using **hybridization to high density**

IN Lockhart, David J.; Brown, Eugene L.; Wong, Gordon; Chee, Mark; Gingeras,
Thomas R.; Mittmann, Michael P.; Lipshutz, Robert J.; Fodor, Stephen P.
A.; Wang, Chunwei

PA Affymax Technologies N.V., Neth.; Lockhart, David J.; Brown, Eugene L.;
Wong, Gordon; Chee, Mark; Gingeras, Thomas R.; Mittmann, Michael P.;
Lipshutz, Robert J.; Fodor, Stephen P. A.; Wang, Chunwei

SO PCT Int. Appl., 126 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

IC ICM C12Q001-68

ICS C07H021-04

CC 3-1 (Biochemical Genetics)

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9710365	A1	19970320	WO 1996-US14839	19960913
	W: AU, CA, JP, US				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
	US 6040138	A	20000321	US 1995-529115	19950915
	CA 2232047	AA	19970320	CA 1996-2232047	19960913
	AU 9670734	A1	19970401	AU 1996-70734	19960913
	EP 853679	A1	19980722	EP 1996-931598	19960913
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE				
	JP 11512293	T2	19991026	JP 1996-512174	19960913
PRAI	US 1995-529115		19950915		
	WO 1996-US14839		19960913		

AB This invention provides methods of monitoring the expression levels of a

multiplicity of genes. The methods involve **hybridizing** a nucleic acid sample to a high d. **array** of oligonucleotide probes where the high d. **array** contains oligonucleotide probes complementary to subsequences of target nucleic acids in the nucleic acid sample. In one embodiment, the method involves providing a pool of target nucleic acids comprising RNA **transcripts** of one or more target genes, or nucleic acids derived from the RNA **transcripts**, **hybridizing** said pool of nucleic acids to an **array** of oligonucleotide probes immobilized on surface, where the **array** comprising more than 100 different oligonucleotides and each different oligonucleotide is localized in a predetd. region of the surface, the d. of the different oligonucleotides is greater than about 60 different oligonucleotides per 1 cm², and the oligonucleotide probes are complementary to the RNA **transcripts** or nucleic acids derived from the RNA **transcripts**; and quantifying the **hybridized** nucleic acids in the **array**.

- ST gene expression quantification **hybridization** oligonucleotide **array**; high density oligonucleotide probe **array** transcription
- IT Transferrin receptors
.beta.-Actins
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(control gene; quantification of level of expression of hundreds to millions of genes using **hybridization** to high d. synthetic oligonucleotide probe **arrays** immobilized on surface)
- IT Cytokines
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(gene expression; quantification of level of expression of hundreds to millions of genes using **hybridization** to high d. synthetic oligonucleotide probe **arrays** immobilized on surface)
- IT Oligonucleotides
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(probes; quantification of level of expression of hundreds to millions of genes using **hybridization** to high d. synthetic oligonucleotide probe **arrays** immobilized on surface)
- IT **Computer application**
Gene expression
Immobilization (molecular)
Mouse
Neural network simulation (physicochemical)
Nucleic acid **hybridization**
cDNA library
(quantification of level of expression of hundreds to millions of genes using **hybridization** to high d. synthetic oligonucleotide probe **arrays** immobilized on surface)
- IT DNA
cDNA
mRNA
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(quantification of level of expression of hundreds to millions of genes using **hybridization** to high d. synthetic oligonucleotide probe **arrays** immobilized on surface)
- IT Genes
RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(quantification of level of expression of hundreds to millions of genes using **hybridization** to high d. synthetic oligonucleotide probe **arrays** immobilized on surface)
- IT Microscopy
(scanning confocal fluorescence; quantification of level of expression of hundreds to millions of genes using **hybridization** to high d. synthetic oligonucleotide probe **arrays** immobilized on surface)
- IT 9001-50-7, Glyceraldehyde phosphate dehydrogenase
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(control gene; quantification of level of expression of hundreds to millions of genes using **hybridization** to high d. synthetic

oligonucleotide probe **arrays** immobilized on surface)

L108 ANSWER 12 OF 13 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 1996:380954 HCAPLUS

DN 125:106773

TI Novel gene **transcripts** preferentially expressed in human muscles revealed by quantitative **hybridization** of a **high density** cDNA **array**

AU Pietu, Genevieve; Alibert, Olivier; Guichard, V. alerie; Lamy, Bernard; Bois, Florence; Leroy, Elisabeth; Mariage-Samson, Regine; Houlgatte, Remi; Soularue, Pascal; Auffray, Charles

CS Genexpress, Centre National Recherche Scientifique, Evry, 91002, Fr.

SO Genome Res. (1996), 6(6), 492-503

CODEN: GEREFS

DT Journal

LA English

CC 3-4 (Biochemical Genetics)

Section cross-reference(s): 13

AB A set of 1091 human skeletal muscle cDNA clone inserts representing more than 800 human gene **transcripts** were spotted as PCR products at high d. on nylon membranes. Replicas of the filters were **hybridized** in stringent conditions with 33P-radiolabeled cDNA probes **transcribed** from skeletal muscle poly(A)+ RNA. **Hybridization** signals were collected on phosphor screens and processed using a software specifically adapted for this application to identify and quantitate each spot. Parameters likely to influence the **hybridization** signal intensity were assessed to eliminate artifacts. Each clone was assigned to one of four intensity classes reflecting the steady-state level of **transcription** of the corresponding gene in skeletal muscle. Differential expression of specific gene **transcripts** was detected using complex cDNA probes derived from nine different tissues, allowing assessment of their tissue specificity. This made it possible to identify 48 novel gene **transcripts** (including 7 homologous or related to known **sequences**) with a muscle-restricted pattern of expression. These results were validated through the anal. of known muscle-specific **transcripts** and by Northern anal. of a subset of the novel gene **transcripts**. All these genes have been registered in the Genexpress Index, such that **sequence**, map, and expression data can be used to decipher their role in the physiol. and pathol. of human muscles.

ST gene cDNA Genexpress index human muscle

IT Muscle

Transcription, genetic

(novel gene **transcripts** preferentially expressed in human muscles revealed by quant. **hybridization** of a high d. cDNA **array**)

IT Gene, animal

RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence)

(novel gene **transcripts** preferentially expressed in human muscles revealed by quant. **hybridization** of a high d. cDNA **array**)

IT Deoxyribonucleic acids

RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence)

(complementary, novel gene **transcripts** preferentially expressed in human muscles revealed by quant. **hybridization** of a high d. cDNA **array**)

L108 ANSWER 13 OF 13 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 1993:74437 HCAPLUS

DN 118:74437

TI **Hybridization** fingerprinting of **high-density**

cDNA-library **arrays** with cDNA pools derived from whole tissues

AU Gress, Thomas M.; Hoheisel, Joerg D.; Lennon, Gregory G.; Zehetner,

Guenther; Lehrach, Hans
 CS Imp. Cancer Res. Fund, London, WC2A 3PX, UK
 SO Mamm. Genome (1992), 3(11), 609-19
 CODEN: MAMGEC; ISSN: 0938-8990
 DT Journal
 LA English
 CC 3-1 (Biochemical Genetics)
 AB As part of an integrated mapping and **sequencing** anal. of **genomes**, an approach was developed which allows the characterization of large nos. of cDNA library clones with a minimal no. of expts. Three basic elements used in the anal. of cDNA libraries are responsible for the high efficiency of this new approach: (1) high-d. library **arrays** allowing thousands of clones to be screened simultaneously; (2) **hybridization** fingerprinting techniques to identify clones abundantly expressed in specific tissues (by **hybridizations** with labeled tissue cDNA pools) and to avoid the repeated selection of identical clones and of clones contg. noncoding inserts; and (3) a computerized system for the evaluation of **hybridization** data. To demonstrate the feasibility of this approach, high-d. cDNA library **arrays** of human fetal brain and embryonal Drosophila were **hybridized** with radiolabeled cDNA pools derived from whole mouse tissues. Fingerprints of the library **arrays** were generated, localizing clones contg. cDNA **sequences** from mRNAs expressed at middle to high abundance (>0.1-0.15%) in the resp. tissue. Partial **sequencing** data from a no. of clones abundantly expressed in several tissues were generated to demonstrate the value of the approach, esp. for the selection of cDNA clones for the anal. of **genomes** based on expressed **sequence** tagged sites. Data obtained by the technique described will ultimately be correlated with addnl. **transcriptional** and **sequence** information for the same library clones and with **genomic** mapping information in a relational database.
 ST cDNA library **hybridization** fingerprinting tissue; clone screening **hybridization** fingerprinting whole tissue
 IT Mouse
 (cDNA pools derived from whole tissues of, **hybridization** fingerprinting of human fetal brain in Drosophila embryo high-d. cDNA library **arrays** with)
 IT Nucleic acid **hybridization**
 (fingerprinting, of high d. cDNA library **arrays** with cDNA pools from whole tissue)
 IT Drosophila melanogaster
 (high-d. cDNA library **arrays** of embryo of, **hybridization** fingerprinting of, with cDNA pools derived from whole mouse tissue)
 IT Brain, composition
 (human fetal, high-d. cDNA library **arrays** of, **hybridization** fingerprinting of, with cDNA pools from whole mouse tissue)
 IT Genetic mapping
 (**hybridization** fingerprinting of high-d. cDNA libraries in)
 IT Genetic methods
 (**hybridization** fingerprinting, of high-d. cDNA library **arrays**, whole tissue-derived cDNA pools for)
 IT **Transcription**, genetic
 (pattern of, of cDNA clone libraries, **hybridization** fingerprinting with whole tissue-derived cDNA pools for)
 IT Deoxyribonucleic acids
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (complementary, high-d. libraries of, **hybridization** fingerprinting of, cDNA pools from whole tissues in)

=> d all tot

L109 ANSWER 1 OF 39 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 2001:8636 HCAPLUS

TI Analyzing **high-density** oligonucleotide gene expression
array data

AU Schadt, Eric E.; Li, Cheng; Su, Cheng; Wong, Wing H.

CS Department of Biomathematics, University of California, Los Angeles, CA,
90095, USA

SO J. Cell. Biochem. (2000), 80(2), 192-202

CODEN: JCEBD5; ISSN: 0730-2312

PB Wiley-Liss, Inc.

DT Journal

LA English

CC 3 (Biochemical Genetics)

AB We have developed methods and identified problems assocd. with the anal.
of data generated by high-d., oligonucleotide gene expression
arrays. Our methods are aimed at accounting for many of the
sources of variation that make it difficult, at times, to realize
consistent results. We present here descriptions of some of these methods
and how they impact the anal. of oligonucleotide gene expression
array data. We will discuss the process of recognizing the
"spots" (or features) on the Affymetrix **GeneChip** probe
arrays, correcting for background and intensity gradients in the
resulting images, scaling/normalizing an **array** to allow
array-to-array comparisons, monitoring probe performance
with respect to **hybridization** efficiency, and assessing whether
a gene is present or differentially expressed. Examples from the analyses
of gene expression validation data are presented to contrast the different
methods applied to these types of data.

RE.CNT 10

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<http://www.gatconsortium.org/> 1998

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L109 ANSWER 2 OF 39 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 2000:885507 HCAPLUS

TI ComboScreen facilitates the multiplex **hybridization**-based
screening of **high-density** clone **arrays**

AU Jamison, D. Curtis; Thomas, James W.; Green, Eric D.

CS Genome Technology Branch, National Human Genome Research Institute,
National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD, 20892, USA

SO Bioinformatics (2000), 16(8), 678-684

CODEN: BOINFP; ISSN: 1367-4803

PB Oxford University Press

DT Journal

LA English

CC 3 (Biochemical Genetics)

AB Motivation: The construction of phys. maps based on bacterial clones [e.g.
bacterial artificial chromosomes (BACs)] is valuable for a no. of mol.
genetics applications, including the high-resoln. mapping of
genomic regions of interest and the identification of clones
suitable for systematic **sequencing**. A common approach for
large-scale screening of bacterial clone libraries involves the
hybridization of high-d. **arrays** of immobilized, lysed
colonies with collections of DNA probes. The use of a multiplex
hybridization screening strategy, whereby pooled probes are
analyzed en masse, simplifies the effort by reducing the total no. of

parallel expts. required. However, this approach generates large amts. of **hybridization**-based data that must be carefully analyzed, assimilated, and disambiguated in a careful but efficient manner. Results: To facilitate the screening of high-d. clone **arrays** by a multiplex **hybridization** approach, we have written a program called ComboScreen. This program provides an organizational framework and anal. tools required for the high-throughput **hybridization** screening of clone **arrays** with pools of probes. We have used this program extensively for constructing mouse **sequence**-ready BAC contig maps.

RE.CNT 23

RE

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L109 ANSWER 3 OF 39 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 2000:726029 HCAPLUS

DN 134:68196

TI **High-Density** Fiber-Optic DNA Random Microsphere
Array

AU Ferguson, Jane A.; Steemers, Frank J.; Walt, David R.

CS Max Tishler Laboratory for Organic Chemistry Department of Chemistry,
Tufts University, Medford, MA, 02155, USA

SO Anal. Chem. (2000), 72(22), 5618-5624

CODEN: ANCHAM; ISSN: 0003-2700

PB American Chemical Society

DT Journal

LA English

CC 9-1 (Biochemical Methods)

Section cross-reference(s): 3, 6, 14

AB A high-d. fiber-optic DNA **microarray** sensor was developed to monitor multiple DNA **sequences** in parallel. **Microarrays** were prepd. by randomly distributing DNA probe-functionalized 3.1-.mu.m-diam. microspheres in an **array** of wells etched in a 500-.mu.m-diam. optical imaging fiber. Registration of the microspheres was performed using an optical encoding scheme and a custom-built imaging system. **Hybridization** was visualized using fluorescent-labeled DNA targets with a detection limit of 10 fM. **Hybridization** times of seconds are required for nanomolar target concns., and anal. is performed in minutes.

ST DNA fiber optic microsphere **array** fluoresceincystic fibrosis

IT DNA

RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)

(fluorescein labeled; high-d. fiber-optic DNA random microsphere array)
IT Microspheres
(fluorescent; high-d. fiber-optic DNA random microsphere array)
IT Biosensors
Cystic fibrosis
Diagnosis
Immobilization, biochemical
Nucleic acid hybridization
(high-d. fiber-optic DNA random microsphere array)
IT Probes (nucleic acid)
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); SPN (Synthetic preparation); ANST (Analytical study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(high-d. fiber-optic DNA random microsphere array)
IT 2321-07-5, Fluorescein
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(high-d. fiber-optic DNA random microsphere array)
IT 200737-72-0 314777-87-2 314777-88-3 314777-89-4 314777-90-7
314777-91-8 314777-92-9 314777-93-0 314777-94-1 314777-95-2
314777-96-3 314777-97-4 315251-67-3 315251-68-4 315251-69-5
315251-70-8 315251-71-9 315251-72-0 315251-73-1 315251-74-2
315251-75-3 315251-76-4 315251-77-5 315251-78-6 315251-79-7
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(high-d. fiber-optic DNA random microsphere array)

RE.CNT 33

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L109 ANSWER 4 OF 39 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 2000:423131 HCAPLUS

DN 133:306050

TI Parallel genotyping of human SNPs using generic **high-density** oligonucleotide tag **arrays**

AU Fan, Jian-Bing; Chen, Xiaoqiong; Halushka, Marc K.; Berno, Anthony; Huang, Xiaohua; Ryder, Thomas; Lipshutz, Robert J.; Lockhart, David J.; Chakravarti, Aravinda

CS Affymetrix, Inc., CA, 95051, USA

SO Genome Res. (2000), 10(6), 853-860

CODEN: GEREFS; ISSN: 1088-9051

PB Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press

DT Journal

LA English

CC 3-1 (Biochemical Genetics)

Section cross-reference(s): 13

AB Large scale human genetic studies require technologies for generating millions of genotypes with relative ease but also at a reasonable cost and with high accuracy. We describe a highly parallel method for genotyping single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs), using generic high-d. oligonucleotide **arrays** that contain thousands of preselected 20-mer oligonucleotide tags. First, marker-specific primers are used in PCR amplifications of **genomic** regions contg. SNPs. Second, the amplification products are used as templates in single base extension (SBE) reactions using chimeric primers with 3' complementarity to the specific SNP loci and 5' complementarity to specific probes, or tags, synthesized on the **array**. The SBE primers, terminating one base before the polymorphic site, are extended in the presence of labeled dideoxy NTPs, using a different label for each of the two SNP alleles, and **hybridized** to the tag **array**. Third, genotypes are deduced from the fluorescence intensity ratio of the two colors. This approach takes advantage of multiplexed sample prepn., **hybridization**, and anal. at each stage. We illustrate and test this method by genotyping 44 individuals for 142 human SNPs identified previously in 62 candidate hypertension genes. Because the **hybridization** results are quant., this method can also be used for allele-frequency estn. in pooled DNA samples.

ST genotyping single nucleotide polymorphism TAG SBE **hybridization** tag **array**

IT Genotyping (method)
(TAG-SBE (single-base extension); parallel genotyping of human SNPs using generic high-d. oligonucleotide tag **arrays**)

IT Fluorometry
Nucleic acid **hybridization**
PCR (polymerase chain reaction)
(parallel genotyping of human SNPs using generic high-d. oligonucleotide tag **arrays**)

IT DNA
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(parallel genotyping of human SNPs using generic high-d. oligonucleotide tag **arrays**)

IT Genetic polymorphism
(single nucleotide; parallel genotyping of human SNPs using generic high-d. oligonucleotide tag **arrays**)

IT Oligonucleotides
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(tag **arrays**; parallel genotyping of human SNPs using generic high-d. oligonucleotide tag **arrays**)

RE.CNT 32

RE

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L109 ANSWER 5 OF 39 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 2000:333909 HCAPLUS

DN 134:1098

TI **High-density** oligonucleotide probe **arrays**

AU McGall, Glenn H.; Fidenza, Jacqueline A.

CS Affymetrix, Inc., Santa Clara, CA, USA

SO Proc. SPIE-Int. Soc. Opt. Eng. (2000), 3926(Advances in Nucleic Acid and Protein Analyses, Manipulation, and Sequencing), 106-110
CODEN: PSISDG; ISSN: 0277-786X

PB SPIE-The International Society for Optical Engineering

DT Journal

LA English

CC 3-1 (Biochemical Genetics)

Section cross-reference(s): 6, 9

AB High-d. DNA probe **arrays** offer a massively parallel approach to nucleic acid **sequence** anal. that will have a major impact on gene-based biomedical research and clin. diagnostics. Light-directed synthesis has enabled the large- scale manuf. of **arrays** contg. hundreds of thousands of oligonucleotide probe **sequences** on a glass "chip" about 1.6 cm² in size. This method is used to produce high-d. **GeneChipTM** probe **arrays**, which are now finding widespread use in the detection and anal. of mutations and polymorphisms ("genotyping"), and in a wide range of gene expression studies. This paper will discuss methods for high-resoln. photolithog. **array** fabrication which integrate solid-phase oligonucleotide synthesis, photochem. removable protecting groups, and lithog. techniques adapted from the microelectronics industry.

ST nucleic acid probe **hybridization** **GeneChip** app DNA

IT Apparatus

(**GeneChip**; high-d. oligonucleotide probe **arrays**)

IT DNA **sequences**

Nucleic acid **hybridization**

RNA **sequences**

(high-d. oligonucleotide probe **arrays**)

IT DNA

RNA

RL: ANT (Analyte); ARU (Analytical role, unclassified); BPR (Biological process); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(high-d. oligonucleotide probe **arrays**)

IT Probes (nucleic acid)

RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); ARU (Analytical role, unclassified); BPR (Biological process); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study);

PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(high-d. oligonucleotide probe arrays)

RE.CNT 34

RE

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L109 ANSWER 6 OF 39 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 2000:98926 HCAPLUS

DN 132:133202

TI A rapid method to detect duplex formation in **sequencing** by **hybridization** methods and a method for constructing containment structures for reagent interaction

IN Mirzabekov, Andrei Darievich; Yershov, Gennadiy Moiseyevich; Guschin, Dmitry Yuryevich; Gemmell, Margaret Anne; Shick, Valentine V.; Proudnikov, Dmitri Y.; Timofeev, Edward N.

PA The University of Chicago, USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 36 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

IC ICM G01N033-553

ICS G01N033-544; B05D001-00

CC 3-1 (Biochemical Genetics)

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2000007022	A1	20000210	WO 1999-US17586	19990802
	W:	AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK,			

MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ,
 TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD,
 RU, TJ, TM

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK,
 ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG,
 CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

AU 9956701 A1 20000221 AU 1999-56701 19990802

PRAI US 1998-127313 19980731

WO 1999-US17586 19990802

AB A method for detg. the existence of duplexes of oligonucleotide complementary mols. is provided whereby a plurality of immobilized oligonucleotide mols., each of a specific length and each having a specific base **sequence**, is contacted with complementary, single-stranded oligonucleotide mols. to form a duplex so as to facilitate intercalation of a fluorescent dye between the base planes of the duplex. The invention also provides for a method for constructing oligonucleotide matrixes comprising confining light-sensitive fluid to a surface, exposing said light-sensitive fluid to a light pattern so as to cause the fluid exposed to the light to polymerize into discrete units and adhere to the surface; and contacting each of the units with a set of different oligonucleotide mols. so as to allow the mols. to disperse into the units. The method can produce a polyacrylamide matrix having thousands of individual and well-defined holding cells, the advantage of which is the rendering of high nos. of precise cell geometries and at **high densities**. A feature of the invention is the use of mask-controlled photopolymn. processes. The **array** manufg. method incorporated a modified methylene blue- or non-methylene blue-induced photopolymn. procedure whereby a polyacrylamide soln. is prepd. and then configured into desired shapes and sizes for subsequence polymn.

ST oligonucleotide duplex detection immobilization photopolymn;

sequencing hybridization duplex detection immobilization

IT DNA **sequence** analysis

Nucleic acid **hybridization**

(SHOM (**sequencing** by **hybridization** on oligonucleotide matrixes); rapid method to detect duplex formation in **sequencing** by **hybridization** methods and a method for constructing containment structures for reagent interaction)

IT Probes (nucleic acid)

RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); SPN (Synthetic preparation); ANST (Analytical study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(matrixes; rapid method to detect duplex formation in **sequencing** by **hybridization** methods and a method for constructing containment structures for reagent interaction)

IT Polymerization

(photopolymn.; rapid method to detect duplex formation in **sequencing** by **hybridization** methods and a method for constructing containment structures for reagent interaction)

IT Immobilization, biochemical

UV radiation

(rapid method to detect duplex formation in **sequencing** by **hybridization** methods and a method for constructing containment structures for reagent interaction)

IT DNA

RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)

(rapid method to detect duplex formation in **sequencing** by **hybridization** methods and a method for constructing containment structures for reagent interaction)

IT Oligodeoxyribonucleotides

Oligonucleotides

RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); DEV (Device component use); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); ANST (Analytical study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)

(rapid method to detect duplex formation in **sequencing** by **hybridization** methods and a method for constructing containment structures for reagent interaction)

- IT 61-73-4, Methylene Blue
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); RCT (Reactant); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(light-sensitive fluid contg. acrylamide and TEMED and; rapid method to detect duplex formation in **sequencing** by **hybridization** methods and a method for constructing containment structures for reagent interaction)
- IT 79-06-1, Acrylamide, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); RCT (Reactant); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(light-sensitive fluid contg. methylene blue and TEMED and; rapid method to detect duplex formation in **sequencing** by **hybridization** methods and a method for constructing containment structures for reagent interaction)
- IT 110-18-9, TEMED
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); RCT (Reactant); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(light-sensitive fluid contg. methylene blue and acrylamide and; rapid method to detect duplex formation in **sequencing** by **hybridization** methods and a method for constructing containment structures for reagent interaction)
- IT 67-64-1, Acetone, biological studies 101-29-1, 3,5-Diiodo-4-pyridone-N-acetic acid 110-26-9, Bisacrylamide 2638-94-0, 4,4'-Azobis(4-cyanovaleric acid) 24650-42-8, 2,2-Dimethoxy-2-phenylacetophenone 50438-75-0, 2-(4-Dimethylaminophenyl)ethanol 57951-36-7, Dimethylaminopyridine
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); RCT (Reactant); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(photopolymn. agent; rapid method to detect duplex formation in **sequencing** by **hybridization** methods and a method for constructing containment structures for reagent interaction)

RE.CNT 4

RE

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- (3) Timofeev, E; Nucleic Acids Research 1996, V24(16), P3142 HCAPLUS
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L109 ANSWER 7 OF 39 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 2000:44881 HCAPLUS

DN 133:69446

TI Light-directed synthesis of **high-density** oligonucleotide probe **arrays** for nucleic acid **sequence** analysis

AU McGall, Glenn H.; Barone, A. Dale; Beecher, Jody E.; Diggelman, Martin; Fodor, Steven P. A.; Goldberg, Martin J.; Ngo, Nam; Rava, Richard P.

CS Affymetrix, Inc., Santa Clara, CA, 95051, USA

SO Innovation Perspect. Solid Phase Synth. Comb. Libr., Collect. Pap., Int. Symp., 5th (1999), Meeting Date 1997, 97-100. Editor(s): Epton, Roger. Publisher: Mayflower Scientific Ltd., Kingswinford, UK.
CODEN: 68OEAA

DT Conference; General Review

LA English

CC 3-0 (Biochemical Genetics)

Section cross-reference(s): 34

AB A review with 9 refs. The high-d. polynucleotide probe **array** has emerged as a powerful new tool for accessing genetic information on a large scale using **hybridization**. In the Affymetrix **GeneChip**.RTM. system, analyte DNA or RNA "target" **sequences** are fragmented, labeled with a fluorescent tag, and allowed to **hybridize** with an **array** under controlled conditions. High-resoln. images of surface fluorescence indicate which probes in the **array** correspond to complementary **sequences** in the sample. **Arrays** are currently available which can analyze hundreds of kilobases of **sequence** simultaneously for applications including gene expression monitoring,

genotyping, or resequencing. In developing this technol., one of the primary challenges has been to implement methods of fabricating **arrays** with a very high d. of encoded **sequence** information, for manufg. on a scale. This review summarizes recent developments in the chem. of **array** fabrication using photolithog. techniques adapted from the microelectronics industry.

ST review oligonucleotide probe **array** synthesis photolithog;
hybridization oligonucleotide probe **array** synthesis review

IT Nucleic acid **hybridization**
Photolithography
(light-directed synthesis of high-d. oligonucleotide probe **arrays** for nucleic acid **sequence** anal.)

IT Oligonucleotides
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); SPN (Synthetic preparation); ANST (Analytical study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(light-directed synthesis of high-d. oligonucleotide probe **arrays** for nucleic acid **sequence** anal.)

IT Probes (nucleic acid)
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(light-directed synthesis of high-d. oligonucleotide probe **arrays** for nucleic acid **sequence** anal.)

RE.CNT 9

RE

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L109 ANSWER 8 OF 39 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 1999:819105 HCAPLUS

DN 132:60096

TI Parallel screening of allelic variation by **hybridization** with **high-density arrays**

IN Winzeler, Elizabeth; Richards, Dan; Davis, Ronald

PA Board of Trustees of the Leland S. Stanford Junior University, USA

SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 25 pp.

CODEN: EPXXDW

DT Patent

LA English

IC ICM C12Q001-68

CC 3-1 (Biochemical Genetics)

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 967291	A1	19991229	EP 1999-250176	19990604
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
	JP 2000041687	A2	20000215	JP 1999-160264	19990607
PRAI	US 1998-93947		19980608		

AB Parallel **hybridization** anal. is used to detect and analyze allelic variation between 2 closely related **genomic** nucleic acid samples. Nucleic acid samples from both sources are cleaved to generate short fragments. The fragments are end-labeled, and then **hybridized** to a high-d. oligonucleotide **array**. **Hybridization** patterns for the 2 samples are detected, normalized and compared. Those positions on the **array** that correspond to **sequences** with allelic variation between the 2 samples show decreased **hybridization** efficiency for one of the samples relative to the other. A map of allelic variation can be generated with

this information, and used for genetic linkage anal., detn. of chromosomal regions having low diversity or high diversity, forensic studies, etc.

ST allele variation parallel **hybridization** screening

IT Probes (nucleic acid)
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(high-d. **array**; parallel screening of allelic variation by **hybridization** with high-d. **arrays**)

IT Avidins
Phycoerythrins
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(label; parallel screening of allelic variation by **hybridization** with high-d. **arrays**)

IT Nucleic acid **hybridization**
(parallel **hybridization** anal.; parallel screening of allelic variation by **hybridization** with high-d. **arrays**)

IT Alleles
Genetic polymorphism
Saccharomyces cerevisiae
(parallel screening of allelic variation by **hybridization** with high-d. **arrays**)

IT 58-85-5
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(label; parallel screening of allelic variation by **hybridization** with high-d. **arrays**)

IT 252967-28-5, 1: PN: EP967291 SEQID: 1 unclaimed DNA 252967-29-6, 2: PN: EP967291 SEQID: 2 unclaimed DNA
RL: PRP (Properties)
(unclaimed nucleotide **sequence**; parallel screening of allelic variation by **hybridization** with high-d. **arrays**)

RE.CNT 7

RE

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(2) Chee, M; Science 1996, V274, P610 HCAPLUS
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L109 ANSWER 9 OF 39 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1999:514896 HCAPLUS
DN 131:267673
TI **High-density** nucleoside analog probe **arrays**
for enhanced **hybridization**

AU Fidanza, Jacqueline A.; McGall, Glenn H.
CS Affymetrix, Inc., Santa Clara, CA, 95051, USA
SO Nucleosides Nucleotides (1999), 18(6 & 7), 1293-1295
CODEN: NUNUD5; ISSN: 0732-8311
PB Marcel Dekker, Inc.
DT Journal
LA English
CC 3-1 (Biochemical Genetics)
Section cross-reference(s): 9

AB DNA probe **arrays** were synthesized with analogs of 2,6-diaminopurine and 2'-O-methyl-thymidine in place of A and T. AT-rich **GeneChip** test **arrays** contg. 14-mer or 20-mer analog probes improved **hybridization** to fluorescently-labeled RNA **sequences** under stringent conditions.

ST nucleoside **high density** analog probe **array**
enhanced **hybridization**

IT Probes (nucleic acid)
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); PRP (Properties); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(14-mer or 20-mer, with 2,6-diaminopurine and 2'-O-methyl-thymidine in

place of A and T; high-d. nucleoside analog probe **arrays** for enhanced **hybridization**)

IT Nucleosides, biological studies

RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(2'-O-Me; high-d. nucleoside analog probe **arrays** for enhanced **hybridization**)

IT Nucleic acid **hybridization**

(DNA-DNA; high-d. nucleoside analog probe **arrays** for enhanced **hybridization**)

IT 55486-09-4 80791-87-3

RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(2,6-diaminopurine and 2'-O-methyl-thymidine in place of A and T; high-d. nucleoside analog probe **arrays** for enhanced **hybridization**)

RE.CNT 8

RE

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L109 ANSWER 10 OF 39 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 1999:496131 HCAPLUS

DN 131:282038

TI **High density** oligonucleotide and DNA probe **arrays** for the analysis of target DNA

AU Thompson, Michael; Michelle Furtado, L.

CS Department of Chemistry, University of Toronto, Toronto, ON, M5S 3H6, Can.

SO Analyst (Cambridge, U. K.) (1999), 124(8), 1133-1136

CODEN: ANALAO; ISSN: 0003-2654

PB Royal Society of Chemistry

DT Journal; General Review

LA English

CC 3-0 (Biochemical Genetics)

Section cross-reference(s): 6, 9

AB A review, with 19 refs. The acquisition of **sequence**, expression and other information concerning genetic material constitutes a crucial component of the modern revolution in mol. biol. One important advance in this area is the development of high d. oligonucleotide/DNA **microarrays** which allows the rapid **sequence** anal. of **genomic** target samples in addn. to diagnostic possibilities with respect to genetic and infectious disease. In the present article we review protocols for the design of such **microarrays** and their principles of operation. Together with a look at some recent applications we include brief remarks as to the possibilities for the future.

ST review DNA oligonucleotide probe **array hybridization**

IT DNA **sequences**

Diagnosis

Nucleic acid **hybridization**

(high d. oligonucleotide and DNA probe **arrays** for the anal. of target DNA)

IT DNA

Oligonucleotides

RNA

RL: ANT (Analyte); ARU (Analytical role, unclassified); BPR (Biological process); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(high d. oligonucleotide and DNA probe **arrays** for the anal. of target DNA)

IT Probes (nucleic acid)

RL: ARU (Analytical role, unclassified); BPR (Biological process); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(high d. oligonucleotide and DNA probe **arrays** for the anal. of target DNA)

IT Apparatus
(**microarray**; high d. oligonucleotide and DNA probe **arrays** for the anal. of target DNA)

RE.CNT 19

RE

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L109 ANSWER 11 OF 39 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 1999:461861 HCAPLUS

DN 131:209694

TI Chemiluminescent detection of sequential DNA **hybridizations** to **high-density**, filter-**arrayed** cDNA libraries: a subtraction method for novel gene discovery

AU Guiliano, D.; Ganatra, M.; Ware, J.; Parrot, J.; Daub, J.; Moran, L.; Brennecke, H.; Foster, J. M.; Supali, T.; Blaxter, M.; Scott, A. L.; Williams, S. A.; Slatko, B. E.

CS University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, UK

SO BioTechniques (1999), 27(1), 146-150, 152

CODEN: BTNQDO; ISSN: 0736-6205

PB Eaton Publishing Co.

DT Journal

LA English

CC 3-1 (Biochemical Genetics)

Section cross-reference(s): 9

AB A chemiluminescent approach for sequential DNA **hybridizations** to high-d. filter **arrays** of cDNAs, using a biotin-based random priming method followed by a streptavidin/alk. phosphatase/CDP-Star detection protocol, is presented. The method has been applied to the Brugia malayi **genome** project, wherein cDNA libraries, cosmid and bacterial artificial chromosome (BAC) libraries have been gridded at high d. onto nylon filters for subsequent anal. by **hybridization**. Individual probes and pools of rRNA probes, ribosomal protein probes and expressed **sequence** tag probes show correct specificity and high signal-to-noise ratios even after ten rounds of **hybridization**, detection, stripping of the probes from the membranes and rehybridization with addnl. probe sets. This approach provides a subtraction method that leads to a redn. in redundant DNA **sequencing**, thus increasing the rate of novel gene discovery. The method is also applicable for detecting target **sequences**, which are present in one or only a few copies per cell; it has proven useful for phys. mapping of BAC and cosmid high d. filter **arrays**, wherein multiple probes have been **hybridized** at one time (multiplexed) and subsequently "deplexed" into individual components for specific probe localizations.

ST chemiluminescent detection sequential DNA **hybridization**

- subtractive cDNA gene discovery
- IT Nucleic acid **hybridization**
(DNA-DNA; chemiluminescent detection of sequential DNA **hybridizations** to high-d., filter-**arrayed** cDNA libraries: a subtraction method for novel gene discovery)
- IT Chromosome
(bacterial artificial, phys. mapping of; chemiluminescent detection of sequential DNA **hybridizations** to high-d., filter-**arrayed** cDNA libraries, a subtraction method for novel gene discovery)
- IT cDNA library
(chemiluminescent detection of sequential DNA **hybridizations** to high-d., filter-**arrayed** cDNA libraries, a subtraction method for novel gene discovery)
- IT Luminescence, chemiluminescence
(chemiluminescent detection of sequential DNA **hybridizations** to high-d., filter-**arrayed** cDNA libraries: a subtraction method for novel gene discovery)
- IT Gene
RL: ANT (Analyte); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study)
(discovery; chemiluminescent detection of sequential DNA **hybridizations** to high-d., filter-**arrayed** cDNA libraries, a subtraction method for novel gene discovery)
- IT DNA **sequence** analysis
(leads to redn. in redundant; chemiluminescent detection of sequential DNA **hybridizations** to high-d., filter-**arrayed** cDNA libraries, a subtraction method for novel gene discovery)
- IT Molecular cloning
(subtractive; chemiluminescent detection of sequential DNA **hybridizations** to high-d., filter-**arrayed** cDNA libraries, a subtraction method for novel gene discovery)

RE.CNT 14

RE

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L109 ANSWER 12 OF 39 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 1999:188641 HCAPLUS

DN 131:28417

TI High-throughput polymorphism screening and genotyping with **high-density** oligonucleotide **arrays**

AU Sapolsky, Ronald J.; Hsie, Linda; Berno, Anthony; Ghandour, Ghassan; Mittmann, Michael; Fan, Jian-Bing

CS Stanford DNA Sequencing and Technology Center, Stanford University, Stanford, CA, 94305, USA

SO Genet. Anal.: Biomol. Eng. (1999), 14(5-6), 187-192
CODEN: GEANF4; ISSN: 1050-3862

PB Elsevier Science B.V.

DT Journal

LA English

CC 3-1 (Biochemical Genetics)

Section cross-reference(s): 9, 13

AB A highly reliable and efficient technol. has been developed for

high-throughput DNA polymorphism screening and large-scale genotyping. Photolithog. synthesis has been used to generate miniaturized, high-d. oligonucleotide **arrays**. Dedicated instrumentation and software have been developed for **array hybridization**, fluorescent detection, and data acquisition and anal. Specific oligonucleotide probe **arrays** have been designed to rapidly screen human STSs, known genes and full-length cDNAs. This has led to the identification of several thousand biallelic single-nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs). Meanwhile, a rapid and robust method has been developed for genotyping these SNPs using oligonucleotide **arrays**. Each allele of an SNP marker is represented on the **array** by a set of perfect match and mismatch probes. Prototype genotyping chips have been produced to detect 400, 600 and 3000 of these SNPs. Based on the preliminary results, using oligonucleotide **arrays** to genotype several thousand polymorphic loci simultaneously appears feasible.

ST polynucleotide high throughput screening genotyping oligonucleotide **array**

IT Probes (nucleic acid)
 RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (each allele of an SNP marker is represented on the **array** by a set of perfect match and mismatch probes; high-throughput polymorphism screening and genotyping with high-d. oligonucleotide **arrays**)

IT Genotyping (method)
 (high-throughput polymorphism screening and genotyping with high-d. oligonucleotide **arrays**)

IT **Computer program**
 (instrumentation and software have been developed; high-throughput polymorphism screening and genotyping with high-d. oligonucleotide **arrays**)

IT Oligonucleotides
 RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (photolithog. synthesis used to generate miniaturized, high-d. oligonucleotide **arrays**; high-throughput polymorphism screening and genotyping with high-d. oligonucleotide **arrays**)

IT Genetic polymorphism
 (single nucleotide; high-throughput polymorphism screening and genotyping with high-d. oligonucleotide **arrays**)

IT Gene, animal
 STS (**sequence**-tagged site)
 cDNA
 RL: ANT (Analyte); PRP (Properties); ANST (Analytical study)
 (specific oligonucleotide probe **arrays** have been designed to rapidly screen human STSs, known genes and full-length cDNAs; high-throughput polymorphism screening and genotyping with high-d. oligonucleotide **arrays**)

RE.CNT 27

RE

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1997
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L109 ANSWER 13 OF 39 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 1999:70377 HCAPLUS

DN 130:120454

TI Method for generating a **high density** linkage disequilibrium-based map of the human **genome**

IN Cohen, Daniel; Blumenfeld, Marta

PA Genset, Fr.

SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 38 pp.

CODEN: EPXXDW

DT Patent

LA English

IC ICM C12Q001-68

CC 3-1 (Biochemical Genetics)

Section cross-reference(s): 13

FAN.CNT 3

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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PI	EP 892068	A1	19990120	EP 1997-401740	19970718
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
	AU 9884569	A1	19990210	AU 1998-84569	19980717
	EP 1002131	A2	20000524	EP 1998-935225	19980717
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
PRAI	EP 1997-401740		19970718		
	US 1998-261497		19980421		
	US 1998-82614		19980421		
	WO 1998-IB1193		19980717		
AB	Methods are provided for generating a high d. linkage disequil. map of the human genome , markers obtained by the said methods, probes capable of hybridizing with the said markers, and primers capable of detecting the said markers, oligonucleotide arrays comprising sets of the said probes or primers, diagnostic assay using the said probes and genes identified by the said methods. The method comprises the steps of: (1) ordering a set of 10,000-20,000 cloned genomic fragments along the human genome , with av. size ranging from 100 kb to 300 kb; (2) generating several bi-allelic markers per fragment; and (3) selecting one to three bi-allelic marker per fragment, with heterozygosity rate >40%. Bi-allelic markers are preferably generated in any region with no evidence of linkage disequil. and in any region with evidence for a pos. assocn. with a genetic trait such as drug response (efficacy, toxicity, and/or tolerance). The high-d. bi-allelic marker map results from the coordinated interaction of 5 fully integrated, industrial scale, methods: oligonucleotide synthesis, high throughput BAC (bacterial artificial chromosome) libraries mapping and subcloning, high throughput sequencing , bioinformatics anal. and genomics anal., including automated microtiter plat microsequencing.				
ST	linkage disequilibrium genome mapping human; biallelic marker genome linkage mapping human; BAC biallelic marker genome linkage mapping; drug response gene genome linkage mapping human				
IT	Genetic vectors (BAC (bacterial artificial chromosome); method for generating a high d.				

- linkage disequil.-based map of the human **genome**)
- IT Genetic markers
(bi-allelic; method for generating a high d. linkage disequil.-based map of the human **genome**)
- IT Genotyping (method)
(high throughput genotyping of bi-allelic markers by microsequencing; method for generating a high d. linkage disequil.-based map of the human **genome**)
- IT Recombination (genetic)
(identification of putative recombination hot spot; method for generating a high d. linkage disequil.-based map of the human **genome**)
- IT Diseases (animal)
Drug metabolism
Drug tolerance
Drug toxicity
(identifying genes assocd. with a trait such as disease or drug response; method for generating a high d. linkage disequil.-based map of the human **genome**)
- IT Genes (animal)
RL: ANT (Analyte); BOC (Biological occurrence); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence)
(identifying genes assocd. with a trait such as disease or drug response; method for generating a high d. linkage disequil.-based map of the human **genome**)
- IT **Genomes**
Genomic library
Linkage (genetic)
(method for generating a high d. linkage disequil.-based map of the human **genome**)
- IT Primers (nucleic acid)
Probes (nucleic acid)
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(method for generating a high d. linkage disequil.-based map of the human **genome**)
- IT Molecular diagnosis
(oligonucleotide probe or primer for; method for generating a high d. linkage disequil.-based map of the human **genome**)

RE.CNT 11

- RE
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L109 ANSWER 14 OF 39 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 1999:60020 HCAPLUS

DN 130:232948

TI Strategies for mutational analysis of the large multiexon ATM gene using **high-density** oligonucleotide **arrays**

AU Hacia, Joseph G.; Sun, Bryan; Hunt, Nathaniel; Edgemon, Keith; Mosbrook, Deborah; Robbins, Christiane; Fodor, Stephen P. A.; Tagle, Danilo A.; Collins, Francis S.

CS National Human Genome Research Institute, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD, 20892, USA

SO Genome Res. (1998), 8(12), 1245-1258

CODEN: GEREFS; ISSN: 1088-9051

PB Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press

DT Journal
 LA English
 CC 3-1 (Biochemical Genetics)
 Section cross-reference(s): 14

AB Mutational anal. of large genes with complex **genomic** structures plays an important role in medical genetics. Tech. limitations assocd. with current mutation screening protocols have placed increased emphasis on the development of new technologies to simplify these procedures. High-d. **arrays** of >90,000-oligonucleotide probes, 25 nucleotides in length, were designed to screen for all possible heterozygous germ-line mutations in the 9.17-kb coding region of the ATM gene. A strategy for rapidly developing multiexon PCR amplification protocols in DNA chip-based **hybridization** anal. was devised and implemented in prepg. target for the 62 ATM coding exons. Improved algorithms for interpreting data from two-color expts., where ref. and test samples are cohybridized to the **arrays**, were developed. In a blinded study, 17 of 18 distinct heterozygous and 8 of 8 distinct homozygous **sequence** variants in the assayed region were detected accurately along with five false-pos. calls while scanning >200 kb in 22 **genomic** DNA samples. Of eight heterozygous **sequence** changes found in more than one sample, six were detected in all cases. Five previously unreported **sequence** changes, not found by other mutational scanning methodologies on these same samples, were detected that led to either amino acid changes or premature truncation of the ATM protein. DNA chip-based assays should play a valuable role in high throughput **sequence** anal. of complex genes.

ST mutation analysis ATM gene oligonucleotide **array**
 IT Genes (animal)
 RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study)
 (ATM; strategies for mutational anal. of large multiexon ATM gene using high-d. oligonucleotide **arrays**)

IT DNA-DNA **hybridization**
 (chip-based; strategies for mutational anal. of large multiexon ATM gene using high-d. oligonucleotide **arrays**)

IT Proteins (specific proteins and subclasses)
 RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); ARU (Analytical role, unclassified); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study)
 (gene ATM; strategies for mutational anal. of large multiexon ATM gene using high-d. oligonucleotide **arrays**)

IT PCR (polymerase chain reaction)
 (multiplex; strategies for mutational anal. of large multiexon ATM gene using high-d. oligonucleotide **arrays**)

IT Mutation
 (screening; strategies for mutational anal. of large multiexon ATM gene using high-d. oligonucleotide **arrays**)

IT DNA **sequence** analysis
 Genetic diagnosis
 (strategies for mutational anal. of large multiexon ATM gene using high-d. oligonucleotide **arrays**)

IT Exon (genetic element)
 RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study)
 (strategies for mutational anal. of large multiexon ATM gene using high-d. oligonucleotide **arrays**)

IT Probes (nucleic acid)
 RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (strategies for mutational anal. of large multiexon ATM gene using high-d. oligonucleotide **arrays**)

IT Ataxia telangiectasia
 (strategies for mutational anal. of large multiexon ataxia telangiectasia gene ATM using high-d. oligonucleotide **arrays**)

IT 208880-67-5 208880-69-7 208880-70-0 208881-33-8 221271-96-1
 221271-97-2 221271-98-3 221271-99-4 221272-00-0 221272-01-1
 221272-02-2 221272-03-3 221272-04-4 221272-05-5 221272-06-6

221272-07-7	221272-08-8	221272-09-9	221272-10-2	221272-12-4
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221272-30-6	221272-31-7	221272-32-8	221272-33-9	221272-35-1
221272-38-4	221272-40-8	221272-41-9	221272-44-2	221272-49-7
221272-51-1	221272-53-3	221272-54-4	221272-55-5	221272-56-6
221272-57-7	221305-21-1	221305-22-2	221305-23-3	221305-24-4
221305-25-5	221305-27-7	221305-29-9	221305-33-5	221305-34-6
221305-35-7	221305-36-8	221305-38-0	221305-39-1	221305-42-6
221305-47-1	221305-50-6	221305-51-7	221305-52-8	221305-53-9
221305-54-0	221305-55-1	221305-56-2	221305-57-3	221305-58-4
221305-61-9	221305-63-1	221305-64-2	221305-65-3	221305-66-4
221305-67-5	221305-68-6	221305-71-1	221305-73-3	221305-74-4
221305-75-5	221305-77-7	221305-81-3	221305-82-4	221305-83-5
221305-84-6	221305-85-7	221305-86-8	221305-87-9	221305-88-0
221305-89-1	221305-90-4	221305-91-5	221305-92-6	221305-93-7
221305-94-8	221305-95-9	221305-96-0	221305-97-1	221305-98-2
221306-00-9	221306-01-0	221306-02-1	221306-03-2	221306-04-3
221306-05-4	221306-06-5	221306-07-6	221306-08-7	221306-09-8
221306-10-1	221306-11-2	221306-12-3	221306-13-4	221306-14-5
221306-15-6	221306-16-7	221306-17-8	221306-18-9	221306-19-0
221306-21-4	221306-25-8			

RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(primer; strategies for mutational anal. of large multiexon ATM gene using high-d. oligonucleotide **arrays**)

RE.CNT 37

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L109 ANSWER 15 OF 39 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 1999:53122 HCAPLUS

DN 130:247490

TI **High density** synthetic oligonucleotide **arrays**

AU Lipshutz, Robert J.; Fodor, Stephen P. A.; Gingeras, Thomas R.; Lockhart, David J.

CS Affymetrix, Inc., Santa Clara, CA, 95051, USA

SO Nat. Genet. (1999), 21(1, Suppl.), 20-24

CODEN: NGENEC; ISSN: 1061-4036

PB Nature America

DT Journal; General Review

LA English

CC 3-0 (Biochemical Genetics)

AB A review, with 32 refs. Exptl. **genomics** involves taking advantage of **sequence** information to investigate and understand the workings of genes, cells and organisms. We have developed an approach in which **sequence** information is used directly to design high-d., two-dimensional **arrays** of synthetic oligonucleotides. The **GeneChip** probe **arrays** are made using spatially patterned, light-directed combinatorial chem. synthesis, and contain up to hundreds of thousands of different oligonucleotides on a small glass surface. The **arrays** have been designed and used for quant. and highly parallel measurements of gene expression, to discover polymorphic loci and to detect the presence of thousands of alternative alleles. Here, we describe the fabrication of the **arrays**, their design and some specific applications to high-throughput genetic and cellular anal.

ST review oligonucleotide **array** probe **hybridization**

IT Nucleic acid **hybridization**

(high d. synthetic oligonucleotide **arrays**)

IT Probes (nucleic acid)

RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)

(high d. synthetic oligonucleotide **arrays**)

RE.CNT 32

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- L109 ANSWER 16 OF 39 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
- AN 1999:46849 HCAPLUS
- DN 130:262729
- TI Mycobacterium species identification and rifampin resistance testing with **high-density** DNA probe **arrays**
- AU Troesch, A.; Nguyen, H.; Miyada, C. G.; Desvarenne, S.; Gingeras, T. R.; Kaplan, P. M.; Cros, P.; Mabilat, C.
- CS bioMerieux, Marcy-L'Etoile, 69280, Fr.
- SO J. Clin. Microbiol. (1999), 37(1), 49-55
CODEN: JCMIDW; ISSN: 0095-1137
- PB American Society for Microbiology
- DT Journal
- LA English
- CC 3-1 (Biochemical Genetics)
Section cross-reference(s): 10, 14
- AB Species identification within the genus Mycobacterium and subsequent antibiotic susceptibility testing still rely on time-consuming, culture-based methods. Despite the recent development of DNA probes, which greatly reduce assay time, there is a need for a single platform assay capable of answering the multitude of diagnostic questions assocd. with this genus. We describe the use of a DNA probe **array** based on two **sequence** databases: one for the species identification of mycobacteria (82 unique 16S rRNA **sequences** corresponding to 54 phenotypical species) and the other for detecting Mycobacterium tuberculosis rifampin resistance (rpoB alleles). Species identification or rifampin resistance was detd. by **hybridizing** fluorescently labeled, amplified genetic material generated from bacterial colonies to the **array**. Seventy mycobacterial isolates from 27 different species and 15 rifampin-resistant M. tuberculosis strains were tested. A total of 26 of 27 species were correctly identified as well as all of the rpoB mutants. This parallel testing format opens new perspectives in terms of patient management for bacterial diseases by allowing a no. of genetic tests to be simultaneously run.
- ST PCR detection Mycobacterium tuberculosis rifampin resistance
- IT Antibiotic resistance
Mycobacterium
Mycobacterium tuberculosis
Tuberculosis
(Mycobacterium species identification and rifampin resistance testing with high-d. DNA probe **arrays**)
- IT 16S rRNA
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(Mycobacterium species identification and rifampin resistance testing with high-d. DNA probe **arrays**)
- IT Probes (nucleic acid)
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(Mycobacterium species identification and rifampin resistance testing with high-d. DNA probe **arrays**)
- IT Genes (microbial)
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(rpoB; Mycobacterium species identification and rifampin resistance testing with high-d. DNA probe **arrays**)
- IT 13292-46-1, Rifampin
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BIOL (Biological study)
(resistance to; Mycobacterium species identification and rifampin resistance testing with high-d. DNA probe **arrays**)
- RE.CNT 31
- RE
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L109 ANSWER 17 OF 39 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 1998:798284 HCAPLUS

DN 130:192430

TI Deciphering molecular circuitry using **high-density DNA arrays**

AU Mack, David H.; Tom, Edward Y.; Mahadev, Mamatha; Dong, Helin; Mittmann, Michael; Dee, Suzanne; Levine, Arnold J.; Gingeras, Thomas R.; Lockhart, David J.

CS Program in Cancer Biology, Santa Clara, CA, 95051, USA

SO Pezcoller Found. Symp. (1998), 9(Biology of Tumors), 85-108

CODEN: PFSYES; ISSN: 0961-785X

PB Plenum Publishing Corp.

DT Journal

LA English

CC 3-1 (Biochemical Genetics)

Section cross-reference(s): 14

AB DNA **arrays** contg. oligonucleotides complementary to > 6,500 human EST's were used to generate normal and breast cancer specific gene expression profiles. More than 1,500 expressed genes were detected in both cell types. Over 300 genes demonstrated significantly different levels of expression between normal and transformed cells. Increased mRNA levels were obsd. for the Her2/neu oncogene and genes involved in tis signal transduction, including Grb-7, Ras, Raf, Mek, and ERK. In addn., a simple categorization of the expression changes revealed patterns characteristic of loss of wild-type p53 function. Genotyping of the p53 locus using a DNA resequencing **array** reveled inactivating mutation in the p53 DNA-binding domain and loss of heterogeneity. These data demonstrate a general **array-hybridization** approach to deciphering biochem. pathways and generating testable hypotheses concerning the mechanisms of cell growth and differentiation.

ST DNA **array hybridization** human EST; breast cancer gene expression DNA **array**

IT Genes (animal)

RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); ANT (Analyte); ANST

- (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study)
(ERK; deciphering mol. circuitry using high-d. DNA **arrays** in generation of gene expression profiles for normal and breast cancer cells)
- IT Genes (animal)
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study)
(GRB-7; deciphering mol. circuitry using high-d. DNA **arrays** in generation of gene expression profiles for normal and breast cancer cells)
- IT Genes (animal)
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study)
(MEK1; deciphering mol. circuitry using high-d. DNA **arrays** in generation of gene expression profiles for normal and breast cancer cells)
- IT Breast tumors
DNA-DNA **hybridization**
Gene expression
Genotyping (method)
Transformation (neoplastic)
(deciphering mol. circuitry using high-d. DNA **arrays** in generation of gene expression profiles for normal and breast cancer cells)
- IT EST (expressed **sequence** tag)
Oncogenes (animal)
c-Ki-ras gene (animal)
c-erbB2 gene (animal)
neu (receptor)
p21c-Ki-ras protein
p53 (protein)
p53 gene (animal)
raf-1 (protein)
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study)
(deciphering mol. circuitry using high-d. DNA **arrays** in generation of gene expression profiles for normal and breast cancer cells)
- IT Proteins (specific proteins and subclasses)
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study)
(gene GRB-7; deciphering mol. circuitry using high-d. DNA **arrays** in generation of gene expression profiles for normal and breast cancer cells)
- IT Genes (animal)
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study)
(raf; deciphering mol. circuitry using high-d. DNA **arrays** in generation of gene expression profiles for normal and breast cancer cells)
- IT 139691-76-2, GENE RAF-1 PROTEIN KINASE 140034-75-9, GenBank X03484
140743-97-1, GenBank M11730 140796-78-7, GenBank M54968 142243-02-5
146410-92-6, MEK1 protein kinase 148636-91-3, GenBank L11284
155713-83-0, GenBank D31661 160475-87-6, GenBank D43772
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study)
(deciphering mol. circuitry using high-d. DNA **arrays** in generation of gene expression profiles for normal and breast cancer cells)

RE.CNT 32

RE

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L109 ANSWER 18 OF 39 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 1998:746382 HCAPLUS

DN 130:105812

TI A method for global protein expression and antibody screening on **high-density** filters of an **arrayed** cDNA library

AU Bussow, Konrad; Cahill, Dolores; Nietfeld, Wilfried; Bancroft, David; Scherzinger, Eberhard; Lehrach, Hans; Walter, Gerald

CS Max Planck Institute for Molecular Genetics, Berlin, D-14195, Germany

SO Nucleic Acids Res. (1998), 26(21), 5007-5008

CODEN: NARHAD; ISSN: 0305-1048

PB Oxford University Press

DT Journal

LA English

CC 3-2 (Biochemical Genetics)

Section cross-reference(s): 6, 15

AB We have developed a technique to establish catalogues of protein products of **arrayed** cDNA clones identified by DNA **hybridization** or **sequencing**. A human fetal brain cDNA library was directionally cloned in a bacterial vector that allows IPTG-inducible expression of His6-tagged fusion proteins. Using robot technol., the library was **arrayed** in microtiter plates and gridded onto high-d. in situ filters. A monoclonal antibody recognizing the N-terminal RGS6 **sequence** of expressed proteins (RGS.cntdot.His antibody, Qiagen) detected 20% of the library as putative expression clones. Two example genes, GAPDH and HSP90.alpha., were identified on high-d. filters using DNA probes and antibodies against their proteins.

ST protein expression antibody screening **arrayed** cDNA library

IT Genes (animal)

RL: BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(GAPDH, identification of cDNA clones for; by method for global protein expression and antibody screening on high-d. filters of an **arrayed** cDNA library)

IT Genes (animal)

RL: BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); BUU (Biological use, unclassified);

- BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (HSP90.alpha., identification of cDNA clones for; by method for global protein expression and antibody screening on high-d. filters of an **arrayed** cDNA library)
- IT Protein HSP90
 RL: BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)
 (hsp 90.alpha., identification of cDNA clones expressing; method for global protein expression and antibody screening on high-d. filters of an **arrayed** cDNA library)
- IT Probes (nucleic acid)
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (in method for global protein expression and antibody screening on high-d. filters of an **arrayed** cDNA library)
- IT Gene expression
 Immunoassay
 Molecular cloning
 cDNA library
 (method for global protein expression and antibody screening on high-d. filters of an **arrayed** cDNA library)
- IT Proteins (general), preparation
 RL: BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)
 (method for global protein expression and antibody screening on high-d. filters of an **arrayed** cDNA library)
- IT Antibodies
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (method for global protein expression and antibody screening on high-d. filters of an **arrayed** cDNA library)
- IT 219710-86-8
 RL: PRP (Properties)
 (amino acid **sequence**; by method for global protein expression and antibody screening on high-d. filters of an **arrayed** cDNA library)
- IT 9001-50-7P, Glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase
 RL: BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)
 (identification of cDNA clones expressing; method for global protein expression and antibody screening on high-d. filters of an **arrayed** cDNA library)
- IT 9073-60-3, Penicillinase
 RL: PRP (Properties)
 (method for global protein expression and antibody screening on high-d. filters of an **arrayed** cDNA library)
- IT 211159-45-4, GenBank AF074376
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (nucleotide **sequence**; ion method for global protein expression and antibody screening on high-d. filters of an **arrayed** cDNA library)

RE.CNT 7

RE

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L109 ANSWER 19 OF 39 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 1998:630137 HCAPLUS

DN 130:859

TI Large-scale expression measurement by **hybridization** methods:

- from **high-density** membranes to "DNA chips"
- AU Jordan, Bertrand R.
- CS TAGC Group, ICIM, Centre d'Immunologie INSERM/CNRS, Marseille, 13288, Fr.
- SO J. Biochem. (Tokyo) (1998), 124(2), 251-258
CODEN: JOBIAO; ISSN: 0021-924X
- PB Japanese Biochemical Society
- DT Journal; General Review
- LA English
- CC 3-0 (Biochemical Genetics)
Section cross-reference(s): 9
- AB A review with 30 refs. The vast amt. of **sequence** information becoming available on genes from man and from other species calls for corresponding increases in the rate of collection for data of a more functional nature. Expression measurements often constitute a first step in this direction, and can be performed on a reasonably large scale using highly parallel **hybridization** methods. Large sets of targets (clones, inserts, oligonucleotides) are **hybridized** with labeled complex probes prepd. from total cell or organ mRNA; under the proper conditions, signals measure the relative abundance of each **sequence** species, and can be acquired quant. These techniques are presently available in three formats: high-d. membranes to be **hybridized** with radioactive complex probes, **microarrays** of DNA spots (a miniaturized version of the former technique) using fluorescent complex probes, and oligonucleotide chips that, although developed originally for mutation detection, can be adapted to perform expression measurements. The miniaturized formats clearly represent the future, since they allow higher sensitivity, assay of large nos. of entities and hopefully provide the opportunity to use small amts. of starting material.
- ST review gene expression measurement **hybridization**; **high density** membrane **hybridization** review; DNA chip **hybridization** gene expression review; oligonucleotide chip **hybridization** gene expression review
- IT Gene expression
Nucleic acid **hybridization**
(gene expression detection by **hybridization** methods using high d. membranes, **microarrays** of DNA spots, and DNA chips)
- RE.CNT 30
- RE
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L109 ANSWER 20 OF 39 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 1998:455089 HCAPLUS

DN 129:171114

TI Adapting the Biomek 2000 Laboratory Automation Workstation for printing DNA **microarrays**

AU Macas, Jiri; Nouzova, Marcela; Galbraith, David W.

CS Univ. Arizona, Tucson, AZ, USA

SO BioTechniques (1998), 25(1), 106, 108-110

CODEN: BTNQDO; ISSN: 0736-6205

PB Eaton Publishing Co.

DT Journal

LA English

CC 3-1 (Biochemical Genetics)

AB The Biomek 2000 Lab. Automation Workstation is used for liq. handling and other repetitive operations in many labs. Since it has very good spatial positioning capabilities, we have modified this workstation to deliver samples at **high densities** onto microscope slides to produce DNA **microarrays**. The workstation tool, originally designed for bacterial colony replication, was adapted to carry special printing pins and was further modified to improve its positional accuracy. Software written in the Tool Command Language was concurrently developed to control the movements of the workstation arm during the process of printing. With these modifications, the workstation can reliably deliver individual samples at a spacing of 0.5 mm, corresponding to a total of more than 3000 samples on a single slide. **Arrays** prepd. in this way were successfully tested in **hybridization** expts.

ST printing DNA **microarray** automation app

IT **Computer program**

Printing (nonimpact)

Process automation

(adapting Biomek 2000 Lab. Automation Workstation for printing DNA **microarrays**)

IT Apparatus

(automated; adapting Biomek 2000 Lab. Automation Workstation for printing DNA **microarrays**)

IT DNA

RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); PNU (Preparation, unclassified); ANST (Analytical study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(immobilized; adapting Biomek 2000 Lab. Automation Workstation for printing DNA **microarrays**)

L109 ANSWER 21 OF 39 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 1998:323255 HCAPLUS

DN 129:1411

TI **High density** immobilization of nucleic acids and apparatus for dispensing nanovolumes of liquids and formation of multielement **arrays**

IN O'Donnell, Maryanne J.; Cantor, Charles R.; Little, Daniel P.; Koster, Hubert

PA Sequenom, Inc., USA; O'Donnell, Maryanne J.; Cantor, Charles R.; Little, Daniel P.; Koster, Hubert

SO PCT Int. Appl., 157 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

IC ICM C07H021-00

ICS C12Q001-68; B01J019-00

CC 3-1 (Biochemical Genetics)

FAN.CNT 6

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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PI	WO 9820020	A2	19980514	WO 1997-US20195	19971106

WO 9820020 A3 19981022
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
US 6024925 A 20000215 US 1997-787639 19970123
AU 9851980 A1 19980529 AU 1998-51980 19971106
EP 937096 A2 19990825 EP 1997-946893 19971106
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO
DE 19782096 T 20000323 DE 1997-19782096 19971106
DE 29724251 U1 20000921 DE 1997-29724251 19971106
DE 29724252 U1 20000921 DE 1997-29724252 19971106
DE 29724250 U1 20001123 DE 1997-29724250 19971106
DE 29724341 U1 20001221 DE 1997-29724341 19971106
NO 9902169 A 19990706 NO 1999-2169 19990504
PRAI US 1996-746055 19961106
US 1997-786988 19970123
US 1997-787639 19970123
US 1997-947801 19971008
DE 1997-78763 19970123
DE 1997-19782096 19971106
WO 1997-US20195 19971106
AB Processes and kits for immobilizing a high d. of nucleic acids on an insol. surface, which are particularly useful for mass spectrometric detection of nucleic acids, are disclosed. **Arrays** contg. the immobilized nucleic acids and use of the immobilized nucleic acids in a variety of solid phase nucleic acid chem. applications, including nucleic acid synthesis (chem. and enzymic), **hybridization** and/or extension, and **sequencing**, are provided. Serial and parallel dispensing tools that can deliver defined vols. of fluid to generate multi-element **arrays** of sample material on a substrate surface are further provided. Tools provided herein can include an assembly of vesicle elements, or pins, wherein each of the pins can include a narrow interior chamber suitable for holding nanoliter vols. of fluid. Methods for dispensing tools that can be employed to generate multi-element **arrays** of sample material on a substrate surface are also provided. The tool can dispense a spot of fluid to a substrate surface by spraying the fluid from the pin, contacting the substrate surface or forming a drop that touches against the substrate surface. The tool can form an **array** of sample material by dispensing sample material in a series of steps, while moving the pin to different locations above the substrate surface to form the sample **array**. The prepd. sample **arrays** may be passed to a plate assembly that disposes the sample **arrays** for anal. by mass spectrometry. Thiol group-contg. DNA was attached to silicon wafers derivatized first by reaction with 3-aminopropyltriethoxysilane, then with N-succinimidyl(4-iodoacetyl)aminobenzoate. DNA immobilized in this way was used as a template for primer extension in order to detect a mutation in the apoE gene using MALDI-TOF spectroscopy. Using the described chem., DNA **arrays** were also created using serial and parallel dispensing tools. MALDI-TOF spectroscopy could be used to detect **hybridization** to specific DNA mols. and to detect primer extension at specific sites. The synthesis of two photocleavable linkers which can be incorporated into oligonucleotides/nucleic acids is given.
ST nucleic acid **high density** immobilization; app nanovol liq dispensing
IT Mutation
(detection of; high d. immobilization of nucleic acids and app. for dispensing nanovolumes of liqs. and formation of multielement **arrays**)
IT DNA **sequence** analysis

- Electrospray ionization mass spectrometry
 Fourier transform mass spectrometry
 Immobilization (molecular)
 Ion cyclotron resonance mass spectrometry
 Mass spectrometry
 Matrix-assisted laser desorption ionization mass spectrometry
 Nucleic acid **hybridization**
 Time-of-flight mass spectrometry
 (high d. immobilization of nucleic acids and app. for dispensing
 nanovolumes of liqs. and formation of multielement **arrays**)
- IT Apparatus
 (liq. dispenser; high d. immobilization of nucleic acids and app. for
 dispensing nanovolumes of liqs. and formation of multielement
arrays)
- IT Nucleic acids
 RL: BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic
 preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)
 (synthesis and **sequencing** of; high d. immobilization of
 nucleic acids and app. for dispensing nanovolumes of liqs. and
 formation of multielement **arrays**)
- IT Nucleic acids
 RL: RCT (Reactant)
 (thiol-contg., immobilization of; high d. immobilization of nucleic
 acids and app. for dispensing nanovolumes of liqs. and formation of
 multielement **arrays**)
- IT 7440-21-3, Silicon, uses
 RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
 (**arrays** on; high d. immobilization of nucleic acids and app.
 for dispensing nanovolumes of liqs. and formation of multielement
arrays)
- IT 72252-96-1
 RL: RCT (Reactant)
 (crosslinker; high d. immobilization of nucleic acids and app. for
 dispensing nanovolumes of liqs. and formation of multielement
arrays)
- IT 919-30-2, 3-Aminopropyltriethoxysilane
 RL: RCT (Reactant)
 (for derivatization of substrate; high d. immobilization of nucleic
 acids and app. for dispensing nanovolumes of liqs. and formation of
 multielement **arrays**)
- IT 207398-06-9P
 RL: BYP (Byproduct); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
 (high d. immobilization of nucleic acids and app. for dispensing
 nanovolumes of liqs. and formation of multielement **arrays**)
- IT 108-24-7, Acetic anhydride 498-02-2 627-18-9, 3-Bromo-1-propanol
 18162-48-6, tert-Butyldimethylsilyl chloride 40615-36-9 42454-06-8,
 5-Hydroxy-2-nitrobenzaldehyde 89992-70-1, 2-Cyanoethyl-N,N-
 diisopropylchlorophosphoramidite
 RL: RCT (Reactant)
 (high d. immobilization of nucleic acids and app. for dispensing
 nanovolumes of liqs. and formation of multielement **arrays**)
- IT 187794-03-2P 207298-33-7P 207298-34-8P 207298-35-9P 207298-36-0P
 207298-37-1P 207298-38-2P 207298-39-3P 207298-40-6P 207298-41-7P
 207298-42-8P 207298-43-9P
 RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
 (high d. immobilization of nucleic acids and app. for dispensing
 nanovolumes of liqs. and formation of multielement **arrays**)
- L109 ANSWER 22 OF 39 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
 AN 1998:86089 HCAPLUS
 DN 128:163326
 TI Evolutionary **sequence** comparisons using **high-**
density oligonucleotide **arrays**
 AU Hacia, Joseph G.; Makalowski, Wojciech; Edgemon, Keith; Erdos, Michael R.;
 robbins, Christiane M.; Fodor, Stephen P. A.; Brody, Lawrence C.; collins,
 Francis S.

- CS National Human Genome Res. Inst., National Inst. Health, Bethesda, MD, 20892, USA
- SO Nat. Genet. (1998), 18(2), 155-158
CODEN: NGENEC; ISSN: 1061-4036
- PB Nature America
- DT Journal
- LA English
- CC 3-1 (Biochemical Genetics)
Section cross-reference(s): 6, 13
- AB We explored the utility of high-d. oligonucleotide **arrays** (DNA chips) for obtaining **sequence** information from homologous genes in closely related species. Orthologs of the human BRCA1 exon 11, all approx. 3.4 kb in length and ranging from 98.2% to 83.5% nucleotide identity, were subjected to **hybridization**-based and conventional dideoxysequencing anal. Retrospective guidelines for identifying high-fidelity **hybridization**-based **sequence** calls were formulated based upon dideoxysequencing results. Prospective application of these rules yielded base-calling with .gtoreq.98.8% accuracy over orthologous **sequence** tracts shown to have .apprx.99% identity. For higher primate **sequences** with >97% nucleotide identity, based-calling was made with .gtoreq.99.91% accuracy covering a min. 97% of the **sequence**. Using a second-tier confirmatory **hybridization** chip strategy, shown in several cases to confirm the identity of predicted **sequence** changes, the complete **sequence** of the chimpanzee, gorilla and orangutan orthologs should be deducible solely through **hybridization**-based methodologies. Anal. of less highly conserved orthologues can still identify conserved nucleotide tracts of .gtoreq.15 nucleotides and can provide useful information for designing primers. DNA-chip based assays can be a valuable new technol. for obtaining high-throughput cost-effective **sequence** information from related **genomes**.
- ST **high density** oligonucleotide **array** DNA evolution
- IT Oligonucleotides
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses) (array; evolutionary **sequence** comparisons using high-d. oligonucleotide **arrays**)
- IT Chimpanzee
Gorilla
Molecular evolution
Orangutan
(evolutionary **sequence** comparisons using high-d. oligonucleotide **arrays**)
- IT BRCA1 gene (animal)
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(evolutionary **sequence** comparisons using high-d. oligonucleotide **arrays**)
- L109 ANSWER 23 OF 39 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
- AN 1998:30840 HCAPLUS
- DN 128:136902
- TI Polynucleotide **arrays** for genetic **sequence** analysis
- AU Anderson, Rolfe C.; McGall, Glenn; Lipshutz, Robert J.
- CS Affymetrix Inc, Santa Clara, CA, 95051, USA
- SO Top. Curr. Chem. (1998), 194(Microsystem Technology in Chemistry and Life Science), 117-129
CODEN: TPCCAQ; ISSN: 0340-1022
- PB Springer-Verlag
- DT Journal
- LA English
- CC 3-1 (Biochemical Genetics)
Section cross-reference(s): 9
- AB A new paradigm is described for genetic anal. based upon high d. **arrays** of polynucleotide probes. Methods for light-directed polynucleotide **array** synthesis, as well as **array** packaging, sample prepn., **array hybridization**,

epifluorescence confocal scanning, and data anal. are described.
Applications to discovery, genotyping, expression, and resequencing are presented.

ST polynucleotide **array** genetic **sequence** analysis;
high density array polynucleotide probe method

IT Genetic methods
(high d. **arrays** of polynucleotide probes; polynucleotide **arrays** for genetic **sequence** anal.)

IT Photolithography
(light-directed polynucleotide **array** synthesis;
polynucleotide **arrays** for genetic **sequence** anal.)

IT DNA **sequence** analysis
Gene expression
Genotyping (method)
Nucleic acid **hybridization**
(polynucleotide **arrays** for genetic **sequence** anal.)

IT Probes (nucleic acid)
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
(Uses)
(polynucleotide **arrays** for genetic **sequence** anal.)

L109 ANSWER 24 OF 39 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1997:757153 HCAPLUS
DN 128:44651
TI **Hybridization** buffers and media improving the signal-to-noise
ratio for assays on oligonucleotide **arrays**

IN Cronin, Maureen T.; Miyada, Charles Garrett; Trulson, Mark; Gingeras,
Thomas R.; Mcgall, Glenn; Robinson, Claire; Oval, Michelle

PA Affymetrix, Inc., USA; Cronin, Maureen T.; Miyada, Charles Garrett;
Trulson, Mark; Gingeras, Thomas R.; Mcgall, Glenn; Robinson, Claire; Oval,
Michelle

SO PCT Int. Appl., 25 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent
LA English
IC ICM C12Q001-68
CC 3-1 (Biochemical Genetics)
Section cross-reference(s): 9

FAN.CNT 7

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9743450	A1	19971120	WO 1997-US8446	19970516
	W: AU, CA, JP, US				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
	US 6045996	A	20000404	US 1996-648709	19960516
	AU 9730090	A1	19971205	AU 1997-30090	19970516
PRAI	US 1996-648709		19960516		
	US 1993-143312		19931026		
	US 1994-284064		19940802		
	WO 1994-US12305		19941026		
	US 1995-510521		19950802		
	US 1995-544381		19951010		
	WO 1997-US8446		19970516		
AB	Methods of improving the signal-to-noise ratio in nucleic acid hybridization assays on high-d. (>10,000 oligonucleotides/cm ²) substrate-bound oligonucleotide arrays , such as the Affymetrix DNA Chip, using hybridization media that include an isostabilizing agent, a denaturing agent or a renaturation accelerant are described. Media for use with fluorescein-labeled probes are described.				
ST	biochip array hybridization medium; hybridization high density oligonucleotide array medium				
IT	Denaturants (chaotropic, for nucleic acids, in hybridization media; hybridization buffers and media improving signal-to-noise ratio for assays on oligonucleotide arrays)				

- IT Denaturants
(for nucleic acids, in **hybridization** media;
hybridization buffers and media improving signal-to-noise ratio
for assays on oligonucleotide **arrays**)
- IT Proteins (specific proteins and subclasses)
RL: ARU (Analytical role, unclassified); MOA (Modifier or additive use);
ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(gene 32, as renaturation accelerant in **hybridization** assays;
hybridization buffers and media improving signal-to-noise ratio
for assays on oligonucleotide **arrays**)
- IT Proteins (specific proteins and subclasses)
RL: ARU (Analytical role, unclassified); MOA (Modifier or additive use);
ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(heterogeneous nuclear RNA-contg. ribonucleoprotein-assocd., A1, as
renaturation accelerant in **hybridization** assays;
hybridization buffers and media improving signal-to-noise ratio
for assays on oligonucleotide **arrays**)
- IT Nucleic acid **hybridization**
(**hybridization** buffers and media improving signal-to-noise
ratio for assays on oligonucleotide **arrays**)
- IT Probes (nucleic acid)
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); ARU (Analytical role, unclassified);
ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(immobilized **arrays**; **hybridization** buffers and
media improving signal-to-noise ratio for assays on oligonucleotide
arrays)
- IT DNA-binding proteins
RL: ARU (Analytical role, unclassified); MOA (Modifier or additive use);
ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(single-stranded DNA-binding, as renaturation accelerant in
hybridization assays; **hybridization** buffers and media
improving signal-to-noise ratio for assays on oligonucleotide
arrays)
- IT 50-00-0, Formaldehyde, analysis 56-81-5, Glycerol, analysis 57-13-6,
Urea, analysis 67-68-5, DMSO, analysis 75-12-7, Formamide, analysis
593-84-0, Guanidine thiocyanate
RL: ARU (Analytical role, unclassified); MOA (Modifier or additive use);
ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(as denaturant in **hybridization** assays; **hybridization**
buffers and media improving signal-to-noise ratio for assays on
oligonucleotide **arrays**)
- IT 107-43-7, Betaine
RL: ARU (Analytical role, unclassified); MOA (Modifier or additive use);
ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(as isostabilizing agent; **hybridization** buffers and media
improving signal-to-noise ratio for assays on oligonucleotide
arrays)
- IT 57-09-0, CTAB 71-44-3, Spermine 124-20-9, Spermidine 1119-94-4, DTAB
25104-18-1, Polylysine 38000-06-5, Polylysine 199946-22-0
RL: ARU (Analytical role, unclassified); MOA (Modifier or additive use);
ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(as renaturation accelerant in **hybridization** assays;
hybridization buffers and media improving signal-to-noise ratio
for assays on oligonucleotide **arrays**)
- IT 2321-07-5, Fluorescein
RL: ARU (Analytical role, unclassified); ANST (Analytical study)
(as reporter group; **hybridization** buffers and media improving
signal-to-noise ratio for assays on oligonucleotide **arrays**)

L109 ANSWER 25 OF 39 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 1997:582333 HCAPLUS

DN 127:243666

TI The application of photolithographic techniques for the fabrication of
high density oligonucleotide **arrays**

AU Beecher, Jody E.; McGall, Glenn H.; Goldberg, Martin J.

CS Affymetrix, Santa Clara, CA, 95051, USA

SO Polym. Mater. Sci. Eng. (1997), 77, 394-395
 CODEN: PMSEGD; ISSN: 0743-0515
 PB American Chemical Society
 DT Journal; General Review
 LA English
 CC 3-0 (Biochemical Genetics)
 Section cross-reference(s): 33, 74
 AB A review, with 18 refs. The merging of photolithog. techniques and combinatorial chem. has led to development of oligonucleotide **arrays** for **hybridization**-based **sequence** anal. While fabrication of the **arrays** is efficiently accomplished using a direct photolysis approach, higher contrast methods are needed to achieve smaller feature sizes. To accomplish this, the authors developed a chem. amplified photo process employing a photoacid generator, an enhancer, and an acid labile protecting group. This process can be used to synthesize oligonucleotides in yields approaching those attained with traditional oligonucleotide chem. and with features at least as small as 2 .mu., if not smaller.
 ST review photolithog oligonucleotide **array** prep; **sequence** detn oligonucleotide **array** photolithog review
 IT Photolithography
 (application of photolithog. techniques for fabrication of high d. oligonucleotide **arrays**)
 IT Oligonucleotides
 RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); SPN (Synthetic preparation); ANST (Analytical study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (application of photolithog. techniques for fabrication of high d. oligonucleotide **arrays**)
 IT DNA **sequence** analysis
 RNA **sequence** analysis
 (application of photolithog. techniques for fabrication of high d. oligonucleotide **arrays** for **sequence** detn.)

L109 ANSWER 26 OF 39 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 1997:517576 HCAPLUS

DN 127:186611

TI Determination of patterns of gene expression by **hybridization** against dense ordered **arrays** of arbitrary oligonucleotides

IN Lockhart, David J.; Chee, Mark; Gunderson, Kevin; Lai, Chaoqiang; Wodicka, Lisa; Cronin, Maureen T.; Lee, Danny; Tran, Huu M.; Matsuzaki, Hajime; McGall, Glenn H.; Barone, Anthony D.

PA Affymetrix, Inc., USA; Lockhart, David J.; Chee, Mark; Gunderson, Kevin; Lai, Chaoqiang; Wodicka, Lisa; Cronin, Maureen T.; Lee, Danny; Tran, Huu M.; et al.

SO PCT Int. Appl., 214 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

IC ICM C12Q001-00

ICS C12Q001-68; C07H021-00

CC 3-1 (Biochemical Genetics)

Section cross-reference(s): 9

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9727317	A1	19970731	WO 1997-US1603	19970122
	W:		AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM		
	RW:		KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG		
	AU 9722533	A1	19970820	AU 1997-22533	19970122
PRAI	US 1996-10471		19960123		

WO 1997-US1603 19970122

OS MARPAT 127:186611

AB A simplified method for identifying differences in nucleic acid abundances (e.g., expression levels) between two or more samples using an **array** of a large no. (e.g. > 1,000) of arbitrarily selected different oligonucleotide probes where the **sequence** and location of each different probe is known. Nucleic acid samples (e.g. mRNA) are **hybridized** to the probe **arrays** and the pattern of **hybridization** is detd. Differences in the **hybridization** patterns between the samples indicates differences in expression of various genes between those samples. Methods of end-labeling a nucleic acid by ligation of a labeled oligonucleotide to it is also described. These methods can be used to detect **hybridization** by making end-labeling of the immobilized probe dependent upon formation of a **hybrid**. For example, if the nucleic acid is an RNA, a labeled oligoribonucleotide can be ligated using an RNA ligase. End-labeling can also be accomplished by with labeled nucleoside triphosphates, and attaching them to the nucleic acid using a terminal transferase.

ST gene expression **high density** oligonucleotide **array; hybridization high density** oligonucleotide **array; end labeling hybridization** oligonucleotide **array**

IT DNA **sequence** analysis
(by nucleic acid **hybridization**; detn. of patterns of gene expression by **hybridization** against dense ordered **arrays** of arbitrary oligonucleotides)

IT Gene expression
Nucleic acid **hybridization**
(detn. of patterns of gene expression by **hybridization** against dense ordered **arrays** of arbitrary oligonucleotides)

IT mRNA
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(detn. of patterns of gene expression by **hybridization** against dense ordered **arrays** of arbitrary oligonucleotides)

IT PCR (polymerase chain reaction)
(end-labeling of products from; detn. of patterns of gene expression by **hybridization** against dense ordered **arrays** of arbitrary oligonucleotides)

IT Genetic methods
(end-labeling, in detection of **hybrids**; detn. of patterns of gene expression by **hybridization** against dense ordered **arrays** of arbitrary oligonucleotides)

IT Computer program
(for neural net selection of probes for high d. oligonucleotide **arrays**; detn. of patterns of gene expression by **hybridization** against dense ordered **arrays** of arbitrary oligonucleotides)

IT Neural network simulation (physicochemical)
(for selection of probes for high d. oligonucleotide **arrays**; detn. of patterns of gene expression by **hybridization** against dense ordered **arrays** of arbitrary oligonucleotides)

IT Oligonucleotides
Probes (nucleic acid)
RL: ARU (Analytical role, unclassified); ANST (Analytical study)
(immobilized **arrays**; detn. of patterns of gene expression by **hybridization** against dense ordered **arrays** of arbitrary oligonucleotides)

IT Library (nucleic acid)
(of arbitrary oligonucleotides; detn. of patterns of gene expression by **hybridization** against dense ordered **arrays** of arbitrary oligonucleotides)

IT Biotinylation
(of **hybridization** probes; detn. of patterns of gene expression by **hybridization** against dense ordered **arrays** of arbitrary oligonucleotides)

IT 461-89-2DP, as-Triazine-3,5[2H,4H]-dione, analogs 194091-66-2P

- 194091-67-3P
RL: ARU (Analytical role, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); ANST (Analytical study); PREP (Preparation)
(as fluorescecent reporter moiety in **hybridization**; detn. of patterns of gene expression by **hybridization** against dense ordered **arrays** of arbitrary oligonucleotides)
- IT 9075-08-5, Restriction endonuclease
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); CAT (Catalyst use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(cleavage of **hybridization** products with, in detection of **hybrids**; detn. of patterns of gene expression by **hybridization** against dense ordered **arrays** of arbitrary oligonucleotides)
- IT 9015-85-4, DNA ligase 9027-67-2, Nucleotidyltransferase, terminal deoxyribo- 37353-39-2, RNA ligase
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); CAT (Catalyst use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(end-labeling with; detn. of patterns of gene expression by **hybridization** against dense ordered **arrays** of arbitrary oligonucleotides)
- IT 9003-98-9, DNase
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); CAT (Catalyst use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(fragmentation of PCR products with, for **hybridization**; detn. of patterns of gene expression by **hybridization** against dense ordered **arrays** of arbitrary oligonucleotides)
- IT 58-63-9, Inosine
RL: ARU (Analytical role, unclassified); ANST (Analytical study)
(**hybridization** probes contg.; detn. of patterns of gene expression by **hybridization** against dense ordered **arrays** of arbitrary oligonucleotides)
- IT 9001-78-9
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); CAT (Catalyst use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(in sample processing for end-labeling; detn. of patterns of gene expression by **hybridization** against dense ordered **arrays** of arbitrary oligonucleotides)
- IT 66-97-7D, Psoralen, derivs.
RL: ARU (Analytical role, unclassified); RCT (Reactant); ANST (Analytical study)
(labeling of nucleic acids with; detn. of patterns of gene expression by **hybridization** against dense ordered **arrays** of arbitrary oligonucleotides)
- IT 61468-90-4 90053-16-0
RL: RCT (Reactant)
(labeling with fluorescein of; detn. of patterns of gene expression by **hybridization** against dense ordered **arrays** of arbitrary oligonucleotides)
- L109 ANSWER 27 OF 39 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1997:488878 HCAPLUS
TI The application of photolithographic techniques for the fabrication of **high density** oligonucleotide **arrays**.
AU Beecher, Jody E.; McGall, Glenn H.; Goldberg, Martin J.
CS Affymetrix, Santa Clara, CA, 95051, USA
SO Book of Abstracts, 214th ACS National Meeting, Las Vegas, NV, September 7-11 (1997), PMSE-085 Publisher: American Chemical Society, Washington, D. C.
CODEN: 64RNAO
DT Conference; Meeting Abstract
LA English
AB The merging of photolithog. techniques and combinatorial chem. has led to the development of oligonucleotide **arrays** for **hybridization** based **sequence** anal. While fabrication of the **arrays** is efficiently accomplished using a direct photolysis approach, higher contrast methods are needed to achieve smaller feature

sizes. To accomplish this we have developed a chem. amplified photo process employing a photoacid generator, an enhancer and an acid labile protecting group. The process can be used to synthesize oligonucleotides in yields approaching those attained with traditional oligonucleotide chem. and with features at least as small as 2 .mu., if not smaller.

L109 ANSWER 28 OF 39 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 1997:448477 HCAPLUS

DN 127:157284

TI Direct **hybridization** of large-insert **genomic** clones on **high-density** gridded cDNA filter **arrays**

AU Kern, Suzanne; Hampton, Garret M.

CS Ludwig Institute Cancer Research, La Jolla, CA, USA

SO BioTechniques (1997), 23(1), 120-124

CODEN: BTNQDO; ISSN: 0736-6205

PB Eaton

DT Journal

LA English

CC 3-1 (Biochemical Genetics)

Section cross-reference(s): 9

AB A major challenge to positional cloning approaches is the identification of coding **sequences** within a region of interest.

Hybridization of **genomic** fragments that represent a cloned contig of a defined **genomic** region on appropriate cDNA libraries theor. represents a direct soln. to this problem. However, this is tech. difficult and in general, success with this approach has been limited to the use of small fragments, such as those cloned in cosmids and phages. Since most phys. maps are composed of **genomic** DNA cloned in vectors with significantly greater insert size capacity, there is a need to develop efficient methods to use these clones directly as **hybridization** probes. Here we describe a highly sensitive protocol for **hybridization** of P1-derived artificial chromosomes (PACs; av. insert size, 120 kb) on a composite, normalized cDNA library comprised of 200,000 clones spotted at high d. on nylon filters. Because limited **sequence** information on >150 000 of these clones is now available in the public domain, pos. **hybridization** results can be rapidly converted to cDNA **sequence** information without recourse to any clone manipulation in the initial phases of a project. Using these protocols, we have been able to reproducibly detect coding exons that constitute as little as 0.2% of the total pAC insert.

ST direct **hybridization** cDNA filter **array**

IT **Genomes**

Nucleic acid **hybridization**
cDNA library

(direct **hybridization** of large-insert **genomic**
clones on high-d. gridded cDNA filter **arrays**)

IT cDNA

RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(filter **array**; direct **hybridization** of large-insert
genomic clones on high-d. gridded cDNA filter **arrays**)

L109 ANSWER 29 OF 39 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 1997:162629 HCAPLUS

TI Synthesis of **high-density** oligonucleotide **arrays** for **hybridization**-based **sequence** analysis.

AU McGall, Glenn H.; Barone, A. Dale; Fidanza, Jacqueline A.; Beecher, Jody E.; Goldberg, Martin J.; Ngo, Nam; Block, Thadeus S.

CS Affymetrix, Inc., Santa Clara, CA, 95051, USA

SO Book of Abstracts, 213th ACS National Meeting, San Francisco, April 13-17 (1997), ORGN-367 Publisher: American Chemical Society, Washington, D. C.
CODEN: 64AOAA

DT Conference; Meeting Abstract

LA English

AB **Hybridization** to large **arrays** of DNA probes is proving to be a powerful technique for largescale DNA and RNA **sequence**

anal. As the application of this technol. grows, one of the primary challenges will be to increase the d. of **sequence** information encoded in these **arrays**. This presentation will discuss recent advances in the chem. and methods used for high-d. (>10⁶ **sequences** /cm²) **array** fabrication which integrate solid-phase oligonucleotide synthesis with photolithog. techniques adapted from the microelectronics industry.

L109 ANSWER 30 OF 39 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 1996:749764 HCAPLUS

DN 126:43230

TI Expression monitoring by **hybridization** to high-density oligonucleotide **arrays**

AU Lockhart, David J.; Dong, Helin; Byrne, Michael C.; Follettie, Maximillian T.; Gallo, Michael V.; Chee, Mark S.; Mittmann, Michael; Wang, Chunwei; Kobayashi, Michiko; Horton, Heidi; Brown, Eugene L.

CS Affymetrix, Santa Clara, CA, 95051, USA

SO Nat. Biotechnol. (1996), 14(13), 1675-1680

CODEN: NABIF9; ISSN: 1087-0156

PB Nature Publishing Co.

DT Journal

LA English

CC 3-1 (Biochemical Genetics)

Section cross-reference(s): 9

AB The human **genome** encodes approx. 100,000 different genes, and at least partial **sequence** information for nearly all will be available soon. **Sequence** information alone, however, is insufficient for a full understanding of gene function, expression, regulation, and splice-site variation. Because cellular processes are governed by the repertoire of expressed genes, and the levels and timing of expression, it is important to have exptl. tools for the direct monitoring of large nos. of mRNAs in parallel. We have developed an approach that is based on **hybridization** to small, high-d. **arrays** contg. tens of thousands of synthetic oligonucleotides. The **arrays** are designed based on **sequence** information alone and are synthesized in situ using a combination of photolithog. and oligonucleotide chem. RNAs present at a frequency of 1:300,000 are unambiguously detected, and detection is quant. over more than three orders of magnitude. This approach provides a way to use directly the growing body of **sequence** information for highly parallel exptl. investigations. Because of the combinatorial nature of the chem. and the ability to synthesize small **arrays** contg. hundreds of thousands of specifically chosen oligonucleotides, the method is readily scalable to the simultaneous monitoring of tens of thousands of genes.

ST gene expression monitoring density oligonucleotide **array**

IT **Genomes**

(expression monitoring by **hybridization** to high-d. oligonucleotide **arrays**)

IT mRNA

RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(expression monitoring by **hybridization** to high-d. oligonucleotide **arrays**)

IT Genes (animal)

RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(expression monitoring by **hybridization** to high-d. oligonucleotide **arrays**)

IT Oligonucleotides

RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(expression monitoring by **hybridization** to high-d. oligonucleotide **arrays**)

IT Genetic methods

(high-d. oligonucleotide **array hybridization**;
expression monitoring by **hybridization** to high-d. oligonucleotide **arrays**)

L109 ANSWER 31 OF 39 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 1996:735357 HCAPLUS

DN 126:27376

TI Quantitative phenotypic analysis of yeast deletion mutants using a highly parallel molecular bar-coding strategy

AU Shoemaker, Daniel D.; Lashkari, Deval A.; Morris, Don; Mittmann, Mike; Davis, Ronald W.

CS Beckman Center, Stanford Univ., Stanford, CA, 94305, USA

SO Nat. Genet. (1996), 14(4), 450-456

CODEN: NGENEC; ISSN: 1061-4036

PB Nature Publishing Co.

DT Journal

LA English

CC 3-1 (Biochemical Genetics)

Section cross-reference(s): 10

AB A quant. and highly parallel method for analyzing deletion mutants has been developed to aid in detg. the biol. function of thousands of newly identified open reading frames (ORFs) in *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*. This approach uses a PCR targeting strategy to generate large nos. of deletion strains. Each deletion strain is labeled with a unique 20-base tag **sequence** that can be detected by **hybridization** to a high-d. oligonucleotide **array**. The tags serve as unique identifiers (mol. bar codes) that allow anal. of large nos. of deletion strains simultaneously through selective growth conditions. **Hybridization** expts. show that the **arrays** are specific, sensitive and quant. A pilot study with 11 known yeast genes suggests that the method can be extended to include all of the ORFs in the yeast **genome**, allowing whole **genome** anal. with a single selection growth condition and a single **hybridization**.

ST *Saccharomyces* deletion strain **biochip** bar code; **high**

density microchip **array hybridization** barcode;

parallel deletion strain generation bar code

IT Genetic markers

(20-base linker tag **sequence** "bar-code"; highly parallel mol.

bar-coding strategy for yeast deletion strain generation)

IT Nucleic acid bases

RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)

(20-base linker tag **sequence** "bar-code"; highly parallel mol.

bar-coding strategy for yeast deletion strain generation)

IT Deletion (mutation)

(deletion strain generation; highly parallel mol. bar-coding strategy

for yeast deletion strain generation)

IT Biotechnology

(high-d. oligonucleotide **array**; highly parallel mol.

bar-coding strategy for yeast deletion strain generation)

IT DNA-DNA **hybridization**

PCR (polymerase chain reaction)

Saccharomyces cerevisiae

(highly parallel mol. bar-coding strategy for yeast deletion strain generation)

IT Oligonucleotides

RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)

(immobilized, high-d. **array**; highly parallel mol. bar-coding

strategy for yeast deletion strain generation)

IT Genes (microbial)

RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)

(replacement of; highly parallel mol. bar-coding strategy for yeast deletion strain generation)

L109 ANSWER 32 OF 39 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 1996:641840 HCAPLUS

DN 125:294156

TI Accessing genetic information with **high-density** DNA **arrays**

AU Chee, Mark; Yang, Robert; Hubbell, Earl; Berno, Anthony; Huang, Xiaohua C.; Stern, David; Winkler, Jim; Lockhart, David J.; Morris, Macdonald S.;

- Fodor, Stephen P. A.
 CS Affymetrix, Santa Clara, CA, 95051, USA
 SO Science (Washington, D. C.) (1996), 274(5287), 610-614
 CODEN: SCIEAS; ISSN: 0036-8075
 DT Journal
 LA English
 CC 3-1 (Biochemical Genetics)
 AB Rapid access to genetic information is central to the revolution taking place in mol. genetics. The simultaneous anal. of the entire human mitochondrial **genome** is described here. DNA **arrays** contg. up to 135,000 probes complementary to the 16.6-kilobase human mitochondrial **genome** were generated by light-directed chem. synthesis. A two-color labeling scheme was developed that allows simultaneous comparison of a polymorphic target to a ref. DNA or RNA. Complete **hybridization** patterns were revealed in a matter of minutes. **Sequence** polymorphisms were detected with single-base resolu. and unprecedented efficiency. The methods described are generic and can be used to address a variety of questions in mol. genetics including gene expression, genetic linkage, and genetic variability.
 ST genetic information **high density** DNA **array**;
 IT tiled **array** genetic polymorphism **genome** analysis
 IT Genetic polymorphism
 Genetics
 (accessing genetic information with high-d. DNA **arrays**)
 IT Deoxyribonucleic acids
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
 (accessing genetic information with high-d. DNA **arrays**)
 IT **Genome**
 (human mitochondrial; accessing genetic information with high-d. DNA **arrays**)
 IT Genetic methods
 (tiled **array**; accessing genetic information with high-d. DNA **arrays**)
 IT Nucleotides, biological studies
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
 (Uses)
 (oligo-, deoxyribo-, probes, accessing genetic information with high-d. DNA **arrays**)
- L109 ANSWER 33 OF 39 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
 AN 1996:147106 HCAPLUS
 DN 124:222050
 TI From **hybridization** image to numerical values: a practical, high throughput quantification system for **high density** filter **hybridizations**
 AU Granjeaud, Samuel; Nguyen, Catherine; Rocha, Dominique; Luton, Robert; Jordan, Bertrand R.
 CS Centre d'Immunologie, CNRS, Marseille, 13288, Fr.
 SO Genet. Anal.: Biomol. Eng. (1996), 12(3,4), 151-62
 CODEN: GEANF4
 DT Journal
 LA English
 CC 3-2 (Biochemical Genetics)
 Section cross-reference(s): 9
 AB **Hybridization** to sets of bacterial colonies or PCR products **arrayed** on high d. filters is used in a no. of exptl. schemes. In many cases it is desirable to collect quant. information ('**hybridization** signatures') rather than indications on 'pos.' and 'neg.' colonies. We present a practical system, based on an imaging plate analyzer and a customized version of com. software, that makes such quantification feasible, and define its performance in terms of reproducibility and linearity. The system is far superior to methods based on autoradiog. and should be useful in many projects that involve the increasingly popular high d. filter format.
 ST filter **hybridization** image quantification PCR; software image analysis nucleotide **hybridization** clone

- IT Filters and Filtering materials
(high d.; high-throughput quantification system for high-d. filter
hybridizations)
- IT Algorithm
Computer program
Imaging
Molecular cloning
Polymerase chain reaction
(high-throughput quantification system for high-d. filter
hybridizations)
- IT Ribonucleic acids, messenger
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(high-throughput quantification system for high-d. filter
hybridizations)
- IT Nucleic acid **hybridization**
(DNA-RNA, high-throughput quantification system for high-d. filter
hybridizations)
- IT Deoxyribonucleic acids
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(complementary, high-throughput quantification system for high-d.
filter **hybridizations**)

L109 ANSWER 34 OF 39 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 1996:132245 HCAPLUS

DN 124:254790

TI **High-density** gridding: techniques and applications

AU Southern, Edwin M.

CS Dep. Biochem., Univ. Oxford, Oxford, OX1 3QU, UK

SO Curr. Opin. Biotechnol. (1996), 7(1), 85-8

CODEN: CUOBE3; ISSN: 0958-1669

DT Journal; General Review

LA English

CC 9-0 (Biochemical Methods)

AB A review with 21 refs. Much progress has been made in the development of techniques for constructing dense grids either of ligands, such as peptides and oligonucleotides, or of cloned nucleic acids. Such **arrays** are finding practical applications in the anal. of **sequence** variation and gene expression. Methods for carrying out large nos. of analyses in parallel will be essential for the genetic program that is developing from large-scale **sequencing** projects.

ST review **high density** gridding oligonucleotide
hybridization

IT Nucleic acid **hybridization**
(high-d. gridding)

IT Nucleotides, biological studies

RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL
(Biological study)
(oligo-, high-d. gridding)

L109 ANSWER 35 OF 39 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 1994:673167 HCAPLUS

DN 121:273167

TI **Hybridization** techniques on gridded **high density** DNA and in situ colony filters based on fluorescence detection

AU Maier, Elmar; Crollius, Hugues Roest; Lehrach, Hans

CS Genome Anal. Lab., Imperial Cancer Res. Fund, London, WC2A 3PX, UK

SO Nucleic Acids Res. (1994), 22(16), 3423-4

CODEN: NARHAD; ISSN: 0305-1048

DT Journal

LA English

CC 3-1 (Biochemical Genetics)

AB In the author's **hybridization**-based approach to **genome** anal., high d. **arrayed** DNA and in situ colony filters are being used to analyze large nos. of clones. Thus far, only hazardous and radioactive labeled probes have been used successfully. However, due to

- their low detection resolu., densities of up to 3000 clones per 7.3 cm x 11 cm filter proved to be the limit for reliable automated image anal. The authors describe here **hybridization** techniques on gridded high d. DNA and in situ colony filters using biotin and digoxigenin labeled probes and their detection via the enzyme-linked fluorescence of BBTP. Probes of any length ranging from short oligonucleotides used for **sequence** fingerprinting in cDNA anal. to complex PCR products of YAC clones used in long range mapping have been **hybridized** successfully. This fluorescent based **hybridization** and detection technique has the potential to increase several-fold the throughput of **hybridization** fingerprinting in **genome** anal.
- ST DNA **hybridization** method fluorescence fingerprinting **genome**
- IT Fluorescence
(detection; fluorescent based **hybridization** and detection technique for high level **genome hybridization** fingerprinting)
- IT Deoxyribonucleic acids
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(fluorescent based **hybridization** and detection technique for high level **genome hybridization** fingerprinting)
- IT Bond
(**hybridized**, fluorescent based **hybridization** and detection technique for high level **genome hybridization** fingerprinting)
- L109 ANSWER 36 OF 39 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1994:46913 HCAPLUS
DN 120:46913
TI The construction of a human **genome** YAC library and **high density** screening by **hybridization** on membranes spotted in **arrays**
AU Chai, Jianhua; Gu, Yanghong
CS Inst. Genet., Fudan Univ., Shanghai, 200433, Peop. Rep. China
SO Yichuan Xuebao (1993), 20(4), 285-9
CODEN: ICHPCG; ISSN: 0379-4172
DT Journal
LA Chinese
CC 3-2 (Biochemical Genetics)
Section cross-reference(s): 13
AB A human **genomic** YAC (yeast artificial chromosome) library was constructed from human white blood cells and the cell line GM1414 contg. 4 X chromosome DNA using pYAC4 as the vector. Twenty thousand YAC clones were obtained with insert sizes of 400 - 1000 kb. A set of YACs contg. the entire dystrophin gene DMD were selected.
ST human **genome** cloning YAC; **hybridization** screening
human **genome** YAC; dystrophin gene DMD human YAC clone
IT **Genome**
(construction of YAC library contg. human, selection of gene DMD-contg. clones after)
IT Molecular cloning
(of human **genome**, in YAC library, selection of gene DMD-contg. clones after)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(DMD, for dystrophin, of human, YAC clones contg.)
IT Genetic vectors
(YAC, cloning of human **genome** in, selection of gene DMD-contg. clones after)
IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(dystrophins, gene DMD for human, YAC clones contg.)

- DN 116:167187
TI Automated construction of **high-density** gridded
arrays of chromosome-specific cosmid libraries
AU Longmire, Jonathan L.; Brown, Nancy C.; Ford, Amanda A.; Naranjo, Cleo M.;
Ratliff, Robert L.; Hildebrand, Carl E.; Stallings, Raymond L.; Costa,
Anita K.; Avdalovic, Nebojsa; Deaven, Larry L.
CS Genom. Struct. Biol. Group, Los Alamos Natl. Lab., Los Alamos, NM, 87545,
USA
SO Lab. Rob. Autom. (1991), 3(4-5), 195-8
CODEN: LRAUEY; ISSN: 0895-7533
DT Journal; General Review
LA English
CC 3-0 (Biochemical Genetics)
AB A review with 7 refs. The Los Alamos National Lab. was selected as one of
three sites to beta test a new tool and software package for the Beckman
Biomek 1000 designed to construct high-d. gridded **arrays** of
cosmid clones. The system is capable of gridding bacterial clones at
different densities onto microtiter plate-size agar beds or
hybridization membranes. **Hybridization** to radiolabeled
DNA **sequence** probes produced unambiguous autoradiog. results
allowing positional identification of pos. clones on membranes contg. 1536
bacterial colonies. These results demonstrate that it is now feasible to
construct high-d. gridded **arrays** of multiple representation
chromosome-specific cosmid libraries. Such grids provide a valuable
resource for efforts to map human chromosomes as well as a new method for
distributing chromosome specific libraries.
ST chromosome cosmid library grid automation review
IT Chromosome
(cosmid libraries specific for, high-d. gridded **arrays** of,
automated method for construction of)
IT **Computer program**
(for construction of high-d. gridded **arrays** of cosmid
libraries, for specific chromosomes)
IT Nucleic acid **hybridization**
(DNA-DNA, of cosmid libraries of specific chromosomes, automated method
for construction of high-d. gridded **arrays** for)
IT Genetic vectors
(cosmid, libraries, of specific chromosomes, construction of high-d.
gridded **arrays** of, automated method for)
- L109 ANSWER 38 OF 39 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1991:423587 HCAPLUS
DN 115:23587
TI Construction, **arraying**, and **high-density**
screening of large insert libraries of human chromosomes X and 21: their
potential use as reference libraries
AU Nizetic, Dean; Zehetner, Gunther; Monaco, Anthony P.; Gellen, Lisa; Young,
Bryan D.; Lehrach, Hans
CS Genome Anal. Lab., Imp. Cancer Res. Fund, London, WC2A 3PX, UK
SO Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. A. (1991), 88(8), 3233-7
CODEN: PNASA6; ISSN: 0027-8424
DT Journal
LA English
CC 3-4 (Biochemical Genetics)
Section cross-reference(s): 13
AB The authors constructed cosmid libraries from flow-sorted human
chromosomes X and 21, each of which contains >30 **genome** equiv.,
and have developed systems allowing permanent storage of primary clones,
easy screening of libraries in high-d. filter formats, and the
simultaneous generation of fingerprinting and mapping data on the same set
of cosmid clones. Clones are picked into microtiter plate wells and
stored at -70.degree.. A semiautomatic robot system allows the generation
of filter replica contg. up to 10,000 clones per membrane. Sets of
membranes contg. 15-20 chromosome equiv. of both chromosomes will be used
for the construction of ordered clone libraries by **hybridization**
fingerprinting protocols. In addn., multiple sets of two membranes contg.

4 chromosome equiv. of the human X chromosome, and one membrane contg. 3 chromosome equiv. of chromosome 21, have been distributed to other interested labs. as part of a system of ref. libraries. This system allows other groups easy access to the clones and offers an efficient protocol to combine results generated in different labs. using these libraries. The construction of the libraries is described and the use of high-d. screening filters in oligonucleotide probe **hybridizations** and the isolation of cosmids by **hybridization** with probes from the X chromosome is demonstrated.

- ST human chromosome X 21 library screening
- IT Gene and Genetic element, animal
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(library of, of human chromosomes X and 21, construction and screening of large insert, human **genome** mapping in relation to)
- IT Molecular cloning
(of genes of large inserts of human chromosomes X and 21, construction and screening in relation to)
- IT Nucleic acid **hybridization**
(DNA-DNA, of human chromosomes X and 21, ref. library construction and **arraying** and screening in relation to)
- IT Plasmid and Episome
(cosmid, library of, of human X and 21 chromosomes, isolation of, construction and screening in relation to)
- IT Chromosome
(human 21, gene libraries of, construction and screening of large insert, human **genome** mapping in relation to)
- IT Chromosome
(human X, gene libraries of, construction and screening of large insert, human **genome** mapping in relation to)

L109 ANSWER 39 OF 39 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 1982:195370 HCAPLUS

DN 96:195370

TI The covalent structure of apolipoprotein A-I from canine **high density** lipoproteins

AU Chung, Hyangsook; Randolph, Anne; Reardon, Ilene; Heinrikson, Robert L.

CS Dep. Biochem., Univ. Chicago, Chicago, IL, 60637, USA

SO J. Biol. Chem. (1982), 257(6), 2961-7

CODEN: JBCHA3; ISSN: 0021-9258

DT Journal

LA English

CC 6-3 (General Biochemistry)

AB The complete amino acid **sequence** of apolipoprotein A-I (apo-A-I) from canine serum high-d. lipoproteins (HDL) was detd. by automated Edman degrading of the intact protein and its proteolytic fragments. Overlapping sets of peptides generated by cleavage at lysyl residues with Myxobacter protease and by tryptic hydrolysis at arginine residues in the citraconylated protein deriv. were analyzed. Canine apo-A-I has 232 residues in its single polypeptide chain, and its covalent structure is highly homologous to 1 of the 2 reported **sequences** for human apo-A-I. As in the human apoprotein, predictive anal. of the canine apo-A-I **sequence** suggests that it comprises a series of amphiphilic .alpha.-helices punctuated by a periodic **array** of prolyl residues. Canine apo-A-I has all of the structural features of human apo-A-I and is not an A-I:A-II **hybrid** mol.

ST **high density** lipoprotein **sequence**; peptide

sequence lipoprotein serum dog

IT Dog

(high-d. lipoprotein A-I of serum of, amino acid **sequence** of)

IT Conformation and Conformers

(of high-d. lipoprotein A-I of dog serum)

IT Protein **sequences**

(of high-d. lipoprotein A-I, of dog serum, complete)

IT Lipoproteins

RL: PRP (Properties)

(high-d. apo-, A-I, amino acid **sequence** of, of dog serum)

IT 81726-23-0
 RL: PRP (Properties)
 (amino acid **sequence** of)

=> d bib abs retable tot

L138 ANSWER 1 OF 67 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 2001:12493 HCAPLUS

TI Human BAP28 gene, cDNA, and protein and markers and methods for diagnosis and treatment of prostate cancer

IN Barry, Caroline; Bougueleret, Lydie; Chumakov, Ilya; Cohen-Akenine, Annick
 PA Genset, Fr.

SO PCT Int. Appl., 349 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2001000669	A2	20010104	WO 2000-IB1183	20000623
	W:				
	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR,				
	CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU,				
	ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU,				
	LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE,				
	SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA,				
	ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY,				
	DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ,				
	CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				

PRAI US 1999-141323 19990625

US 2000-176880 20000118

AB The present invention is directed to BAP28 proteins, BAP28 cDNA sequences encoding BAP28 proteins, to the sequence of the BAP28 gene as well as to regulatory regions located at the 5'- and 3'-ends of the BAP28 coding region. The invention also deals with antibodies directed specifically against such proteins that are useful as diagnostic reagents. The invention further encompasses biallelic markers of the BAP28 gene useful in genetic anal. The invention concerns an assocn. of the BAP28-related biallelic markers with prostate cancer. Therefore, the invention contemplates the diagnostic and treatment methods of prostate cancer. Thus, the BAP28 gene and BAP28 cDNA were cloned and sequenced. The BAP28 gene is found on the antisense strand of the PCTA-1 gene. The BAP28 gene was mapped to human chromosome 1q43. Genetic polymorphisms and their correlation with prostate cancer were detd.

L138 ANSWER 2 OF 67 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 2001:371 HCAPLUS

TI Detection of deleted genomic DNA using a semiautomated computational analysis of **GeneChip** data

AU Salamon, Hugh; Kato-Maeda, Midori; Small, Peter M.; Drenkow, Jorg;
Gingeras, Thomas R.

CS Division of Infectious Diseases and Geographic Medicine, Dep. of Medicine, Stanford University, Stanford, CA, 94305, USA

SO Genome Res. (2000), 10(12), 2044-2054

CODEN: GEREFS; ISSN: 1088-9051

PB Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press

DT Journal

LA English

AB Genomic diversity within and between populations is caused by single nucleotide mutations, changes in repetitive DNA systems, recombination mechanisms, and insertion and deletion events. The contribution of these sources to diversity, whether purely genetic or of phenotypic consequence, can only be investigated if we have the means to quantitate and characterize diversity in many samples. With the advent of complete

sequence characterization of representative genomes of different species, the possibility of developing protocols to screen for genetic polymorphism across entire genomes is actively being pursued. The large nos. of measurements such approaches yield demand that we pay careful attention to the numerical anal. of data. In this paper we present a novel application of an Affymetrix **GeneChip** to perform genome-wide screens for deletion polymorphism. A **high-d.** oligonucleotide **array** formatted for mRNA expression and targeted at a fully sequenced 4.4-million-base pair Mycobacterium tuberculosis std. strain genome was adapted to compare genomic DNA. Hybridization intensities to 111,000 probe pairs (perfect complement and mismatch complement) were measured for genomic DNA from a clin. strain and from a vaccine organism. Because individual probe-pair hybridization intensities exhibit limited sensitivity/specificity characteristics to detect deletions, data-anal. methodol. to exploit measurements from multiple probes in tandem locations across the genome was developed. The TSTEP (Tandem Set Terminal Extreme Probability) algorithm designed specifically to analyze the tandem hybridization measurements data was applied and shown to discover genomic deletions with high sensitivity. The TSTEP algorithm provides a foundation for similar efforts to characterize deletions in many hybridization measures in similar-sized and larger genomes. Issues relating to the design of genome content screening expts. and the implications of these methods for studying population genomics and the evolution of genomes are discussed.

RETABLE

Referenced Author (RAU)	Year (RPY)	VOL (RVL)	PG (RPG)	Referenced Work (RWK)	Referenced File
Behr, M	1999	284	1520	Science	HCAPLUS
Brosch, R	1998	66	2221	Infect Immun	HCAPLUS
Cole, S	1998	393	537	Nature	HCAPLUS
Lipshutz, R	1999	21	20	Nat Genet	HCAPLUS
Mahairas, G	1996	178	1274	J Bacteriol	HCAPLUS
Valway, S	1998	338	633	N Engl J Med	MEDLINE
Winzeler, E	1999	118	S73	Parasitology	HCAPLUS

L138 ANSWER 3 OF 67 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 2000:881362 HCAPLUS

DN 134:37908

TI Non-cognate hybridization system (NCHS) to probe non-cognate nucleic acid sequences for use in diagnosis

IN Schrenzel, Jacques; Hibbs, Jonathan

PA Switz.

SO PCT Int. Appl., 58 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000075377	A2	20001214	WO 2000-US15893	20000602
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				

PRAI US 1999-137327 19990603

AB The present invention comprises a non-cognate hybridization system (NCHS). The NCHS generally includes a hybridization technol. that is simply and economically used to probe for non-cognate nucleic acid sequences, i.e., for nucleic acid strands without known target sequences. NCHS causes nucleic acids, bound to a probe surface, to create a hybridization pattern

that provides information about the presence and/or quantity of the nucleic acid sequences in a sample. The NCHS results normally orient the examiner towards a small no. of specific diagnoses across a wide variety of diagnostic categories (including but not limited to infections, neoplasms and autoimmune diseases). The test will also identify final-common-pathway syndromes such as sepsis, anaphylaxis and tumor necrosis. While the test utilizes genetic information, it does not depend on prior knowledge of the genes involved in a particular disease or syndrome.

L138 ANSWER 4 OF 67 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 2000:878426 HCAPLUS

TI The transcriptional responses of respiratory epithelial cells to *Bordetella pertussis* reveal host defensive and pathogen counter-defensive strategies

AU Belcher, Christopher E.; Drenkow, Jorg; Kehoe, Bettina; **Gingeras, Thomas R.**; McNamara, Nancy; Lemjabbar, Hassan; Basbaum, Carol; Relman, David A.

CS Departments of Pediatrics, Stanford University, Stanford, CA, 94305, USA

SO Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. A. (2000), 97(25), 13847-13852

CODEN: PNASA6; ISSN: 0027-8424

PB National Academy of Sciences

DT Journal

LA English

AB *Bordetella pertussis*, the causative agent of whooping cough, has many well-studied virulence factors and a characteristic clin. presentation. Despite this information, it is not clear how *B. pertussis* interaction with host cells leads to disease. In this study, we examd. the interaction of *B. pertussis* with a human bronchial epithelial cell line (BEAS-2B) and measured host transcriptional profiles by using **high-d. DNA microarrays**. The early transcriptional response to this pathogen is dominated by altered expression of cytokines, DNA-binding proteins, and NF.kappa.B-regulated genes. This previously unrecognized response to *B. pertussis* was modified in similar but nonidentical fashions by the antiinflammatory agents dexamethasone and sodium salicylate. Cytokine protein expression was confirmed, as was neutrophil chemoattraction. We show that *B. pertussis* induces mucin gene transcription by BEAS-2B cells then counters this defense by using mucin as a binding substrate. A set of genes is described for which the catalytic activity of pertussis toxin is both necessary and sufficient to regulate transcription. Host genomic transcriptional profiling, in combination with functional assays to evaluate subsequent biol. events, provides insight into the complex interaction of host and pathogen.

RETABLE

Referenced Author (RAU)	Year (RPY)	VOL (RVL)	PG (RPG)	Referenced Work (RWK)	Referenced File
Aho, S	1997	247	503	Eur J Biochem	HCAPLUS
Anisowicz, A	1991	147	520	J Immunol	HCAPLUS
Boschwitz, J	1997	176	678	J Infect Dis	HCAPLUS
Brockstedt, E	1999	18	225	J Protein Chem	HCAPLUS
Cundell, D	1994	62	639	Infect Immun	HCAPLUS
Detmers, P	1991	147	4211	J Immunol	MEDLINE
Ding, Y	1995	1	279	Oral Dis	MEDLINE
Dohrman, A	1998	1406	251	Biochim Biophys Acta	HCAPLUS
Ebnet, K	1997	158	3285	J Immunol	HCAPLUS
Eckmann, L	2000	275	14084	J Biol Chem	HCAPLUS
Flak, T	2000	68	1235	Infect Immun	HCAPLUS
Gesser, B	1996	59	407	J Leukocyte Biol	HCAPLUS
Grey, S	1999	190	1135	J Exp Med	HCAPLUS
Hammond, M	1995	155	1428	J Immunol	HCAPLUS
Heiss, L	1994	91	267	Proc Natl Acad Sci U	HCAPLUS
Hewlett, E	1985	61	21	Dev Biol Stand	MEDLINE
Ishibashi, Y	1994	180	1225	J Exp Med	HCAPLUS
Ishikawa, H	1987	55	1607	Infect Immun	HCAPLUS
Jinquan, T	1995	155	5359	J Immunol	HCAPLUS

Katada, T	1982	79	3129	Proc Natl Acad Sci U	HCAPLUS
Khelef, N	1995	134	27	FEMS Microbiol Lett	HCAPLUS
Khelef, N	1994	62	2893	Infect Immun	HCAPLUS
Lapin, J	1943			Whooping Cough	
Lechner, J	1985	9	43	J Tissue Culture Met	
Lee, S	1997	185	1275	J Exp Med	HCAPLUS
Matsusaka, T	1993	90	10193	Proc Natl Acad Sci U	HCAPLUS
Pizza, M	1989	246	497	Science	HCAPLUS
Relman, D	1989	86	2637	Proc Natl Acad Sci U	HCAPLUS
Roberts, I	1992	11	982	Pediatr Infect Dis J	MEDLINE
Rollins, B	1991	78	1112	Blood	HCAPLUS
Rosenberger, C	2000	164	5894	J Immunol	HCAPLUS
Saura, M	1998	53	38	Kidney Int	HCAPLUS
Scheinman, R	1995	270	283	Science	HCAPLUS
Spangrude, G	1985	135	4135	J Immunol	HCAPLUS
Tamaoki, J	1997	27	972	Clin Exp Allergy	HCAPLUS
Tokunaga, T	1999	22	745	Biol Pharmacol Bull	HCAPLUS
Uren, A	1996	93	4974	Proc Natl Acad Sci U	HCAPLUS
Vaddi, K	1994	153	4721	J Immunol	HCAPLUS
Wodicka, L	1997	15	1359	Nat Biotechnol	HCAPLUS
Wolpe, S	1989	86	612	Proc Natl Acad Sci U	HCAPLUS
Yin, M	1998	396	77	Nature (London)	HCAPLUS
Zhu, H	1998	95	14470	Proc Natl Acad Sci U	HCAPLUS

L138 ANSWER 5 OF 67 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 2000:850761 HCAPLUS

TI Analysis of drug pharmacology towards predicting drug behavior by expression profiling using **high-density** oligonucleotide **arrays**

AU Hu, Jing-Shan; Durst, Mark; Kerb, Reinhold; Truong, Vivi; Ma, Jing-Tyan; Khurgin, Elina; Balaban, David; **Gingeras, Thomas R.**; Hoffman, Brian B.

CS Affymetrix, Incorporated, Santa Clara, CA, 95051, USA

SO Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci. (2000), 919(Toxicology for the Next Millennium), 9-15

CODEN: ANYAA9; ISSN: 0077-8923

PB New York Academy of Sciences

DT Journal

LA English

AB An important aspect of the drug development process is prediction of efficacious and toxic side effects. Profiling of mRNA expression is a powerful approach to analyze the mol. phenotype of cells under various conditions, for example, in response to stimulation by compds. We attempt to explore the approach of using expression profiling to identify patterns or fingerprints that are correlated with specific drug properties or behaviors. Identification of such expression patterns may also lead to revelation of the potential action mechanism of drugs and fingerprints indicative of certain drug efficacy or side effects. We describe here a strategy that was used to identify a set of genes whose differential expression pattern correlates with activation mode and target specificity of a specific group of drug compds.

RETABLE

Referenced Author (RAU)	Year (RPY)	VOL (RVL)	PG (RPG)	Referenced Work (RWK)	Referenced File
Gabriel, K	1971	58	453	Biometrika	
Johnson, R	1988			Applied Multivariate	
Lockhart, D	1996	14	1675	Nat Biotechnol	HCAPLUS
Wilcox, R	1998	3	2174	Encyclopedia of Bios	
Wodicka, L	1997	15	1359	Nat Biotechnol	HCAPLUS

L138 ANSWER 6 OF 67 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 2000:742291 HCAPLUS

DN 133:318238

TI Method for the analysis of single nucleotide polymorphisms by primer extension techniques in restriction fragments generated using AFLP

IN Kuiper, Marius Tiemen Roelof; Witsenboer, Hanneke
 PA Keygene N.V., Neth.
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 28 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DT Patent
 LA English
 FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2000061801	A2	20001019	WO 2000-NL235	20000410
	W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
	RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			

PRAI EP 1999-201112 19990409

AB A method of detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP) by primer extension techniques in a mixt. of targeted restriction fragments is described. A mixt. of restriction fragments is hybridized with a probe that is designed to leave an unpaired base at its 3'-end upon hybridization. The hybrids are then incubated with a labeled nucleotide or nucleotide analog in the presence of a polymerase that can fill in the overlap. The incubation products are then analyzed to detect incorporation of the label. The mixt. of restriction fragments used preferably is or has been amplified using AFLP. The method can be adapted to the anal. of SNP in mixts. of fragments using ordered immobilized **arrays** of probes. Use of the method is demonstrated in plant DNA and human DNA such as male-specific Y chromosomal SNP. This particular method for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) in (const.) AFLP-fragments can be developed into a high throughput DNA marker system for genetic mapping and diagnosis.

L138 ANSWER 7 OF 67 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 2000:723211 HCAPLUS

DN 133:277154

TI Proportional amplification of nucleic acids by **GeneChip.RTM.** analysis involving a nucleic acid probe **array**

IN Cao, Yanxiang; Mei, Rui; Lockhart, David; Su, Xing

PA Affymetrix, Inc., USA

SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 18 pp.

CODEN: EPXXDW

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 1043405	A2	20001011	EP 2000-302761	20000331
	R:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO			
	JP 2000312585	A2	20001114	JP 2000-104019	20000405

PRAI US 1999-285658 19990405

AB The proportional amplification of nucleic acids can increase the amt. of nucleic acids while preserving the relative abundance of the individual nucleic acid species, or portions thereof, in the original sample. A proportionally amplified nucleic acid prepn. may be analyzed in a gene expression monitoring system, preferably involving a nucleic acid probe **array**.

L138 ANSWER 8 OF 67 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 2000:688407 HCAPLUS

DN 133:262261

TI Methods for detection of genetic polymorphisms using peptide-labeled

oligonucleotides and antibody **arrays**

IN Treich, Isabelle; Iris, Francois J. M.; Pourny, Jean-louis
 PA Valigene Corporation, USA
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 62 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DT Patent
 LA English
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2000056926	A2	20000928	WO 2000-US6950	20000316
	W:	AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
	RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			

PRAI US 1999-272970 19990319

AB The present invention is directed to methods and compns. for use in screening nucleic acid populations for nucleic acid polymorphisms. The methods, referred to generally as ValigeneSM Mutation Screening, Peptide-Linked (VGMS-PL) methods, are specifically designed for high-throughput genotype mapping and gene expression anal. of animal and plant nucleic acids without requiring a PCR amplification step. In particular, the methods of the invention utilize oligonucleotide probes labeled with distinguishable and identifiable peptide tags, that are captured on addressable antibody **arrays**. Mutations can be detected in captured hybrids by screening with reagents such as mismatch-specific nucleases or repair proteins to detect mismatches between a probe derived from a wild-type gene and the target sequence. Hybrids that are cleaved at mismatches can lose an end label and the loss of the label can be detected, e.g. fluorimetrically.

L138 ANSWER 9 OF 67 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 2000:688262 HCAPLUS

DN 133:277141

TI Microarrays of ESTs for monitoring multiple gene expression in filamentous fungi

IN Berka, Randy M.; Rey, Michael W.; Shuster, Jeffrey R.; Kauppinen, Sakari; Clausen, Ib Groth; Olsen, Peter Bjarke

PA Novo Nordisk Biotech, Inc., USA; Novo Nordisk A/S

SO PCT Int. Appl., 3161 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2000056762	A2	20000928	WO 2000-US7781	20000322
	W:	AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
	RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			

PRAI US 1999-273623 19990322

AB The present invention relates to methods for monitoring differential expression of a plurality of genes in a first filamentous fungal cell relative to expression of the same genes in one or more second filamentous fungal cells using microarrays contg. filamentous fungal expressed

sequenced tags. The present invention also relates to filamentous fungal expressed sequenced tags and to computer readable media and substrates contg. such expressed sequenced tags for monitoring expression of a plurality of genes in filamentous fungal cells. DNA sequences are provided for 3770 ESTs from *Fusarium venenatum*, 606 ESTs from *Aspergillus niger*, 4024 ESTs from *Aspergillus oryzae*, and 459 ESTs from *Trichoderma reesei*.

L138 ANSWER 10 OF 67 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 2000:646126 HCAPLUS

DN 133:233555

TI Biological substance-containing fiber carriers used for preparing **microarray** or chip

IN Akita, Takashi; Ito, Chiho; Ishimaru, Teruta; Miyauchi, Haruko; Murase, Kei; Takahashi, Atsushi; Umi, Toshinori; Maehara, Osamu; Ikeda, Tadanobu; Oogami, Nobuko; Makino, Takayuki; Yu, Fujio; Watanabe, Fumiaki; Uragaki, Toshitaka; Fujii, Wataru; Morishita, Takeharu

PA Mitsubishi Rayon Co., Ltd., Japan

SO PCT Int. Appl., 129 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2000053736	A1	20000914	WO 2000-JP1353	20000306
	W: AE, AU, BA, BG, BR, CA, CN, CZ, HU, ID, IL, IN, KR, MX, NO, NZ, PL, RO, RU, SG, SK, TR, US, YU, ZA				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				

JP 2000245460	A2	20000912	JP 1999-59361	19990305
JP 2000270877	A2	20001003	JP 1999-83964	19990326
JP 2000270878	A2	20001003	JP 1999-84100	19990326
JP 2000270879	A2	20001003	JP 1999-84101	19990326
JP 2000279177	A2	20001010	JP 1999-93043	19990331
JP 2000342298	A2	20001212	JP 1999-346521	19991206

PRAI	JP 1999-59361	19990305
	JP 1999-83964	19990326
	JP 1999-84100	19990326
	JP 1999-84101	19990326
	JP 1999-93043	19990331
	JP 1999-93044	19990331
	JP 1999-215014	19990729
	JP 1999-240041	19990826
	JP 1999-298613	19991020
	JP 1999-324194	19991115
	JP 1999-346288	19991206
	JP 1999-346309	19991206
	JP 1999-346521	19991206
	JP 2000-55658	20000301
	JP 2000-57075	20000302

AB Fibers (e.g., hollow fiber, porous fiber, porous hollow fiber) carrying immobilized biol. substance (e.g., nucleic acid, amino acid, sugar, lipid), fibers carrying biol. substance-immobilized gel, and fiber alignments contg. bundles of these fibers are described. Slices of these fiber alignments are provided as **microarray** or chip (e.g., DNA **microarray** or DNA chip) for detecting target biol. substances by hybridization. By this method, the immobilized nucleic acid two-dimensional alignment body with a high quantity of immobilized nucleic acid and a **high d.** alignment of nucleic acid mol. species per unit area is manufd. in a large quantity with a low manufg. cost. Diagrams describing the fiber carriers and fiber alignments are given.

RETABLE

Referenced Author (RAU)	Year (RPY)	VOL (RVL)	PG (RPG)	Referenced Work (RWK)	Referenced File
----------------------------	-------------------	------------------	---------------	--------------------------	--------------------

Anon	1998			WO 9850782 A2	HCAPLUS
Anon	1998			AU 9872872 A	HCAPLUS
Dainakomu KK	1999			JP 11-108928 A	HCAPLUS
Ferguson, J	1996	14	1681	Nat Biotechnol	HCAPLUS
Kyowa Medetsukusu KK	1998			JP 10-179179 A	HCAPLUS
Kyowa Medetsukusu KK	1998			EP 843019 A2	HCAPLUS
Mitsubishi Rayon Co Ltd	1997			JP 09-111010 A	HCAPLUS
Mitsubishi Rayon Co Ltd	1999			JP 11-000959 A	HCAPLUS
Nippon Zeon Co Ltd	1992			JP 04-046193 A	HCAPLUS
Proudnikov, D	1998	259	34	Anal Biochem	HCAPLUS
Teijin Limited	1996			JP 08-188967 A	
Yershov, G	1996	93	4913	Proc Natl Acad Sci U	HCAPLUS
Yuichi, M	1999			JP 11-211694 A	HCAPLUS

L138 ANSWER 11 OF 67 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 2000:573813 HCAPLUS

DN 133:172992

TI Increasing the efficiency of nucleic acid hybridization by irradiation with ultraviolet to near-infra red light

IN Al-sheikhly, Mohamad; Bentley, William E.; Silverman, Joseph

PA USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 65 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2000047600	A1	20000817	WO 2000-US3357	20000210
	W:	AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
	RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			

PRAI US 1999-119417 19990210

US 1999-136185 19990527

AB Photo-induced nucleic acid hybridization is achieved by exposure of a single-stranded nucleic acid mols. to UV (UV), visible (VIS) and near IR (NIR) light. Specifically, irradiation increases the concentration of hydrogen bonded double-strand nucleic acid mols. as a result of complementary base pairing. Hybridization at pH 7.8 is most prevalent using UV (300 nm) irradiation, but is detectable even with NIR (920 nm) irradiation. Further, the effect is seen at room temperature. The results offer promise of practical application in technologies related to **genome arrays**, northern and Southern blotting techniques, PCR, and hybrid nucleic acid-memory devices.

RETABLE

Referenced Author (RAU)	Year (RPY)	VOL (RVL)	PG (RPG)	Referenced Work (RWK)	Referenced File
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Lacroix	1998			US 5795722 A	HCAPLUS
Macevicz	1991			US 5002867 A	HCAPLUS
McGall	1995			US 5412087 A	HCAPLUS
Pease, A	1994	91	5022	Proc Natl Acad Sci U	HCAPLUS
Yabusaki	1986			US 4599303 A	HCAPLUS
Zehnder	1997	43	1703	Clinical Chemistry	HCAPLUS

L138 ANSWER 12 OF 67 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 2000:450410 HCAPLUS

TI Monitoring gene expression using DNA **microarrays**
 AU Harrington, Christina A.; **Rosenow, Carsten**; Retief, Jacques
 CS Affymetrix, Inc., Santa Clara, CA, 95051, USA
 SO Curr. Opin. Microbiol. (2000), 3(3), 285-291
 CODEN: COMIF7; ISSN: 1369-5274
 PB Elsevier Science Ltd.
 DT Journal
 LA English
 AB The concurrent development of **high-d. array** technologies and the complete sequencing of a no. of microbial genomes is providing the opportunity to comprehensively and efficiently survey the transcription profile of microorganisms under different conditions and well-defined genotypes. **Microarray**-based studies are uncovering broad patterns of genetic activity, providing new understanding of gene functions and, in some cases, generating unexpected insight into transcriptional processes and biol. mechanisms. One topic that has come to the forefront is how best to effectively manage and interpret the large data sets being generated. Although progress has been made, this remains a challenging opportunity for functional genomics research.

RETABLE

Referenced Author (RAU)	Year (RPY)	VOL (RVL)	PG (RPG)	Referenced Work (RWK)	Referenced File
Alon, U	1999	96	6745	Proc Natl Acad Sci U	HCAPLUS
Bassett, D	1999	21	51	Suppl Nat Genet	HCAPLUS
Bowtell, D	1999	21	25	Suppl Nat Genet	HCAPLUS
Brown, P	1999	21	33	Suppl Nat Genet	HCAPLUS
Case-Green, S	1998	2	404	Curr Opin Chem Biol	HCAPLUS
Chambers, J	1999	73	5757	J Virol	HCAPLUS
Chee, M	1996	274	610	Science	HCAPLUS
Cho, R	1998	2	65	Mol Cell, http://gen	HCAPLUS
Chu, S	1998	282	699	Science, http://cmgm	HCAPLUS
Claverie, J	1999	8	1821	Hum Mol Genet	HCAPLUS
De Risi, J	1997	278	680	Science	HCAPLUS
De Saizieu, A	1998	16	45	Nat Biotechnol	HCAPLUS
Duggan, D	1999	21	10	Suppl Nat Genet	HCAPLUS
Eisen, M	1999	303	179	Methods in Enzymolog	HCAPLUS
Eisen, M	1998	95	14863	Proc Natl Acad Sci U	HCAPLUS
Ferea, T	1999	9	715	Curr Opin Genet Dev	HCAPLUS
Ferea, T	1999	96	9721	Proc Natl Acad Sci U	HCAPLUS
Gingeras, T	2000			to be published in A	
Golub, T	1999	286	531	Science	HCAPLUS
Gray, N	1998	281	533	Science	HCAPLUS
Holstege, F	1998	95	717	Cell	HCAPLUS
Jelinsky, S	1999	96	1486	Proc Natl Acad Sci U	HCAPLUS
Lander, E	1999	21	3	Suppl Nat Genet	HCAPLUS
Lashkari, D	1997	94	13057	Proc Natl Acad Sci U	HCAPLUS
Lelivelt, M	1999	19	6710	Mol Cell Biol	HCAPLUS
Lipshutz, R	1999	21	20	Suppl Nat Genet	HCAPLUS
Lockhart, D	1996	14	1675	Nat Biotechnol	HCAPLUS
Lockhart, D	1998	4	1235	Nat Med	HCAPLUS
Madhani, H	1998	96	12530	Proc Natl Acad Sci U	
Marton, M	1998	4	1293	Nat Med	HCAPLUS
Richmond, C	1999	27	3821	Nucleic Acid Res	HCAPLUS
Schena, M	1996	270	467	Science	
Spellman, P	1998	9	3273	Mol Biol Cell, http://	HCAPLUS
Tamayo, P	1999	96	2907	Proc Natl Acad Sci U	HCAPLUS
Tao, H	1999	181	6425	J Bacteriol	HCAPLUS
Tavazoie, S	1999	22	281	Nat Genet	HCAPLUS
Toronen, P	1999	451	142	FEBS Lett	HCAPLUS
Wilson, M	1999	96	12833	Proc Natl Acad Sci U	HCAPLUS
Winzeler, E	1999	306	3	Methods in Enzymolog	HCAPLUS
Wodicka, L	1997	15	1359	Nat Biotechnol	HCAPLUS
Zhu, H	1998	95	14470	Proc Natl Acad Sci	HCAPLUS

AN 2000:441968 HCAPLUS
 DN 133:69783
 TI High throughput assay system for monitoring ESTs using ordered
arrays of probes
 IN Felder, Stephen; Seligmann, Bruce; Kris, Richard M.
 PA USA
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 88 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DT Patent
 LA English
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2000037683	A2	20000629	WO 1999-US30492	19991222
	W:				
	AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU,				
	CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL,				
	IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA,				
	MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI,				
	SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM,				
	AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE,				
	DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF,				
	CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				

PRAI US 1998-218089 19981222

AB The present invention relates to compns., app. and methods useful for concurrently performing multiple, high throughput, biol. or chem. assays, using repeated **arrays** of probes. A combination of the invention comprises a surface, which comprises a plurality of test regions, at least two of which, and in a preferred embodiment, at least twenty of which, are substantially identical, wherein each of the test regions comprises an **array** of generic anchor mols. The anchors are assocd. with bifunctional linker mols., each contg. a portion which is specific for at least one of the anchors and a portion which is a probe specific for a target of interest. The resulting **array** of probes is used to analyze the presence or test the activity of one or more target mols. which specifically interact with the probes. In one embodiment of the invention, the test regions (which can be wells) are further subdivided into smaller subregions (indentations, or dimples). In one embodiment of the invention, ESTs are mapped. In another embodiment, the presence of a target nucleic acid is detected by protecting the target against nuclease digestion with a polynucleotide fragment, and analyzing the protected polynucleotide by mass spectrometry.

L138 ANSWER 14 OF 67 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 2000:441816 HCAPLUS
 DN 133:69835
 TI Complementary DNAs encoding human proteins with signal peptides
 IN Bougueleret, Lydie; Dumas, Jean-Baptiste; Duclert, Aymeric
 PA Genset, Fr.
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 306 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DT Patent
 LA English
 FAN.CNT 4

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2000037491	A2	20000629	WO 1999-IB2058	19991220
	W:				
	AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU,				
	CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL,				
	IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA,				
	MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI,				
	SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM,				
	AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE,				
	DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF,				
	CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				

WO 2001000803 A2 20010104 WO 2000-IB1011 20000621
 W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR,
 CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU,
 ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU,
 LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE,
 SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA,
 ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
 RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY,
 DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ,
 CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRAI US 1998-113686 19981222
 US 1999-141032 19990625
 WO 1999-IB2058 19991220
 US 1999-469099 19991221

AB The sequences of 50 cDNAs encoding secreted proteins are disclosed. Four of these secreted proteins are closely related to known proteins: human parotid secretory protein HPSP, a human transmembrane protein, murine putative sialyltransferase protein, and murine recombination activating gene 1 inducing protein. The cDNAs can be used to express secreted proteins or fragments thereof or to obtain antibodies capable of specifically binding to the secreted proteins. Signal peptide-contg. proteins are expected to have biol. activities (no data). The cDNAs may also be used in diagnostic, forensic, gene therapy, and chromosome mapping procedures. The cDNAs may also be used to design expression vectors and secretion vectors.

L138 ANSWER 15 OF 67 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 2000:314871 HCAPLUS

DN 132:330583

TI Nucleic acid analysis using sequence-targeted tandem stacking
 hybridization of pre-annealed duplex probes

IN Beattie, Kenneth Loren; Maldonado Rodriguez, Rogelio

PA USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 129 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2000026412	A1	20000511	WO 1999-US25693	19991102
	W: CA, JP, MX				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				

PRAI US 1998-106655 19981102

AB The disclosed invention provides a novel method for analyzing **genomic** DNA and expressed sequences, using auxiliary oligonucleotides preannealed to the single-stranded target nucleic acid to form a partially duplex target mol., which offers several advantages in the anal. of nucleic acid sequences by hybridization to genosensor **arrays** or "DNA chips". Also provided is a method for directly analyzing and comparing patterns of gene expression at the level of transcription in different cellular samples.

RETABLE

Referenced Author (RAU)	Year (RPY)	VOL (RVL)	PG (RPG)	Referenced Work (RWK)	Referenced File
Birkenmeyer	1995			US 5427930 A	HCAPLUS
Cantor	1996			US 5503980 A	HCAPLUS
Dellinger	1998			US 5853993 A	HCAPLUS
Lane	1998			US 5770365 A	HCAPLUS
Muller	1998			US 5804384 A	HCAPLUS
Picone	1996			US 5491225 A	HCAPLUS
Picone	1997			US 5614388 A	HCAPLUS
Tyagi	1998			US 5759773 A	HCAPLUS
Tyagi	1999			US 5925517 A	HCAPLUS

L138 ANSWER 16 OF 67 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 2000:291302 HCAPLUS

DN 132:318582

TI Tissue **arrays** and methods of detecting and using genetic disorders

IN Kallioniemi, Olli-p; Muller, Uwe Richard; Sauter, Giudo; Kononen, Juha; Barlund, Maarit

PA Vysis, Inc., USA; United States Dept. of Health and Human Services

SO PCT Int. Appl., 87 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 3

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2000024940	A1	20000504	WO 1999-US25370	19991028
	W: CA, JP				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
PRAI	US 1998-106038		19981028		
	US 1999-150493		19990824		
AB	A method is disclosed for rapid mol. profiling of tissue or other cellular specimens by placing a donor specimen in an assigned location in a recipient array , providing copies of the array , and performing a different biol. anal. of each copy. The results of the different biol. analyses are compared to det. if there are correlations between the results of the different biol. analyses at each assigned location. In some embodiment, the specimens may be tissue specimens from different tumors, which are subjected to multiple parallel mol. (including genetic and immunol.) analyses. The results of the parallel analyses are then used to detect common mol. characteristics of the genetic disorder type, which can subsequently be used in the diagnosis or treatment of the disease. The biol. characteristics of the tissue can be correlated with clin. or other information, to detect characteristics assocd. with the tissue, such as susceptibility or resistance to particular types of drug treatment. Other examples of suitable tissues which can be placed in the matrix include tissue from transgenic or model organisms, or cellular suspensions (such as cytol. preps. or specimens of liq. malignancies or cell lines). Thus, characteristics of various cancers, e.g., breast, prostate, renal cell carcinoma, were detd. using tissue arrays for immunohistochem. anal., comparative genome hybridization anal., etc.				

RETABLE

Referenced Author (RAU)	Year (RPY)	VOL (RVL)	PG (RPG)	Referenced Work (RWK)	Referenced File
Forozan, F	1997	13	405	Trends in Genetics	HCAPLUS
Joos, S	1995	14	267	Genes Chromosomes an	HCAPLUS
Pinkel	1997			US 5665549 A	HCAPLUS
Pinkel	1997			US 5690894 A	HCAPLUS
Pinkel	1999			US 5976790 A	HCAPLUS
Pinkel, D	1998	20	207	Nature Genetics	HCAPLUS

L138 ANSWER 17 OF 67 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 2000:291301 HCAPLUS

DN 132:330597

TI Methods of lowering sequence complexity in the analysis of **genomic** DNA

IN Dong, Shoulian; Lipshutz, Robert J.; Lockhart, David J.

PA Affymetrix, Inc., USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 75 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2000024939	A1	20000504	WO 1999-US25200	19991027
	W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				

PRAI US 1998-105867 19981027
 US 1999-136125 19990526

AB The present invention provides for novel methods of sample prepn. and anal. involving reproducibly reducing the complexity of a nucleic sample such as a **genomic** DNA. The invention further provides for anal. of the above sample by hybridization to an **array** which may be specifically designed to interrogate the desired fragments for particular characteristics, such as, for example, the presence or absence of a polymorphism. The invention further provides for novel methods of using a computer system to model enzymic reactions in order to det. exptl. conditions before conducting actual expts. One method of lowering complexity is to use type IIS restriction enzymes to create digests with nos. of different sticky ends and then ligate these with a family of adaptor mols. with a common core that can be used for PCR amplification and different 3'-ends. Another approach is the use of arbitrarily-primed PCR to create a sub-population of the total **genomic** DNA.

RETABLE

Referenced Author (RAU)	Year (RPY)	VOL (RVL)	PG (RPG)	Referenced Work (RWK)	Referenced File
Rothberg	1999			US 5972693 A	HCAPLUS

L138 ANSWER 18 OF 67 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 2000:263592 HCAPLUS

DN 134:66728

TI Large-scale **genomic** analysis using Affymetrix **GeneChip** probe **arrays**

AU Warrington, Janet A.; Dee, Suzanne; Trulson, Mark

CS Affymetrix, Inc., Santa Clara, CA, USA

SO Microarray Biochip Technol. (2000), 119-148. Editor(s): Schena, Mark.

Publisher: Eaton Publishing Co., Natick, Mass.

CODEN: 68VMAZ

DT Conference; General Review

LA English

AB A review with 50 refs. of the **GeneChip**.RTM. system from Affymetrix. Topics include: a brief overview of the characteristics of the technol. that distinguish it from other DNA **microarray** hybridization technologies; an introduction to **array** design, probe selection, and **array** synthesis; a description of current applications including results from recent expts.; and a brief discussion on future applications.

RETABLE

Referenced Author (RAU)	Year (RPY)	VOL (RVL)	PG (RPG)	Referenced Work (RWK)	Referenced File
Beecher, J	1997	76	597	Polymeric Mater Sci	HCAPLUS
Canman, C	1998	17	3301	Oncogene	
Chee, M	1996	274	610	Science	HCAPLUS
Cho, R	1998	95	3752	Proc Natl Acad Sci U	HCAPLUS
Condra, J	1998	4	610	Haemophilia	MEDLINE
Cronin, M	1996	7	244	Hum Mutat	HCAPLUS
DeRisi, J	1997	278	680	Science	HCAPLUS
de Saizieu, A	1998	16	45	Nat Biotechnol	HCAPLUS
Der, S	1998	95	15623	Proc Natl Acad Sci U	HCAPLUS

Eichelbaum, M	1996	23	983	Clin Exp Pharmacol P	HCAPLUS
Erickson, J	1996	36	545	Annu Rev Pharmacol T	HCAPLUS
Fodor, S	1991	251	713	Science	
Fodor, S	1993	364	555	Science	MEDLINE
Giaever, G	1999	21	278	Nat Genet	HCAPLUS
Gingeras, T	1998	8	435	Genome Res	HCAPLUS
Gunderson, K	1998	8	1142	Genome Res	HCAPLUS
Gunthard, H	1998	14	869	AIDS Res Hum Retrovi	HCAPLUS
Hacia, J	1998	8	1245	Genome Res	HCAPLUS
Hacia, J	1996	14	441	Nat Genet	HCAPLUS
Hammer, S	1997	337	725	N Engl J Med	HCAPLUS
Havlir, D	1998	12	S165	AIDS	
Hollstein, M	1991	253	49	Science	HCAPLUS
Holstege, F	1998	95	717	Cell	HCAPLUS
Ingelman-Sundberg, M	1998	102-1	155	Toxicol Lett	HCAPLUS
Jelinsky, S	1999	96	1486	Genetics	HCAPLUS
Kozal, M	1996	2	753	Nat Med	HCAPLUS
Levine, A	1997	88	323	Cell	HCAPLUS
Liu, W	1997	61	1494	Am J Hum Genet	
Lockhart, D	1996	14	1675	Nat Biotechnol	HCAPLUS
Mahadevappa, M	1999	17	1134	Nat Biotechnol	HCAPLUS
McGall, G	1996	93	13555	Proc Natl Acad Sci U	HCAPLUS
Mellentin, J	1989	58	77	Cell	HCAPLUS
Meyer, U	1997	37	269	Annu Rev Pharmacol T	HCAPLUS
Meyer, U	1996	24	449	J Pharmacokinet Biop	HCAPLUS
Miki, Y	1994	266	66	Science	HCAPLUS
Miller, M	1997	40	1	Fundam Appl Toxicol	HCAPLUS
Platzter, M	1997	7	592	Genome Res	HCAPLUS
Redfern, C				Cell in press	
Rotman, G	1997	29	285	Cancer Surv	HCAPLUS
Sapolsky, R	1996	33	445	Genomics	HCAPLUS
Shafer, R	1999	27	348	Nucleic Acids Res	HCAPLUS
Shoemaker, D	1996	14	450	Nat Genet	HCAPLUS
Sturniolo, T	1999			Nat Biotechnol in pr	
Touw, D	1997	14	55	Drug Metabol Drug In	HCAPLUS
Troesch, A	1999	37	49	J Clin Microbiol	HCAPLUS
Wang, D	1998	280	1077	Science	HCAPLUS
Warrington, J	1997	61	A36	Am J Hum Genet Suppl	
Winzeler, E	1998	281	1194	Science	HCAPLUS
Wodicka, L	1997	15	1359	Nat Biotechnol	HCAPLUS
Zhu, H	1998	95	14470	Microbiology	HCAPLUS

L138 ANSWER 19 OF 67 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 2000:260598 HCAPLUS

DN 132:275155

TI Quantitative analysis of hybridization patterns and intensities in
oligonucleotide **arrays** for detecting mutation and gene
expression

IN Levine, Arnold J.; Alon, Uri

PA Princeton University, USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 28 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2000022173	A1	20000420	WO 1999-US24388	19991014
W:	AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF,				

CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRAI US 1998-174364 19981015

AB Systems and methods for enhanced quant. anal. of hybridization intensity measurements obtained from oligonucleotide probes and other probes exposed to target samples are provided by virtue of the present invention. One embodiment ameliorates the effects of high frequency noise superimposed on a hybridization intensity measurement signal measured over successive probe alignments to a target sample sequence. Detection of expressed genes and ESTs and quant. measurement of expression level may be improved. Mutation detection and base calling may be improved.

RETABLE

Referenced Author (RAU)	Year (RPY)	VOL (RVL)	PG (RPG)	Referenced Work (RWK)	Referenced File
Brenner	1997			US 5695934 A	HCAPLUS
Chee	1998			US 5795716 A	HCAPLUS
Fodor	1998			US 5800992 A	HCAPLUS
Hollis	1997			US 5653939 A	HCAPLUS
Isis Innovation Limited	1989		5	WO 8910977 A1	HCAPLUS
Southern	1997			US 5700637 A	HCAPLUS

L138 ANSWER 20 OF 67 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 2000:244036 HCAPLUS

DN 132:247049

TI Large-scale discovery and genotyping of single-nucleotide polymorphisms in the mouse

AU Lindblad-Toh, Kerstin; Winchester, Ellen; Daly, Mark J.; Wang, David G.; Hirschhorn, Joel N.; Laviolette, Jean-Philippe; Ardlie, Kristin; Reich, David E.; Robinson, Elizabeth; Sklar, Pamela; Shah, Nila; Thomas, Daryl; Fan, Jian-Bing; **Gingeras, Thomas**; Warrington, Janet; Patil, Nila; Hudson, Thomas J.; Lander, Eric S.

CS Whitehead Institute/MIT Center for Genome Research, Whitehead Institute for Biomedical Research, Cambridge, MA, USA

SO Nat. Genet. (2000), 24(4), 381-386

CODEN: NGENEC; ISSN: 1061-4036

PB Nature America

DT Journal

LA English

AB Single-nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) have been the focus of much attention in human genetics because they are extremely abundant and well-suited for automated large-scale genotyping. Human SNPs, however, are less informative than other types of genetic markers (such as simple-sequence length polymorphisms or microsatellites) and thus more loci are required for mapping traits. SNPs offer similar advantages for exptl. genetic organisms such as the mouse, but they entail no loss of informativeness because bi-allelic markers are fully informative in analyzing crosses between inbred strains. A large-scale anal. of SNPs in the mouse genome is reported. The rate of nucleotide polymorphism was characterized in 8 mouse strains and a collection of 2848 SNPs located in 1755 sequence-tagged sites (STSs) identified using **high-d. oligonucleotide arrays**. Three-quarters of these SNPs have been mapped on the mouse genome, providing a first-generation SNP map of the mouse. Also, a multiplex genotyping procedure was developed by which a genome scan can be performed with only 6 genotyping reactions per animal.

RETABLE

Referenced Author (RAU)	Year (RPY)	VOL (RVL)	PG (RPG)	Referenced Work (RWK)	Referenced File
Atchley, W	1993	10	1150	Mol Biol Evol	MEDLINE
Beck, J	2000	24	23	Nature Genet	HCAPLUS
Cargill, M	1999	22	231	Nature Genet	HCAPLUS
Chee, M	1996	274	610	Science	HCAPLUS
Dietrich, W	1996	380	149	Nature	HCAPLUS
Ferris, K	1983	105	681	Genetics	
Nusbaum, C	1999	22	388	Nature Genet	HCAPLUS

Sage, R	1981	40	The Mouse in Biomedic	
Syvanen, A	1999 13	1	Hum Mutat	HCAPLUS
Van Etten, W	1999 22	384	Nature Genet	HCAPLUS
Wang, D	1998 280	1077	Science	HCAPLUS

L138 ANSWER 21 OF 67 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 2000:220713 HCAPLUS

DN 132:247134

TI Optimization of hybridization media for hybridization assays using oligonucleotides **arrays**.IN Cronin, Maureen T.; Miyada, Charles Garrett; Trulson, Mark; **Gingeras, Thomas R.**; McGall, Glenn; Robinson, Claire; Oval, Michelle

PA Affymetrix, Inc., USA

SO U.S., 11 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 544,381.

CODEN: USXXAM

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 7

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 6045996	A	20000404	US 1996-648709	19960516
	WO 9511995	A1	19950504	WO 1994-US12305	19941026
	W: AM, AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MN, MW, NL, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SI, SK, TJ, TT, UA, US, UZ				
	RW: KE, MW, SD, SZ, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	US 5837832	A	19981117	US 1995-441887	19950516
	US 6027880	A	20000222	US 1995-544381	19951010
	US 5861242	A	19990119	US 1997-781550	19970109
	WO 9743450	A1	19971120	WO 1997-US8446	19970516
	W: AU, CA, JP, US				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
	AU 9730090	A1	19971205	AU 1997-30090	19970516
PRAI	US 1993-143312		19931026		
	US 1994-284064		19940802		
	WO 1994-US12305		19941026		
	US 1995-510521		19950802		
	US 1995-544381		19951010		
	US 1993-82937		19930625		
	US 1996-648709		19960516		
	WO 1997-US8446		19970516		

AB This invention provides methods of performing nucleic acid hybridization assays on **high-d.** substrate-bound oligonucleotide **arrays** involving including in the hybridization mixt. an isostabilizing agent, a denaturing agent or a renaturation accelerant. The use of betaine 4-6M as an isostabilizing agent is demonstrated in reconstruction expts. that discriminated between test samples showing small nos. of single base changes.

L138 ANSWER 22 OF 67 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 2000:145067 HCAPLUS

DN 132:206569

TI Expression monitoring for human cytomegalovirus (HCMV) infection, and genes possibly involved in mediating the pathology of HCMV infection

IN Zhu, Hua; **Gingeras, Thomas**; Shenk, Thomas

PA Affymetrix, Inc., USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 69 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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PI WO 2000011218 A1 20000302 WO 1999-US18772 19990820
 W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU,
 CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL,
 IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD,
 MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK,
 SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY,
 KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
 RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK,
 ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG,
 CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

AU 9956776 A1 20000314 AU 1999-56776 19990820

PRAI US 1998-97708 19980821

WO 1999-US18772 19990820

AB The invention provides methods, compns., and app. for studying the complex regulatory relationships among host genes and viruses, in particular HCMV. The invention also provides cellular mRNAs whose levels change by a factor of four or more after infection with HCMV. Such genes are likely those involved in mediating the pathol. of the infected tissues. Thus by identifying agents which are able to reverse the induction or repression of such genes, one can find candidate therapeutic agents for use in treating and or preventing HCMV-caused disease pathologies.

L138 ANSWER 23 OF 67 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 2000:138517 HCAPLUS

DN 132:330384

TI **Microarray** technology - enhanced versatility, persistent challenge

AU Epstein, Charles B.; Butow, Ronald A.

CS Department of Molecular Biology, University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center, Dallas, TX, 75390-9148, USA

SO Curr. Opin. Biotechnol. (2000), 11(1), 36-41

CODEN: CUOBE3; ISSN: 0958-1669

PB Current Biology Publications

DT Journal; General Review

LA English

AB A review with refs. **Microarray** anal. of nucleic acid related phenomena on a **genome**-wide scale is now a proven technol. New applications of the method are appearing rapidly and problems unique to the handling and interpretation of the large data sets produced by the technique are beginning to be addressed.

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Anon				http://cmgm.stanford	
Anon				http://cmgm.stanford	
Bassett, D	1999	21	51	Nat Genet	HCAPLUS
Behr, M	1999	284	1520	Science	HCAPLUS
Bowtell, D	1999	21	25	Nat Genet	HCAPLUS
Braxton, S	1998	9	643	Curr Opin Biotechnol	HCAPLUS
Bryant, Z	1999	96	5559	Proc Natl Acad Sci U	HCAPLUS
Cargill, M	1999	22	231	Nat Genet	HCAPLUS
Chen, Y	1997	2	364	J Biomedical Optics	HCAPLUS
Cho, R	1998	2	65	Mol Cell	HCAPLUS
Chu, S	1998	282	699	Science	HCAPLUS
Diatchenko, L	1999	303	349	Methods Enzymol	HCAPLUS
Eisen, B	1998	95	14863	Proc Natl Acad Sci U	
Eisen, M	1999	303	179	Methods Enzymol	HCAPLUS
Fambrough, D	1999	97	727	Cell	HCAPLUS
Ferea, T	1999	96	9721	Proc Natl Acad Sci U	HCAPLUS
Galitski, T	1999	285	251	Science	HCAPLUS
Geschwind, D	1998	23	215	Dev Genet	HCAPLUS
Hacia, J	1999	22	164	Nat Genet	HCAPLUS
Hilsenbeck, S	1999	91	453	J Natl Cancer Inst	MEDLINE

Holstege, F	1998	95	717	Cell	HCAPLUS
Iyer, V	1999	283	83	Science	HCAPLUS
Jelinsky, S	1999	96	1486	Proc Natl Acad Sci U	HCAPLUS
Kallioniemi, A	1992	258	818	Science	HCAPLUS
Khan, J	1998	58	5009	Cancer Res	HCAPLUS
Lee, C	1999	285	1390	Science	HCAPLUS
Lipshutz, R	1999	21	20	Nat Genet	HCAPLUS
Lisitsyn, N	1993	259	946	Science	HCAPLUS
Marton, M	1998	4	1293	Nat Med	HCAPLUS
Norman, T	1999	285	591	Science	HCAPLUS
Perou, C	1999	96	9212	Proc Natl Acad Sci U	HCAPLUS
Pinkel, D	1998	20	207	Nat Genet	HCAPLUS
Pollack, J	1999	23	41	Nat Genet	HCAPLUS
Schena, M	1999			DNA Microarrays - a	
Sinclair, B	1999	17	18	The Scientist	
Singh-Gasson, S	1999	17	974	Nat Biotechnol	HCAPLUS
Solinas-Toldo, S	1997	20	399	Genes Chromosomes Ca	HCAPLUS
Somerville, C	1999	285	380	Science	HCAPLUS
Spellman, P	1998	9	3273	Mol Biol Cell	HCAPLUS
Tamayo, P	1999	96	2907	Proc Natl Acad Sci U	HCAPLUS
Tavazoie, S	1999	22	281	Nat Genet	HCAPLUS
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Toronen, P	1999	451	142	FEBS Lett	HCAPLUS
Wang, K	1999	229	101	Gene	HCAPLUS
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Wittes, J	1999	91	400	J Natl Cancer Inst	MEDLINE
Yang, G	1999	27	1517	Nucleic Acids Res	HCAPLUS

L138 ANSWER 24 OF 67 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 2000:53947 HCAPLUS

DN 132:103733

TI Methods for determining cross-hybridization based on dissociation kinetics

IN Burchard, Julja; Stoughton, Roland; Friend, Stephen H.

PA Rosetta Inpharmatics, Inc., USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 72 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2000003039	A1	20000120	WO 1999-US15813	19990713
	W:		AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM		
	RW:		GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG		
	US 6171794	B1	20010109	US 1999-335971	19990618
	AU 9950992	A1	20000201	AU 1999-50992	19990713
PRAI	US 1998-92512		19980713		
	US 1999-335971		19990618		
	WO 1999-US15813		19990713		

AB The present invention provides methods for distinguishing the fractions of polynucleotide sequences which hybridize to any given probe, including probes on **microarrays** such as those described herein. In particular, the present invention enables users to identify the fraction of sequences which are perfectly complementary to a probe, thereby correcting for effects of cross-hybridization in a hybridization assay. The methods of the invention work by monitoring the kinetics of dissocn. of sequences from the probe so that a resulting "dissochn. curve" may be compared to a combination of the individual "dissochn. profiles" for each

sequence which hybridizes. In alternative embodiments, the invention also provides computer systems for performing the present methods, as well as databases of the dissocn. profiles.

RETABLE

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Ikuta	1987	15	797	Nuc Aci Res	HCAPLUS
Stimpson	1997			US 5599668 A	HCAPLUS
Stimpson	1995	92	6379	Proc Natl Acad Sci U	HCAPLUS
Wetmur, J	1995		605	Nucleic Acid Hybrids	

L138 ANSWER 25 OF 67 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 2000:41290 HCAPLUS

DN 132:190171

TI High throughput analysis of gene expression in the human brain

AU Colantuoni, Carlo; Purcell, Amy E.; Bouton, Christopher M. L.; Pevsner, Jonathan

CS Department of Neurology, Kennedy Krieger Research Institute, Baltimore, MD, 21205, USA

SO J. Neurosci. Res. (2000), 59(1), 1-10

CODEN: JNREDK; ISSN: 0360-4012

PB Wiley-Liss, Inc.

DT Journal; General Review

LA English

AB A review with > 100 refs. The human brain is thought to have the greatest complexity of gene expression of any region of the body, reflecting the diverse functions of neurons and glia. Studies of gene expression in the human brain may yield fundamental information about the phenotype of brain cells in different stages of development, in different brain regions, and in different physiol. and pathol. states. As the human **genome** project nears completion, several technol. advances allow the anal. of thousands of expressed genes in a small brain sample. This review describes available sources of human brain material, and several high throughput techniques used to measure the expression of thousands of genes. These techniques include expressed sequence tag (EST) sequencing of cDNA libraries; differential display; subtractive hybridization; serial anal. of gene expression (SAGE); and the emerging technol. of **high d. DNA microarrays**. Measurement of gene expression with **microarrays** and other technologies has potential applications in the study of human brain diseases, including cognitive disorders for which animal models are typically not available. Gene expression measurements may be used to identify genes that are abnormally regulated as a secondary consequence of a disease state, or to identify the response of brain cells to pharmacol. treatments.

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Adams, M	1993	4	256	Nat Genet	HCAPLUS
Adams, M	1993	4	373	Nat Genet	HCAPLUS
Adams, M	1992	355	632	Nature	HCAPLUS
Adams, M	1991	252	1651	Science	HCAPLUS
Alon, U	1999	96	6745	Proc Natl Acad Sci U	HCAPLUS
Audic, S	1997	7	986	Genome Res	HCAPLUS
Barton, A	1993	61	1	J Neurochem	HCAPLUS
Bell, J	1997	23	281	Neuropathol Appl Neu	MEDLINE
Bernal, J	1990	27	153	J Neurosci Res	HCAPLUS
Bolay, H	1996	98	305	Clin Neurol Neurosur	MEDLINE
Bonaldo, M	1996	6	791	Genome Res	HCAPLUS
Bowtell, D	1999	21	25	Nat Genet	MEDLINE
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Comincini, S	1999	19	277	Anticancer Res	HCAPLUS
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Crino, P	1996	93	14152	Proc Natl Acad Sci U	HCAPLUS
DeRisi, J	1996	14	457	Nat Genet	HCAPLUS
Diatchenko, L	1996	93	6025	Proc Natl Acad Sci U	HCAPLUS
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Duggan, D	1999	21	10	Nat Genet	MEDLINE
Eisen, M	1998	95	14863	Proc Natl Acad Sci U	HCAPLUS
Emmert-Buck, M	1996	274	998	Science	HCAPLUS
Ensoli, F	1998	86	881	Neuroscience	HCAPLUS
Ermolaeva, O	1998	20	19	Nat Genet	HCAPLUS
Fan, L	1999	23	408	Alcohol Clin Exp Res	HCAPLUS
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Hacia, J	1996	14	441	Nat Genet	HCAPLUS
Hahn, W	1971	173	158	Science	HCAPLUS
Harrison, P	1995	200	151	Neurosci Lett	HCAPLUS
Heller, R	1997	94	2150	Proc Natl Acad Sci U	HCAPLUS
Hutchins, G	1994	118	19	Arch Pathol Lab Med	MEDLINE
Iyer, V	1999	283	83	Science	HCAPLUS
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Johnston, N	1997	77	83	J Neurosci Methods	HCAPLUS
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Labudova, O	1999	96	279	Clin Sci (Colch)	HCAPLUS
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Lashkari, D	1997	94	13057	Proc Natl Acad Sci U	HCAPLUS
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Ligon, A	1998	4	217	Neurovirol	MEDLINE
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Lockhart, D	1996	14	1675	Nat Biotechnol	HCAPLUS
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Rhee, C	1999	18	2711	Oncogene	HCAPLUS
Roberts, J	1994	100	33	Prog Brain Res	MEDLINE
Ronnett, G	1994	63	1081	Neuroscience	HCAPLUS
Sagerstrom, C	1997	66	751	Annu Rev Biochem	HCAPLUS
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Wan, J	1996	14	1685	Nature Biotechnol	HCAPLUS
Wang, K	1999	229	101	Gene	HCAPLUS
Watson, J	1993	15	77	Dev Neurosci	HCAPLUS
Wen, X	1998	95	334	Proc Natl Acad Sci U	HCAPLUS
Whitney, L	1999	46	425	Ann Neurol	HCAPLUS
Woychik, R	1998	400	3	Mutat Res	HCAPLUS
Zhang, L	1997	276	1268	Science	HCAPLUS
Zhao, N	1995	156	207	Gene	HCAPLUS

L138 ANSWER 26 OF 67 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 2000:31285 HCAPLUS

DN 132:89214

TI Nucleic acid affinity columns

IN Lipshutz, Robert J.; Morris, Macdonald S.; Chee, Mark S.; Gingeras, Thomas R.

PA Affymetrix, Inc., USA

SO U.S., 16 pp.

CODEN: USXXAM

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 6013440	A	20000111	US 1997-815395	19970310
PRAI	US 1996-13231		19960311		

AB This invention provides nucleic acid affinity matrixes that bear a large no. of different nucleic acid affinity ligands allowing the simultaneous selection and removal of a large no. of preselected nucleic acids from the sample. Methods of producing such affinity matrixes are also provided. In general the methods involve the steps of (a) providing a nucleic acid amplification template **array** comprising a surface to which are attached at least 50 oligonucleotides having different nucleic acid sequences, and wherein each different oligonucleotide is localized in a predetd. region of said surface, the d. of said oligonucleotides is greater than about 60 different oligonucleotides per 1 cm², and all of said different oligonucleotides have an identical terminal 3' nucleic acid sequence and an identical terminal 5' nucleic acid sequence. (b) amplifying said multiplicity of oligonucleotides to provide a pool of amplified nucleic acids; and (c) attaching the pool of nucleic acids to a solid support.

RETABLE

Referenced Author (RAU)	Year (RPY)	VOL (RVL)	PG (RPG)	Referenced Work (RWK)	Referenced File
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Anon	1990			EP 0392546	HCAPLUS
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Anon	1993			WO 9317126	HCAPLUS
Anon	1996			EP 0717113	HCAPLUS
Anon	1997			WO 9710365	HCAPLUS
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Dower	1996			US 5547839	HCAPLUS

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Pirrung	1992			US 5143854	HCAPLUS
Utermohlen	1995			US 5437976	HCAPLUS

L138 ANSWER 27 OF 67 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 1999:819528 HCAPLUS

DN 132:60101

TI A large-scale automated method for detecting, analyzing, and mapping RNA transcripts

IN Leary, Jeffrey J.; Tal-singer, Ruth

PA Smithkline Beecham Corp., USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 54 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9967422	A1	19991229	WO 1999-US13813	19990618
	W: CA, JP, US				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				

PRAI US 1998-90464 19980624

AB A genetic anal. method termed "fine **array** transcript mapping" or "FAT Mapping" that can be used for transcript mapping of large **genomes** is described. The method can be used to explore differential expression of a template **genome**, and for accurately mapping the 5' ends of transcripts. Further, the presence or absence in any particular biol. circumstances of a given transcript and its relative concn. can define gene functions or coding capacities. Thus the method relates to mapping and identifying novel and known gene products and investigating gene functions and regulation. The method uses large, **high-d.** ordered **arrays** of overlapping clones as the target. Algorithmic anal. of hybridization patterns can be used to identify genes transcribed in a given sample. The method is demonstrated by using it to map gene expression by herpes simplex virus 2 during its life cycle. FAT mapping can also be used to identify the stage in the virus life cycle at which an antiviral agent acts and its mode of action.

RETABLE

Referenced Author (RAU)	Year (RPY)	VOL (RVL)	PG (RPG)	Referenced Work (RWK)	Referenced File
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Daly	1991			US 5019506 A	HCAPLUS
Drmanac	1996			US 5525464 A	HCAPLUS
Schena, M	1996 18 427			BioEssays	HCAPLUS
Tsou	1998 50 331			Genomics	HCAPLUS
Velicer	1992			US 5138033 A	HCAPLUS

L138 ANSWER 28 OF 67 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 1999:708928 HCAPLUS

DN 131:332950

TI Function-based gene discovery using unique oligonucleotide-tagged bar-coded vectors for clone tracking and automation in cDNA library screening

IN Cen, Hui; Sun, Shaojian

PA Genova Pharmaceuticals Corporation, USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 68 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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PI WO 9955886 A1 19991104 WO 1999-US8823 19990421
 W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ,
 DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS,
 JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK,
 MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ,
 TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD,
 RU, TJ, TM
 RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK,
 ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG,
 CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
 AU 9935727 A1 19991116 AU 1999-35727 19990421
 PRAI US 1998-65775 19980424
 WO 1999-US8823 19990421

AB The present invention relates generally to the field of **genomics**. More particularly, the present invention relates to methods for function-based gene discovery. Genes are identified as having or being assocd. with a specific function, as participating in a specific functional pathway, or as being a member of a specific functional group, by functional expression in one or more biol. readout assays. This invention is based, at least in part, on the recognition that the signal-to-noise ratio of a readout assay used to screen a cDNA library can be significantly enhanced by methods which localize multiple mol. copies of each unique clone into discrete regions or compartments prior to functional expression. In one embodiment, this invention provides methods for in situ transfection of a sorted library in a "bar-coded" vector to carry out expression of genes from libraries being screened in readout cells. The vector "bar code" is an oligonucleotide sequence within the vector which is unique to each individual clone of a library. The bar code enables sorting of the library in phys. space by hybridization to nucleic acid **arrays** which are complementary to library bar code sequences. The bar code unique to each clone together with the unique position of each complementary bar code in a nucleic acid **array** provides a method for direct retrieval of a gene having a function of interest in any given readout assay. Further, each unique bar code can serve as a specific primer for PCR and/or sequencing of a desired clone in a library. It is the ability to detect a biol. readout in a readout cell line which enables the user to identify genes having specific functions. It is able to directly screen mammalian cDNA libraries with an av. size of 106 clones through automation. Digestion of vectors is involved with restriction endonucleases. The methods set forth herein are suitable for application in a high throughput format for identification of genes and their functions simultaneously. Discovery of new genes and their functions permits development of diagnostics for early detection of diseases. This method permits discovery of discovery of disease-assocd. genes and is suitable for use with antisense libraries.

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Referenced Author (RAU)	Year (RPY)	VOL (RVL)	PG (RPG)	Referenced Work (RWK)	Referenced File
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Clark	1987			US 4675285 A	HCAPLUS
Fodor	1995			US 5445934 A	HCAPLUS
King	1997			US 5654150 A	HCAPLUS
Rhode Island Hospital	1993			EP 0534619 A2	HCAPLUS
Shoemaker	1996	14	450	Nature Genetics	HCAPLUS

L138 ANSWER 29 OF 67 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 1999:691243 HCAPLUS

DN 131:307694

TI Biallelic markers for use in constructing a **high density**
 disequilibrium map of the human **genome**

IN Cohen, Daniel; Blumenfeld, Marta; Chumakov, Ilya

PA Genset, Fr.

SO PCT Int. Appl., 229 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 3

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9954500	A2	19991028	WO 1999-IB822	19990421
	WO 9954500	A3	20000316		
	W:	AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
	RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
	AU 9934386	A1	19991108	AU 1999-34386	19990421
PRAI	US 1998-82614		19980421		
	US 1998-109732		19981123		
	WO 1999-IB822		19990421		
AB	The present invention relates to genomic maps comprising biallelic markers, new biallelic markers, and methods of using biallelic markers. Primers hybridizing to regions flanking these biallelic markers are also provided. This invention provides polynucleotides and methods suitable for genotyping a nucleic acid contg. sample for one or more biallelic markers of the invention. Further, the invention provides a no. of methods utilizing the biallelic markers of the invention including methods to detect a statistical correlation between a biallelic marker allele and a phenotype and/or between a biallelic marker haplotype and a phenotype. The compns. and methods of the invention also find use in the identification of targets for the development of pharmaceutical agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterization of differential efficacious responses to and side effects from pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease (e.g., Alzheimer's disease, prostate cancer, or asthma) as well as other treatments. The invention claims 3934 biallelic marker sequences, as well as the primer pairs for amplification and detection of each marker; however, the Sequence Listing is not actually provided in the document.				

L138 ANSWER 30 OF 67 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 1999:616046 HCAPLUS

DN 131:332905

TI Cluster analysis and display of **genome**-wide expression patterns.
[Erratum to document cited in CA130:163878]

AU Eisen, Michael B.; Spellman, Paul T.; Brown, Patrick O.; Botstein, David

CS Dep. Genetics, Howard Hughes Medical Institute, Stanford Univ. School
Medicine, Stanford, CA, 94305, USA

SO Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. A. (1999), 96(19), 10943

CODEN: PNASA6; ISSN: 0027-8424

PB National Academy of Sciences

DT Journal

LA English

AB Two refs. were omitted. Ref. 1 [Weinstein, J. N., Myers, T. G., O'Connor, P. M., Friend, S. H., Fornace, A. J., Jr., Kohn, K. W., Fojo, T., Bates, S. E., Rubinstein, L. V., Anderson, N. L., et al. (1997) science 275, 343-349] refers to a precedent for coloring of data tables following cluster anal. Ref. 2 [Wen, X., Fuhrman, S., Michaels, G. S., Carr, D. B., Smith, S., Barker, J. L Somogyi, R. (1998) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 95, 334-339] refers to an earlier example of applying cluster anal. to gene expression data.

RETABLE

Referenced Author (RAU)	Year (RPY)	VOL (RVL)	PG (RPG)	Referenced Work (RWK)	Referenced File
Weinstein, J	1997	275	343	Science	HCAPLUS

Wen, X | 1998 | 95 | | Proc Natl Acad Sci U|HCAPLUS

L138 ANSWER 31 OF 67 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 1999:566264 HCAPLUS

DN 131:167361

TI Cellular **arrays** for rapid molecular profiling

IN Kallioniemi, Olli; Kononen, Juha; Leighton, Stephen B.; Sauter, Guido

PA The United States of America as Represented by the Secretary Department of Health, USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 74 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 3

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9944062	A1	19990902	WO 1999-US4000	19990224
	W:	AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
	RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
	AU 9929735	A1	19990915	AU 1999-29735	19990224
	EP 1066517	A1	20010110	EP 1999-910986	19990224
	R:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI			
PRAI	US 1998-75979		19980225		
	US 1998-106038		19981028		
	WO 1999-US4000		19990224		
AB	A method is disclosed for rapid mol. profiling of tissue or other cellular specimens by placing a donor specimen in an assigned location in a recipient array , providing copies of the array , and performing a different biol. anal. of each copy. In one embodiment, the copies of the array are formed by placing elongated specimens in a three dimensional matrix, and cutting sections from the matrix to form multiple copies of a two dimensional array that can then be subjected to the different biol. analyses. Alternatively, the array can be formed from cell suspensions such that identical multiple copies of an array are formed, in which corresponding positions in the copies of the array have samples from the same or similar specimen. The results of the different biol. analyses are compared to det. if there are correlations between the results of the different biol. analyses at each assigned location. In some embodiments, the specimens may be tissue specimens from different tumors, which are subjected to multiple parallel mol. (including genetic and immunol.) analyses. The results of the parallel analyses are then used to detect common mol. characteristics of the tumor type, which can subsequently be used in the diagnosis or treatment of the disease. The biol. characteristics of the tissue can be correlated with clin. or other information, to detect characteristics assocd. with the tissue, such as susceptibility or resistance to particular types of drug treatment. Other examples of suitable tissues which can be placed in the matrix include tissue from transgenic or model organisms, or cellular suspensions (such as cytol. preps. or specimens of liq. malignancies or cell lines).				

RETABLE

Referenced Author (RAU)	Year (RPY)	VOL (RVL)	PG (RPG)	Referenced Work (RWK)	Referenced File
Battifora	1989			US 4820504 A	
Battifora	1991			US 5002377 A	
Furmanski	1990			US 4914022 A	
Southern	1997			US 5700637 A	HCAPLUS

L138 ANSWER 32 OF 67 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 1999:495415 HCAPLUS

DN 131:140461

TI A method combining features of random amplified polymorphic DNA and **arrayed** primer extension for nucleic acid analysis

IN Ulfendahl, Per Johan

PA Amersham Pharmacia Biotech AB, Swed.

SO PCT Int. Appl., 39 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9939001	A2	19990805	WO 1999-EP918	19990202
	WO 9939001	A3	19991007		
	W:	AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
	RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
	AU 9930276	A1	19990816	AU 1999-30276	19990202
	EP 1051523	A2	20001115	EP 1999-911663	19990202
	R:	BE, CH, DE, DK, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL, SE			
PRAI	EP 1998-300741		19980202		
	WO 1999-EP918		19990202		
AB	A nucleic acid anal. method comprises: using a primer to amplify the nucleic acid; providing an array of probes, each probe comprising a sequence identical to the primer and an adjacent sequence; applying fragments of the amplifier nucleic acid under hybridization conditions to the array ; effecting enzymic chain extension of any probe where the adjacent sequence matches that of a hybridized fragment of the amplified nucleic acid; and observing the location of probes of the array while chain extension has taken place. The invention method performed in microtiter plates (MTP) with both fluorescein labeled dCTP and anti-fluorescein antibodies and detected by using para-nitrophenyl phosphate (pNpp). The method is useful for characterization, classification, identification, and typing of different DNA-contg. organisms. The method was demonstrated by the identification of Escherichia coli strains BL21 and Cla with their genomic DNA patterns.				

L138 ANSWER 33 OF 67 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 1999:470434 HCAPLUS

DN 131:224009

TI DNA chips: promising toys have become powerful tools

AU Gerhold, David; Rushmore, Thomas; Caskey, C. Thomas

CS Human Genetics Dept., Merck and Co., West Point, PA, 19486, USA

SO Trends Biochem. Sci. (1999), 24(5), 168-173

CODEN: TBSCDB; ISSN: 0376-5067

PB Elsevier Science Ltd.

DT Journal; General Review

LA English

AB A review with 28 refs. DNA chips are glass surfaces that represent thousands of DNA fragments **arrayed** at discrete sites. Hybridization of RNA or DNA-derived samples to DNA chips allows us to monitor expression of mRNAs or the occurrence of polymorphisms in **genomic** DNA. The technol. holds great promise for identifying gene polymorphisms that predispose man to disease, gene regulation events involved in disease progression, and more-effective disease treatments.

RETABLE

Referenced Author (RAU)	Year (RPY)	VOL (RVL)	PG (RPG)	Referenced Work (RWK)	Referenced File
Aspinall, J	1995	154	622	J Urol	MEDLINE
Blanchard, A	1996	11	687	Biosens Bioelectron	HCAPLUS
Chee, M	1996	274	610	Science	HCAPLUS
Cho, R	1998	2	65	Mol Cell	HCAPLUS
Cronin, M	1996	7	244	Hum Mutat	HCAPLUS
Drmanac, S	1998	16	54	Nat Biotechnol	MEDLINE
Edman, C	1997	25	4907	Nucleic Acids Res	HCAPLUS
Eisen, M	1998	95	14863	Proc Natl Acad Sci U	HCAPLUS
Gao, C	1997	19	307	BioEssays	HCAPLUS
Hacia, J	1996	14	441	Nat Genet	HCAPLUS
Joos, B	1997	247	96	Anal Chem	HCAPLUS
Karp, P	1998	23	114	Trends Biochem Sci	HCAPLUS
Kozal, M	1996	2	753	Nat Med	HCAPLUS
Lennon, G	1991	7	314	Trends Genet	HCAPLUS
Lockhart, D	1996	14	1675	Nat Biotechnol	HCAPLUS
Marshall, A	1998	16	27	Nat Biotechnol	HCAPLUS
Mashimo, T	1998	95	11307	Proc Natl Acad Sci U	HCAPLUS
McConkey, E	1993			Human Genetics The M	
Ortiz de Montellano, P	1995		474	Cytochrome P450s Str	
Pease, A	1994	91	5022	Proc Natl Acad Sci U	HCAPLUS
Ramsay, G	1998	16	40	Nat Biotechnol	HCAPLUS
Schena, M	1995	270	467	Science	HCAPLUS
Shumaker, J	1996	7	346	Hum Mutat	HCAPLUS
Southern, E	1975	98	503	J Mol Biol	HCAPLUS
Timofeev, E	1996	24	3142	Nucleic Acids Res	HCAPLUS
Wang, D	1998	280	1077	Science	HCAPLUS
Wang, F	1996	56	3634	Cancer Res	HCAPLUS
Wodicka, L	1997	15	1359	Nat Biotechnol	HCAPLUS

L138 ANSWER 34 OF 67 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 1999:468653 HCAPLUS

DN 131:98477

TI Enhanced discrimination of perfect matches from mismatches using a modified DNA ligase

IN Baidya, Narayan

PA Hyseq, Inc., USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 112 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9936567	A2	19990722	WO 1999-US176	19990114
	W:	AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
	RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
	AU 9925577	A1	19990802	AU 1999-25577	19990114
PRAI	US 1998-7300		19980114		
	WO 1999-US176		19990114		

AB The invention relates to methods using a modified DNA ligase which increases the discrimination of perfect matches from mismatches for complementary polynucleotides. The modified ligase enhances discrimination in a no. of ways, for example, the ligase may increase the difference in the on rates and/or the off rates between a perfect match product and a mismatch product (a kinetic effect); or the ligase may increase the binding energy difference between a perfect match and a mismatch (a free energy [.DELTA.G] effect); or the ligase may itself

discriminate between perfect matches and mismatches (.DELTA.G or kinetic effect); or some combination of these and other factors. In the present invention, sequencing by hybridization (SBH) is applied to the efficient identification and sequencing of one or more nucleic acid samples. The invention provides a method for detecting a target nucleic acid species including the steps of providing an **array** of probes affixed to a substrate and a plurality of labeled probes wherein each labeled probe is selected to have a first nucleic acid sequence which is complementary to a first portion of a target nucleic acid and wherein the nucleic acid sequence of at least one probe affixed to the substrate is complementary to a second portion of the nucleic acid sequence of the target, the second portion being adjacent to the first portion; applying a target nucleic acid to the **array** under suitable conditions for hybridization of probe sequences to complementary sequences; introducing a labeled probe to the **array**; hybridizing a probe affixed to the substrate to the target nucleic acid; hybridizing the labeled probe to the target nucleic acid; affixing the labeled probe to an adjacently hybridized probe in the **array**; and detecting the labeled probe affixed to the probe in the **array**. The procedure has many applications in nucleic acid diagnostics, forensics, and gene mapping. It may also be used to identify mutations responsible for genetic disorders and other traits, to assess biodiversity, and to produce many other types of data dependent on nucleic acid sequence.

L138 ANSWER 35 OF 67 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 1999:416549 HCAPLUS

DN 131:180301

TI Promoter analysis of co-regulated genes in the yeast **genome**

AU Zhang, Michael Q.

CS Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, Cold Spring Harbor, NY, 11724, USA

SO Comput. Chem. (Oxford) (1999), 23(3-4), 233-250

CODEN: COCHDK; ISSN: 0097-8485

PB Elsevier Science Ltd.

DT Journal

LA English

AB The use of **high d. DNA arrays** to monitor

gene expression at a **genome-wide** scale constitutes a fundamental advance in biol. In particular, the expression pattern of all genes in *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* can be interrogated using **microarray** anal. where cDNAs are hybridized to an **array** of more than 6000 genes in the yeast **genome**. In an effort to build a comprehensive Yeast Promoter Database and to develop new computational methods for mapping upstream regulatory elements, we started recently in an on going collaboration with exptl. biologists on anal. of large-scale expression data. It is well known that complex gene expression patterns result from dynamic interacting networks of genes in the genetic regulatory circuitry. Hierarchical and modular organization of regulatory DNA sequence elements are important information for our understanding of combinatorial control of gene expression. As a **bioinformatics** attempt in this new direction, we have done some computational exploration of various initial exptl. data. We will use cell-cycle regulated gene expression as a specific example to demonstrate how one may ext. promoter information computationally from such **genome-wide** screening. Full report of the expts. and of the complete anal. will be published elsewhere when all the expts. are to be finished later in this year (Spellman, P.T., et al. 1998. Mol. Biol. Cell 9, 3273-3297).

RETABLE

Referenced Author (RAU)	Year (RPY)	VOL (RVL)	PG (RPG)	Referenced Work (RWK)	Referenced File
Aerne, B	1998	9	945	Mol Biol Cell	HCAPLUS
Althoefer, H	1995	15	5917	Mol Cell Biol	HCAPLUS
Amon, A	1993	74	993	Cell	HCAPLUS
Andrews, B	1992	70	1073	Biochem Cell Biol	HCAPLUS
Andrews, B	1989	342	830	Nature	HCAPLUS
Andrews, B	1993	261	1543	Science	MEDLINE

Bender, A	1987	50	681	Cell	HCAPLUS
Bohm, S	1997	25	2464	Nucl Acid Res	HCAPLUS
Breeden, L	1987	48	389	Cell	HCAPLUS
Breeden, L	1988	4	249	Trends Genet	HCAPLUS
Cho, R	1998	2	65	Mol Cell	HCAPLUS
DeRisi, J	1997	278	680	Science	HCAPLUS
Dohrmann, P	1992	6	93	Genes & Dev	HCAPLUS
Dohrmann, P	1996	16	1746	Mol Cell Biol	HCAPLUS
Epstein, C	1992	6	1695	Genes & Dev	HCAPLUS
Fondrat, C	1996	12	363	CABIOS	HCAPLUS
Heinemeyer, T	1998	26	364	Nucl Acid Res	
Hereford, L	1982	30	305	Cell	HCAPLUS
Hertz, G	1990	6	81	CABIOS	HCAPLUS
Iyer, V	1995	14	2570	EMBO J	HCAPLUS
Koch, C	1994	6	451	Curr Op Cell Biol	HCAPLUS
Koch, C	1993	261	1551	Science	HCAPLUS
Kovacech, B	1996	16	3264	Mol Cell Biol	HCAPLUS
Kuo, M	1994	14	348	Mol Cell Biol	HCAPLUS
Lawrence, C	1993	262	208	Science	HCAPLUS
Lowndes, N	1991	350	247	Nature	HCAPLUS
Lydall, D	1991	5	2405	Genes & Dev	HCAPLUS
McBride, H	1997	17	2669	Mol Cell Biol	HCAPLUS
McInerny, C	1997	11	1277	Genes & Dev	HCAPLUS
McIntosh, E	1993	24	185	Curr Genet	MEDLINE
McIntosh, E	1991	11	329	Mol Cell Biol	HCAPLUS
Moll, T	1991	66	743	Cell	HCAPLUS
Nait-Kaoudjt, R	1997	244	301	Eur J Biochem	HCAPLUS
Nasmyth, K	1985	42	225	Cell	HCAPLUS
Nasmyth, K	1987	49	549	Cell	HCAPLUS
Nasmyth, K	1991	66	995	Cell	HCAPLUS
Nasmyth, K	1993	5	166	Curr Opin Cell Biol	HCAPLUS
Neuwald, A	1995	4	1618	Protein Sci	HCAPLUS
Ogas, J	1991	66	1015	Cell	HCAPLUS
Osley, M	1991	60	827	Annu Rev Biochem	HCAPLUS
Osley, M	1986	45	537	Cell	HCAPLUS
Passmore, S	1989	3	921	Genes & Dev	HCAPLUS
Price, C	1991	218	543	J Mol Biol	HCAPLUS
Reed, S	1992	8	529	Annu Rev Cell Biol	HCAPLUS
Roth, F				Preprint	
Schwob, E	1993	7	1160	Genes & Dev	HCAPLUS
Sidorova, J	1993	13	1069	Mol Cell Biol	HCAPLUS
Spellman, P	1998	9	3273	Mol Biol Cell	HCAPLUS
Stein, L	1998		791	Current protocols in	
Stormo, G	1990	183	211	Methods Enzymol	HCAPLUS
Taylor, I	1997	272	1	J Mol Biol	HCAPLUS
Tebb, G	1993	7	517	Genes & Dev	HCAPLUS
Treisman, R	1992	2	221	Curr Opin Genet Dev	HCAPLUS
Van Helden, J	1998	281	827	J Mol Biol	HCAPLUS
White, J	1987	171	223	Exp Cell Res	HCAPLUS
Wynne, J	1992	20	3297	Nucl Acid Res	HCAPLUS
Xu, R	1997	5	349	Protein Structure	HCAPLUS
Zhang, M	1998	8	319	Genome Research	HCAPLUS
Zhang, M				Large scale gene exp	
Zhu, J	1998			First International	

L138 ANSWER 36 OF 67 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 1999:359642 HCAPLUS

DN 131:14828

TI Method of parallel screening for insertion mutants and a kit to perform this method

IN Maes, Tamara; Gerats, Tom

PA Vlaams Interuniversitair Instituut Voor Biotechnologie VZM, Belg.

SO PCT Int. Appl., 36 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9927085	A2	19990603	WO 1998-EP7551	19981123
	WO 9927085	A3	19990812		
	W:	AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
	RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
	AU 9920496	A1	19990615	AU 1999-20496	19981123
	EP 1034261	A2	20000913	EP 1998-965172	19981123
	R:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI			
PRAI	EP 1997-203680		19971125		
	WO 1998-EP7551		19981123		

AB The current invention is a novel approach termed "parallel screening," allowing simultaneous screening a population for insertions in all genes cloned from that or a closely related organism, by hybridizing target sequences with all the insertion element flanking sequences amplified from the population. In order to test this approach the flowering plant *Petunia hybrida* was used as a model system. *Petunia hybrida* line W137 contains a high copy no. of the endogenous transposable element dTph1 and has been presented as a genetic tool before. A 3D library of the plant **genomic** DNA of 1000 *Petunia hybrida* W137 plants was generated as described by Koes et al. (1995). The 3D library consists of 30 pools of DNA from a 100 plants each. These were used to generate 30 pools of insertion flanking sequences by nested iPCR using a set of transposon specific primers or by Transposon Display PCR. Insertions into a gene were detected by hybridizing the amplified insertion flanking sequences fixed to a filter with a gene specific probe, an approach termed simple screening for insertion elements. Alternatively, the amplified insertion element flanking sequences were labeled and used as a probe to hybridize a filter displaying multiple gene targets, an approach termed parallel screening for insertion elements, which allows the simultaneous screening for insertions in all genes of an organism, appearing in a population of insertion mutants.

L138 ANSWER 37 OF 67 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 1999:232102 HCAPLUS

DN 130:262708

TI Biosensors in biomedical research. Development and applications of **gene chips**

AU Certa, Ulrich; Hochstrasser, Remo; Langen, Hanno; Buess, Martin; Moroni, Christoph

CS Department PRPG, F. Hoffmann-La-Roche Ltd., Basel, CH-4070, Switz.

SO Chimia (1999), 53(3), 57-61

CODEN: CHIMAD; ISSN: 0009-4293

PB Neue Schweizerische Chemische Gesellschaft

DT Journal; General Review

LA English

AB A review with 6 refs. is given. Nucleic-acid hybridization techniques are a central tool for the genetic anal. of biol. systems. **Gene chips** are complex **arrays** of recombinant plasmids or oligonucleotides immobilized on a glass chip of only 1 cm². This technol. allows, for the first time, the multiparallel expression-anal. of thousands of genes. **Gene chips** will be indispensable tools for the upcoming anal. of the human **genome**, once the entire sequence is known.

RETABLE

Referenced Author (RAU)	Year VOL PG (RPY) (RVL) (RPG)	Referenced Work (RWK)	Referenced File
=====	+++++	=====	=====

Buess, M	1999			to be published in O	
de Saizieu, A	1998	16	45	Nature Biotechnology	HCAPLUS
Fodor, S	1993	364	555	Nature (London)	MEDLINE
Shena, M	1995	270	467	Science	
Wang, S	1996	271	20580	J Biol Chem	HCAPLUS
Wodicka, L	1997	15	1359	Nature Biotechnology	HCAPLUS

L138 ANSWER 38 OF 67 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 1999:53122 HCAPLUS

DN 130:247490

TI High density synthetic oligonucleotide **arrays**AU Lipshutz, Robert J.; Fodor, Stephen P. A.; **Gingeras, Thomas R.**;
Lockhart, David J.

CS Affymetrix, Inc., Santa Clara, CA, 95051, USA

SO Nat. Genet. (1999), 21(1, Suppl.), 20-24

CODEN: NGENEC; ISSN: 1061-4036

PB Nature America

DT Journal; General Review

LA English

AB A review, with 32 refs. Exptl. genomics involves taking advantage of sequence information to investigate and understand the workings of genes, cells and organisms. We have developed an approach in which sequence information is used directly to design high-d., two-dimensional arrays of synthetic oligonucleotides. The GeneChip probe arrays are made using spatially patterned, light-directed combinatorial chem. synthesis, and contain up to hundreds of thousands of different oligonucleotides on a small glass surface. The arrays have been designed and used for quant. and highly parallel measurements of gene expression, to discover polymorphic loci and to detect the presence of thousands of alternative alleles. Here, we describe the fabrication of the arrays, their design and some specific applications to high-throughput genetic and cellular anal.

RETABLE

Referenced Author (RAU)	Year (RPY)	VOL (RVL)	PG (RPG)	Referenced Work (RWK)	Referenced File
Beecher, J	1997	76	597	Polymeric Materials	HCAPLUS
Bowtell, D	1999	21	25	Nature Genet	HCAPLUS
Chakravarti, A	1999	21	56	Nature Genet	HCAPLUS
Chee, M	1996	274	610	Science	HCAPLUS
Cheung, V	1999	21	15	Nature Genet	HCAPLUS
Cho, R	1998	2	65	Mol Cell	HCAPLUS
Cho, R	1998	95	3752	Proc Natl Acad Sci U	HCAPLUS
de Saizieu, A	1998	16	45	Nature Biotechnol	
Duggan, D	1999	21	10	Nature Genet	HCAPLUS
Fodor, S	1993	364	555	Nature	MEDLINE
Fodor, S	1991	251	767	Science	HCAPLUS
Fodor, S	1997	277	393	Science	HCAPLUS
Gingeras, T	1998	8	435	Genome Res	HCAPLUS
Gray, N	1998	281	533	Science	HCAPLUS
Gunderson, K				Genome Res (in press	
Gunthard, H	1998	14	869	AIDS Res Hum Retrovi	HCAPLUS
Hacia, J	1999	21	42	Nature Genet	HCAPLUS
Kozal, M	1996	7	753	Nature Med	
Lockhart, D	1996	14	1675	Nature Biotechnol	HCAPLUS
Mack, D	1998		85	Biology of Tumors	HCAPLUS
McGall, G	1997	119	5081	J Am Chem Soc	HCAPLUS
McGall, G	1996	93	13555	Proc Natl Acad Sci U	HCAPLUS
Pease, A	1994	91	5022	Proc Natl Acad Sci U	HCAPLUS
Pirrung, M	1998	63	241	J Organic Chem	HCAPLUS
Sapolsky, R	1996	33	445	Genomics	HCAPLUS
Shoemaker, D	1996	14	450	Nature Genet	HCAPLUS
Southern, E	1992	13	1008	Genomics	HCAPLUS
Troesch, A				J Clin Microbiol (in	
Wang, D	1998	280	1077	Science	HCAPLUS
Winzeler, E	1998	281	1194	Science	HCAPLUS

Wodicka, L |1997 |15 |1359 |Nature Biotechnol |HCAPLUS
 Zhu, H | | | |Proc Natl Acad Sci U|

L138 ANSWER 39 OF 67 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 1999:46849 HCAPLUS

DN 130:262729

TI Mycobacterium species identification and rifampin resistance testing with high-density DNA probe **arrays**

AU Troesch, A.; Nguyen, H.; Miyada, C. G.; Desvarenne, S.; **Gingeras, T.**
 R.; Kaplan, P. M.; Cros, P.; Mabilat, C.

CS bioMerieux, Marcy-L'Etoile, 69280, Fr.

SO J. Clin. Microbiol. (1999), 37(1), 49-55

CODEN: JCMIDW; ISSN: 0095-1137

PB American Society for Microbiology

DT Journal

LA English

AB Species identification within the genus Mycobacterium and subsequent antibiotic susceptibility testing still rely on time-consuming, culture-based methods. Despite the recent development of DNA probes, which greatly reduce assay time, there is a need for a single platform assay capable of answering the multitude of diagnostic questions assocd. with this genus. We describe the use of a DNA probe array based on two sequence databases: one for the species identification of mycobacteria (82 unique 16S rRNA sequences corresponding to 54 phenotypical species) and the other for detecting Mycobacterium tuberculosis rifampin resistance (rpoB alleles). Species identification or rifampin resistance was detd. by hybridizing fluorescently labeled, amplified genetic material generated from bacterial colonies to the array. Seventy mycobacterial isolates from 27 different species and 15 rifampin-resistant M. tuberculosis strains were tested. A total of 26 of 27 species were correctly identified as well as all of the rpoB mutants. This parallel testing format opens new perspectives in terms of patient management for bacterial diseases by allowing a no. of genetic tests to be simultaneously run.

RETABLE

Referenced Author (RAU)	Year (RPY)	VOL (RVL)	PG (RPG)	Referenced Work (RWK)	Referenced File
Banerjee, A	1994	263	227	Science	HCAPLUS
Boddinghaus, B	1990	28	1751	J Clin Microbiol	MEDLINE
Chee, M	1996	274	610	Science	HCAPLUS
Cole, S	1994	2	411	Trends Microbiol	MEDLINE
Cooksey, R	1997	35	1281	J Clin Microbiol	HCAPLUS
Cronin, M	1996	7	244	Hum Mutat	HCAPLUS
Fodor, S	1993	364	555	Nature	MEDLINE
Gingeras, T	1998	8	435	Genome Res	HCAPLUS
Heym, B	1995	15	235	Mol Microbiol	HCAPLUS
Horsburgh, C	1991	324	1332	N Engl J Med	
Jenkins, P	1991	70	137S	J Appl Bacteriol Sym	
Kapur, V	1994	32	1095	J Clin Microbiol	HCAPLUS
Kent, P	1985			Public health mycoba	
Kirschner, P	1993	31	2882	J Clin Microbiol	HCAPLUS
Kirschner, P	1996	34	304	J Clin Microbiol	HCAPLUS
Koukila-Kahkola, P	1995	45	549	Int J Syst Bacteriol	MEDLINE
Kozal, M	1996	2	753	Nat Med	HCAPLUS
Lockhart, D	1996	14	1675	Nat Biotechnol	HCAPLUS
Mdluli, K	1998	280	1607	Science	HCAPLUS
Raviglione, M	1995	273	220	JAMA	MEDLINE
Roberts, G	1991	5th e	304	Manual of clinical m	
Scorpio, A	1996	2	662	Nat Med	HCAPLUS
Springer, B	1996	34	296	J Clin Microbiol	HCAPLUS
Sreevatsan, S	1997	41	1677	Antimicrob Agents Ch	HCAPLUS
Sreevatsan, S	1997	41	636	Antimicrob Agents Ch	HCAPLUS
Telenti, A	1993	341	647	Lancet	HCAPLUS
Tortoli, E	1997	35	697	J Clin Microbiol	HCAPLUS
Whelen, A	1995	33	556	J Clin Microbiol	HCAPLUS
Wilson, T	1996	19	1025	Mol Microbiol	HCAPLUS

Yates, M |1997 |1 |75 |Int J Tuberc Lung Di |MEDLINE
 Zhang, Y |1992 |358 |501 |Nature |

L138 ANSWER 40 OF 67 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 1998:805587 HCAPLUS

DN 130:163878

TI Cluster analysis and display of **genome**-wide expression patterns

AU Eisen, Michael B.; Spellman, Paul T.; Brown, Patrick O.; Botstein, David

CS Department of Genetics, Howard Hughes Medical Institute, Stanford

University School of Medicine, Stanford, CA, 94305, USA

SO Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. A. (1998), 95(25), 14863-14868

CODEN: PNASA6; ISSN: 0027-8424

PB National Academy of Sciences

DT Journal

LA English

AB A system of cluster anal. for **genome**-wide expression data from DNA **microarray** hybridization is described that uses std. statistical algorithms to arrange genes according to similarity in pattern of gene expression. The output is displayed graphically, conveying the clustering and the underlying expression data simultaneously in a form intuitive for biologists. We have found in the budding yeast *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* that clustering gene expression data groups together efficiently genes of known similar function, and we find a similar tendency in human data. Thus patterns seen in **genome**-wide expression expts. can be interpreted as indications of the status of cellular processes. Also, coexpression of genes of known function with poorly characterized or novel genes may provide a simple means of gaining leads to the functions of many genes for which information is not available currently.

RETABLE

Referenced Author (RAU)	Year (RPY)	VOL (RVL)	PG (RPG)	Referenced Work (RWK)	Referenced File
Cherry, J	1997	387	67	Nature (London)	HCAPLUS
Chu, S	1998	282	699	Science	HCAPLUS
Derisi, J	1997	278	680	Science	HCAPLUS
Hereford, L	1981	24	367	Cell	HCAPLUS
Iyer, V	1998			Science in press	
Kief, D	1981	1	1007	Mol Cell Biol	HCAPLUS
Kohonen, T	1997			Self-Organizing Maps	
Kraakman, L	1993	239	196	Mol Gen Genet	HCAPLUS
Kwast, K	1998	201	1177	J Exp Biol	HCAPLUS
Lockhart, D	1996	14	1675	Nat Biotechnol	HCAPLUS
Schena, M	1996	93	10614	Proc Natl Acad Sci U	HCAPLUS
Schena, M	1995	270	467	Science	HCAPLUS
Shalon, D	1996	6	639	Genome Res	HCAPLUS
Sokal, R	1958	38	1409	Univ Kans Sci Bull	
Spellman, P	1998			Mol Biol Cell in pre	
Velculescu, V	1995	270	484	Science	HCAPLUS

L138 ANSWER 41 OF 67 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 1998:798284 HCAPLUS

DN 130:192430

TI Deciphering molecular circuitry using high-density DNA **arrays**

AU Mack, David H.; Tom, Edward Y.; Mahadev, Mamatha; Dong, Helin; Mittmann, Michael; Dee, Suzanne; Levine, Arnold J.; **Gingeras, Thomas R.**;
 Lockhart, David J.

CS Program in Cancer Biology, Santa Clara, CA, 95051, USA

SO Pezcoller Found. Symp. (1998), 9(Biology of Tumors), 85-108

CODEN: PFSYES; ISSN: 0961-785X

PB Plenum Publishing Corp.

DT Journal

LA English

AB DNA arrays contg. oligonucleotides complementary to > 6,500 human EST's were used to generate normal and breast cancer specific gene expression profiles. More than 1,500 expressed genes were detected in both cell

types. Over 300 genes demonstrated significantly different levels of expression between normal and transformed cells. Increased mRNA levels were obsd. for the Her2/neu oncogene and genes involved in tis signal transduction, including Grb-7, Ras, Raf, Mek, and ERK. In addn., a simple categorization of the expression changes revealed patterns characteristic of loss of wild-type p53 function. Genotyping of the p53 locus using a DNA resequencing array reveled inactivating mutation in the p53 DNA-binding domain and loss of heterogeneity. These data demonstrate a general array-hybridization approach to deciphering biochem. pathways and generating testable hypotheses concerning the mechanisms of cell growth and differentiation.

RETABLE

Referenced Author (RAU)	Year (RPY)	VOL (RVL)	PG (RPG)	Referenced Work (RWK)	Referenced File
Adams, M	1995	377	3	Nature	HCAPLUS
Alblas, J	1993	30	22235	Journal of Biological	
Boguski, M	1993	4	332	Nature Genetics	HCAPLUS
Chee, M	1996	5287	610	Science	
Clark, G	1995	1	133	Breast Cancer Resear	
Coussens, L	1985	4730	1132	Science	
Earp, H	1995	1	115	Breast Cancer Resear	
Fodor, S	1991	251	767	Science	HCAPLUS
Hackett, A	1977	6	1795	Journal of the Natio	
King, C	1985	4717	974	Science	
Koleske, A	1995	5	1381	Proceedings of the N	
Kraus, M	1989	23	9193	Proceedings of the N	
Lasfargues, E	1978	4	967	Journal of the Natio	
Lemoine, N	1992	6	1116	British Journal of C	
Levine, A	1997	3	323	Cell	
Li, N	1993	6424	85	Nature	
Li, S	1995	26	15693	Journal of Biological	
Lisanti, M	1995	1	121	Molecular Membrane B	
Lockhart, D	1996	13	1675	Nature Biotechnology	
Marshall, M	1995	13	1311	Faseb Journal	
Schena, M	1995	270	467	Science	HCAPLUS
Sivaraman, V	1997	99	1478	J Clin Invest	HCAPLUS
Slamon, D	1987	4785	177	Science	
Slamon, D	1989	4905	707	Science	
Stein, D	1994	13	1331	EMBO J	HCAPLUS
Styles, J	1990	2	320	International Journa	
Van Biesen, T	1995	6543	781	Nature	
Velculescu, V	1996	6 Pt	858	Clinical Chemistry	
Velculescu, V	1995	270	484	Science	HCAPLUS
Wallasch, C	1995	14	4267	EMBO J	HCAPLUS
Winitz, S	1993	26	19196	Journal of Biological	
Zhang, L	1997	276	1268	Science	HCAPLUS

L138 ANSWER 42 OF 67 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 1998:765634 HCAPLUS

DN 130:137555

TI Cellular gene expression altered by human cytomegalovirus: global monitoring with oligonucleotide **arrays**

AU Zhu, Hua; Cong, Jian-Ping; Mamtora, Gargi; **Gingeras, Thomas**; Shenk, Thomas

CS Howard Hughes Medical Institute, Department of Molecular Biology, Princeton University, Princeton, NJ, 08544, USA

SO Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. A. (1998), 95(24), 14470-14475
CODEN: PNASA6; ISSN: 0027-8424

PB National Academy of Sciences

DT Journal

LA English

AB Mechanistic insights to viral replication and pathogenesis generally have come from the anal. of viral gene products, either by studying their biochem. activities and interactions individually or by creating mutant viruses and analyzing their phenotype. Now it is possible to identify and

catalog the host cell genes whose mRNA levels change in response to a pathogen. We have used DNA array technol. to monitor the level of approx. 6,600 human mRNAs in uninfected as compared with human cytomegalovirus-infected cells. The level of 258 mRNAs changed by a factor of 4 or more before the onset of viral DNA replication. Several of these mRNAs encode gene products that might play key roles in virus-induced pathogenesis, identifying them as intriguing targets for further study.

RETABLE

Referenced Author (RAU)	Year (RPY)	VOL (RVL)	PG (RPG)	Referenced Work (RWK)	Referenced File
Adams, J	1997	29	861	Int J Biochem Cell B	HCAPLUS
Ahn, K	1997	6	613	Immunity	HCAPLUS
Ahn, K	1996	93	10990	Proc Natl Acad Sci U	HCAPLUS
Baldick, C	1996	70	6097	J Virol	HCAPLUS
Borrego, F	1998	187	813	J Exp Med	HCAPLUS
Bouffard, P	1996	23	1838	J Rheumatol	MEDLINE
Braud, V	1997	27	1164	Eur J Immunol	HCAPLUS
Braud, V	1998	391	795	Nature (London)	HCAPLUS
Bresnahan, W	1996	224	150	Virology	HCAPLUS
Britt, W	1996		2493	Fields Virology	
Chapman, A	1994	81	435	Immunology	HCAPLUS
Chee, M	1990	344	774	Nature (London)	HCAPLUS
Chee, M	1996	274	610	Science	HCAPLUS
Croxtall, J	1996	220	491	Biochem Biophys Res	HCAPLUS
Croxtall, J	1996	52	351	Biochem Pharmacol	HCAPLUS
Crump, J	1992	6	674	Am J Respir Cell Mol	HCAPLUS
Dittmer, D	1997	71	1629	J Virol	HCAPLUS
Finkelstein, Y	1997	148	205	Ann Med Interne (Par	MEDLINE
Fodor, S	1991	251	767	Science	HCAPLUS
Fodor, S	1993	364	555	Science	MEDLINE
Hengel, H	1997	6	623	Immunity	HCAPLUS
Herrath, M	1996	8	878	Curr Opin Immunol	
Igarashi, T	1995	22	33	Autoimmunity	HCAPLUS
Iwamoto, G	1990	85	1853	J Clin Invest	HCAPLUS
Jault, F	1995	69	6697	J Virol	HCAPLUS
Jones, T	1997	71	2970	J Virol	HCAPLUS
Jones, T	1996	93	11327	Proc Natl Acad Sci U	HCAPLUS
Kapasi, K	1998	62	3603	J Virol	
Kondo, K	1996	93	11137	Proc Natl Acad Sci U	HCAPLUS
Lawler, J	1998	101	982	J Clin Invest	HCAPLUS
Lawson, C	1991	72	426	Immunology	HCAPLUS
Lipshutz, R	1995	19	442	BioTechniques	HCAPLUS
Liu, B	1992	66	4434	J Virol	HCAPLUS
Lockhart, D	1996	14	1675	Nat Biotechnol	HCAPLUS
Lu, M	1996	70	8850	J Virol	HCAPLUS
Malone, C	1990	64	1498	J Virol	HCAPLUS
McCarthy, R	1980	90	558	Am J Ophthalmol	MEDLINE
Mocarski, E	1996		2447	Fields Virology	
O'Donoghue, H	1990	71	20	Immunology	HCAPLUS
Pease, A	1994	91	5022	Proc Natl Acad Sci U	HCAPLUS
Pizzorno, M	1988	62	1167	J Virol	HCAPLUS
Price, P	1993	78	14	Immunology	MEDLINE
Quinnan, G	1984	101	478	Ann Intern Med	
Rayburn, H	1997	386	514	Nature (London)	
Rogers, B	1985	55	527	J Virol	
Shibutani, T	1997	100	2054	J Clin Invest	HCAPLUS
Sinclair, J	1996	39	293	Intervirology	MEDLINE
Soderberg-Naucler, C	1997	91	119	Cell	HCAPLUS
Steingrimsson, E	1994	8	256	Nat Genet	HCAPLUS
Stenberg, R	1990	64	1556	J Virol	HCAPLUS
Tassabehji, M	1994	8	251	Nat Genet	HCAPLUS
Tsutsui, Y	1993	143	804	Am J Pathol	MEDLINE
Tuszynski, G	1995	18	71	BioEssays	
Welch, A	1991	65	3915	J Virol	HCAPLUS

Wiertz, E	1996	84	769	Cell	HCAPLUS
Wodicka, L	1997	15	1359	Nat Biotechnol	HCAPLUS
Yurochko, A	1997	71	5051	J Virol	HCAPLUS
Zhu, H	1997	94	13985	Proc Natl Acad Sci U	HCAPLUS

L138 ANSWER 43 OF 67 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 1998:667795 HCAPLUS

DN 130:78127

TI Overview of DNA chip technology

AU Lemieux, Bertrand; Aharoni, Asaph; Schena, Mark

CS Department of Plant and Soil Sciences, University of Delaware, Newark, DE, 19717, USA

SO Mol. Breed. (1998), 4(4), 277-289

CODEN: MOBRFL; ISSN: 1380-3743

PB Kluwer Academic Publishers

DT Journal; General Review

LA English

AB A review, with 50 refs., is given on DNA **microarrays** produced on glass surfaces at densities of 400-250,000 features/cm². DNA chip technol. uses microscopic **arrays (microarrays)** of mols. immobilized on solid surfaces for biochem. anal.

Microarrays can be used for expression anal., polymorphism detection, DNA resequencing, and genotyping on a **genomic** scale.

Advanced **arraying** technologies such as photolithography, micro-spotting and ink jetting, coupled with sophisticated fluorescence detection systems and **bioinformatics**, permit mol. data gathering at an unprecedented rate. **Microarray**-based characterization of plant **genomes** has the potential to revolutionize plant breeding and agricultural biotechnol. This review provides an overview of DNA chip technol., focusing on manufg. approaches and biol. applications.

RETABLE

Referenced Author (RAU)	Year (RPY)	VOL (RVL)	PG (RPG)	Referenced Work (RWK)	Referenced File
Ananiev, E	1997	94	3524	Proc Natl Acad Sci U	HCAPLUS
Augenlicht, L	1991			US 4981783	HCAPLUS
Azpiroz-Leehan, R	1997	13	152	Trends Genet	HCAPLUS
Bains, W	1988	135	303	J Theor Biol	HCAPLUS
Bartel, P	1996	12	72	Nat Genet	HCAPLUS
Blanchard, A	1998			Genetic Engineering	
Chee, M	1996	274	610	Science	HCAPLUS
Cronin, M	1996	7	244	Human Mutation	HCAPLUS
de Saizieu, A	1988	16	45	Nature Biotech	
Derisi, J	1996	14	457	Nat Genet	HCAPLUS
Derisi, J	1997	278	680	Science	HCAPLUS
Donson, J	1991	88	7204	Proc Natl Acad Sci U	HCAPLUS
Drmanac, R	1993			US 5202231	HCAPLUS
Drmanac, R	1987			Yugoslav Patent Appl	
Drmanac, S	1998	16	54	Nature Biotech	MEDLINE
Fields, S	1989	340	245	Nature	HCAPLUS
Fodor, S	1991	251	767	Science	HCAPLUS
Guo, Z	1994	22	5456	Nucl Acids Res	HCAPLUS
Hacia, J	1996	14	441	Nature Genet	HCAPLUS
Hardenbol, P	1997	25	3339	Nucl Acids Res	HCAPLUS
Heller, R	1997	94	2150	Proc Natl Acad Sci U	HCAPLUS
Kallioniemi, A	1992	258	818	Science	HCAPLUS
Khrapko, K	1989	256	118	Febs Letters	HCAPLUS
Khrapko, K	1991	25	581	Mol Biol	
Kozal, M	1996	2	793	Nature Med	
Lamture, J	1994	22	2121	Nucl Acids Res	HCAPLUS
Lashkari, D	1997	94	13057	Proc Natl Acad Sci U	HCAPLUS
Liu, Y	1995	8	457	Plant J	HCAPLUS
Lockhart, D	1996	14	1675	Nature Biotechnol	HCAPLUS
Maier, E	1994	35	191	J Biotechnol	HCAPLUS
Maskos, U	1992	20	1679	Nucl Acids Res	HCAPLUS
McCusker, J	1994	136	1261	Genetics	MEDLINE

Monfort, A	1995	2	255	DNA Res	HCAPLUS
Nelson, S	1993	4	11	Nature Genet	HCAPLUS
Pease, A	1994	91	5022	Proc Natl Acad Sci U	HCAPLUS
Raz, R	1991	105	151	Gene	HCAPLUS
Sanmiguel, P	1996	274	765	Science	HCAPLUS
Sapolsky, R	1996	33	445	Genomics	HCAPLUS
Schena, M	1996	18	427	BioEssays	HCAPLUS
Schena, M	1998			PCR Methods Manual i	
Schena, M	1996	93	10614	Proc Natl Acad Sci U	HCAPLUS
Schena, M	1995	270	467	Science	HCAPLUS
Schena, M	1998	16	301	Trends Biotech	HCAPLUS
Shalon, D	1996	6	639	Genome Res	HCAPLUS
Shoemaker, D	1996	14	450	Nature Genet	HCAPLUS
Southern, E	1989			GB 8900460	
Southern, E	1996	12	110	Trends Genet	HCAPLUS
Winter, G	1991	349	293	Nature	HCAPLUS
Wodicka, L	1997	15	1359	Nature Biotech	HCAPLUS
Yershov, G	1996	93	4913	Proc Natl Acad Sci U	HCAPLUS

L138 ANSWER 44 OF 67 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 1998:322650 HCAPLUS

DN 129:90971

TI Simultaneous genotyping and species identification using hybridization pattern recognition analysis of generic mycobacterium DNA **arrays**

AU **Gingeras, Thomas R.**; Ghandour, Ghassan; Wang, Eugene; Berno, Anthony; Small, Peter M.; Drobniowski, Francis; Alland, David; Desmond, Edward; Holodniy, Mark; Drenkow, Jorg

CS Affymetrix, Santa Clara, CA, 95051, USA

SO Genome Res. (1998), 8(5), 435-448

CODEN: GEREFS; ISSN: 1088-9051

PB Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press

DT Journal

LA English

AB **High-d. oligonucleotide arrays** can be used to rapidly examine large amts. of DNA sequence in a high throughput manner. An **array** designed to det. the specific nucleotide sequence of 705 bp of the rpoB gene of Mycobacterium tuberculosis accurately detected rifampin resistance assocd. with mutations of 44 clin. isolates of M. tuberculosis. The nucleotide sequence diversity in 121 Mycobacterial isolates (comprised of 10 species) was examd. by both conventional dideoxynucleotide sequencing of the rpoB and 16S genes and by anal. of the rpoB oligonucleotide **array** hybridization patterns. Species identification of each of the isolates was similar irresp. of whether 16S sequence, rpoB sequence, or the pattern of rpoB hybridization was used. However, for several species, the no. of alleles in the 16S and rpoB gene sequences provided discordant ests. of the genetic diversity within a species. In addn. to confirming the **array**'s intended utility for sequencing the region of M. tuberculosis that confers rifampin resistance, this work demonstrates that this **array** can identify the species of nontuberculosis Mycobacteria. This demonstrates the general point that DNA **microarrays** that sequence important genomic regions (such as drug resistance or pathogenicity islands) can simultaneously identify species and provide some insight into the organism's population structure.

L138 ANSWER 45 OF 67 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 1998:34842 HCAPLUS

DN 128:163301

TI Bacterial transcript imaging by hybridization of total RNA to oligonucleotide **arrays**

AU de Saizieu, Antoine; Certa, Ulrich; Warrington, Janet; Gray, Christopher; Keck, Wolfgang; Mous, Jan

CS Pharma Div., F. Hoffmann-La Roche Ltd., Basel, CH-4070, Switz.

SO Nat. Biotechnol. (1998), 16(1), 45-48

CODEN: NABIF9; ISSN: 1087-0156

PB Nature America

DT Journal
LA English
AB We have used **high-d.** oligonucleotide probe **arrays** (chips) for bacterial transcript imaging. We deigned a chip contg. probes representing 106 Hemophilus influenzae genes and 100 Streptococcus pneumoniae genes. The apparent lack of polyadenylated transcripts excludes enrichment of mRNA by affinity purifn. and we thus used total, chem. biotinylated RNA as hybridization probes. We show that hybridization of Streptococcus RNA to a chip allows simultaneous quantification of the transcript levels. The sensitivity was found to be in the range of one to five transcripts per cell. The quant. chip results were in good agreement with conventional Northern blot anal. of selected genes. This technol. allow simultaneous and quant. measurement of the transcriptional activity of entire bacterial **genomes** on a single oligonucleotide probe **array**.

L138 ANSWER 46 OF 67 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 1997:804523 HCAPLUS

DN 128:98235

TI Matrix-based comparative **genomic** hybridization: **biochips** to screen for **genomic** imbalances

AU Solinas-Toldo, Sabina; Lampel, Stefan; Stilgenbauer, Stephan; Nickolenko, Jeremy; Benner, Axel; Dohner, Hartmut; Cremer, Thomas; Lichter, Peter

CS Organisation komplexer Genome, Deutsches Krebsforschungszentrum, Heidelberg, Germany

SO Genes, Chromosomes Cancer (1997), 20(4), 399-407

CODEN: GCCAES; ISSN: 1045-2257

PB Wiley-Liss, Inc.

DT Journal

LA English

AB Comparative **genomic** hybridization (CGH) to metaphase chromosomes has been widely used for the **genome**-wide screening of **genomic** imbalances in tumor cells. Substitution of the chromosome targets by a matrix consisting of an ordered set of defined nucleic acid target sequences would greatly enhance the resoln. and simplify the anal. procedure, both of which are prerequisites for a broad application of CGH as a diagnostic tool. However, hybridization of whole **genomic** human DNA to immobilized single-copy DNA fragments with complexities below the megabase pair level has been hampered by the low probability of specific binding because of the high probe complexity. We developed a protocol that allows CGH to chips consisting of glass slides with immobilized target DNAs **arrayed** in small spots. High-copy-no. amplifications contained in tumor cells were rapidly scored by use of target DNAs as small as a cosmid. Low-copy-no. gains and losses were identified reliably by their ratios by use of chromosome-specific DNA libraries or **genomic** fragments as small as 75 kb cloned in P1 or PAC vectors as targets, thus greatly improving the resoln. achievable chromosomal CGH. The ratios obtained for the same chromosomal imbalance by matrix CGH and by chromosomal CGH corresponded very well. The new matrix CGH protocol provides a basis for the development of automated diagnostic procedures with **biochips** designed to meet clin. needs.

L138 ANSWER 47 OF 67 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 1997:757153 HCAPLUS

DN 128:44651

TI Hybridization buffers and media improving the signal-to-noise ratio for assays on oligonucleotide **arrays**

IN Cronin, Maureen T.; Miyada, Charles Garrett; Trulson, Mark; **Gingeras, Thomas R.**; Mcgall, Glenn; Robinson, Claire; Oval, Michelle

PA Affymetrix, Inc., USA; Cronin, Maureen T.; Miyada, Charles Garrett; Trulson, Mark; Gingeras, Thomas R.; Mcgall, Glenn; Robinson, Claire; Oval, Michelle

SO PCT Int. Appl., 25 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 7

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9743450	A1	19971120	WO 1997-US8446	19970516
	W: AU, CA, JP, US				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
	US 6045996	A	20000404	US 1996-648709	19960516
	AU 9730090	A1	19971205	AU 1997-30090	19970516
PRAI	US 1996-648709		19960516		
	US 1993-143312		19931026		
	US 1994-284064		19940802		
	WO 1994-US12305		19941026		
	US 1995-510521		19950802		
	US 1995-544381		19951010		
	WO 1997-US8446		19970516		
AB	Methods of improving the signal-to-noise ratio in nucleic acid hybridization assays on high-d. (>10,000 oligonucleotides/cm ²) substrate-bound oligonucleotide arrays, such as the Affymetrix DNA Chip, using hybridization media that include an isostabilizing agent, a denaturing agent or a renaturation accelerant are described. Media for use with fluorescein-labeled probes are described.				

L138 ANSWER 48 OF 67 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 1997:544330 HCAPLUS

DN 127:201011

TI Oligonucleotide probe **arrays** immobilized on chips, computer programs for hybridization pattern comparison, and species identification or polymorphism or mutation characterization

IN **Gingeras, Thomas A.**; Mack, David; Chee, Mark S.; Berno, Anthony J.; Stryer, Lubert; Ghandour, Ghassan; Wang, Ching

PA Affymetrix, Inc., USA; Gingeras, Thomas A.; Mack, David; Chee, Mark S.; Berno, Anthony J.; Stryer, Lubert; Ghandour, Ghassan; Wang, Ching

SO PCT Int. Appl., 132 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9729212	A1	19970814	WO 1997-US2102	19970207
	W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, US, US, US, UZ, VN, YU, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	AU 9721893	A1	19970828	AU 1997-21893	19970207
	EP 937159	A1	19990825	EP 1997-914759	19970207
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
	JP 2000504575	T2	20000418	JP 1997-528727	19970207
PRAI	US 1996-11339		19960208		
	US 1996-12631		19960301		
	US 1996-629031		19960408		
	US 1996-17765		19960515		
	WO 1997-US2102		19970207		
AB	This invention provides oligonucleotide-based arrays and methods for speciating and phenotyping organisms, for example, using oligonucleotide sequences based on the Mycobacterium tuberculosis rpoB gene. The groups or species to which an organism belongs may be detd. by comparing hybridization patterns of target nucleic acid from the organism to hybridization patterns in a database. An example includes Mycobacterium tuberculosis gene rpoB anal. to identify mutations conferring resistance to rifampicin. A total of 25 M. tuberculosis				

isolates were analyzed. Seven of these were rifampicin resistant and had mutations. Other than the mutations identified, there were no polymorphisms in any of the 25 isolates. Another example included hybridization patterns (fingerprints) for 7 clin. important Mycobacteria species: *M. gordonae*, *M. chelonae*, *M. kansasii*, *M. scrofulaceum*, *M. avium*, *M. intracellulare*, and *M. xenopi*.

L138 ANSWER 49 OF 67 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 1997:283823 HCAPLUS

DN 126:260132

TI Quantification of level of expression of hundreds to millions of genes using hybridization to high density synthetic oligonucleotide probe **arrays** immobilized on a surface

IN Lockhart, David J.; Brown, Eugene L.; Wong, Gordon; Chee, Mark; **Gingeras, Thomas R.**; Mittmann, Michael P.; Lipshutz, Robert J.; Fodor, Stephen P. A.; Wang, Chunwei

PA Affymax Technologies N.V., Neth.; Lockhart, David J.; Brown, Eugene L.; Wong, Gordon; Chee, Mark; Gingeras, Thomas R.; Mittmann, Michael P.; Lipshutz, Robert J.; Fodor, Stephen P. A.; Wang, Chunwei

SO PCT Int. Appl., 126 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9710365	A1	19970320	WO 1996-US14839	19960913
	W: AU, CA, JP, US				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
	US 6040138	A	20000321	US 1995-529115	19950915
	CA 2232047	AA	19970320	CA 1996-2232047	19960913
	AU 9670734	A1	19970401	AU 1996-70734	19960913
	EP 853679	A1	19980722	EP 1996-931598	19960913
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE				
	JP 11512293	T2	19991026	JP 1996-512174	19960913
PRAI	US 1995-529115		19950915		
	WO 1996-US14839		19960913		

AB This invention provides methods of monitoring the expression levels of a multiplicity of genes. The methods involve hybridizing a nucleic acid sample to a high d. array of oligonucleotide probes where the high d. array contains oligonucleotide probes complementary to subsequences of target nucleic acids in the nucleic acid sample. In one embodiment, the method involves providing a pool of target nucleic acids comprising RNA transcripts of one or more target genes, or nucleic acids derived from the RNA transcripts, hybridizing said pool of nucleic acids to an array of oligonucleotide probes immobilized on surface, where the array comprising more than 100 different oligonucleotides and each different oligonucleotide is localized in a predetd. region of the surface, the d. of the different oligonucleotides is greater than about 60 different oligonucleotides per 1 cm², and the oligonucleotide probes are complementary to the RNA transcripts or nucleic acids derived from the RNA transcripts; and quantifying the hybridized nucleic acids in the array.

L138 ANSWER 50 OF 67 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 1997:232700 HCAPLUS

DN 126:301437

TI Human immunodeficiency virus type 1 reverse **transcriptase** genotype and drug susceptibility changes in infected individuals receiving dideoxyinosine monotherapy for 1 to 2 years

AU Winters, Mark A.; Shafer, Robert W.; Jellinger, Robert A.; Mamtora, Gargi; **Gingeras, Thomas**; Merigan, Thomas C.

CS Center for AIDS Research, Stanford University, Stanford, CA, USA

SO Antimicrob. Agents Chemother. (1997), 41(4), 757-762

CODEN: AMACCQ; ISSN: 0066-4804

PB American Society for Microbiology

DT Journal

LA English
 AB The genetic mechanisms of human immunodeficiency virus type 1 (HIV-1) resistance to dideoxyinosine (ddI) in vivo have been described based on data from primary HIV-1 isolates. To better define the spectrum of HIV-1 reverse transcriptase (RT) changes occurring during ddI therapy, we detd. the genotype and ddI susceptibility of the RT gene of HIV RNA isolated from the plasma of 23 patients who had received 1 to 2 yr (mean, 87 .+- .16 wk) of ddI monotherapy. Population-based sequencing of plasma virus showed that 12 of 23 (52%) patients developed known ddI resistance mutations: L74V (7 patients), K65R (2 patients), L74V with M184V (3 patients), and L74V with K65R (1 patient). Five patients developed one or more known zidovudine resistance mutations (at codons 41, 67, 70, 215, and/or 219) during the study. Other amino acid substitutions were found, but only S68G and L210W occurred in more than one patient. Studies of sensitivity of ddI were performed on population-based recombinant-virus stocks generated by homologous recombination between a plasmid contg. an HXB2 clone with the RT gene deleted and RT-PCR products of the RT genes from patients' plasma RNA. The sequences of the virus stocks produced by this procedure were typically identical to the sequence of the input PCR product from plasma RNA. Both an MT-2 cell-based culture assay and a cell-free virion-assocd. RT inhibition assay showed that viruses possessing an L74V and/or M184V mutation or a K65R mutation had reduced sensitivity to ddI. Viruses without these specific mutations had no change in sensitivity to ddI. The results presented here show that the spectrum of RT mutations in a population of patients on ddI monotherapy is more complex than previously described. The development of multiple mutational patterns, including those that confer resistance to other nucleoside analogs, highlights the complexity of using the currently available nucleoside analogs for antiretroviral therapy.

L138 ANSWER 51 OF 67 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 1995:713926 HCAPLUS

DN 123:135082

TI **Arrays** of oligonucleotide probes immobilized on silica chips and selective nucleic acid hybridization for biochemical studies and medical diagnostics

IN Chee, Mark; Cronin, Maureen T.; Fodor, Stephen P. A.; **Gingeras, Thomas R.**; Huang, Xiaohua C.; Hubbell, Earl A.; Lipshutz, Robert J.; Lobban, Peter E.; Miyada, Charles Garrett; et al.

PA Affymax Technologies N.V., Neth.

SO PCT Int. Appl., 222 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 7

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9511995	A1	19950504	WO 1994-US12305	19941026
	W: AM, AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MN, MW, NL, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SI, SK, TJ, TT, UA, US, UZ				
	RW: KE, MW, SD, SZ, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	AU 9481266	A1	19950522	AU 1994-81266	19941026
	EP 730663	A1	19960911	EP 1995-900441	19941026
	R: CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL				
	JP 09507121	T2	19970722	JP 1994-512811	19941026
	US 5837832	A	19981117	US 1995-441887	19950516
	US 6027880	A	20000222	US 1995-544381	19951010
	US 6156501	A	20001205	US 1996-630427	19960403
	US 6045996	A	20000404	US 1996-648709	19960516
	US 5861242	A	19990119	US 1997-781550	19970109
PRAI	US 1993-143312		19931026		
	US 1994-284064		19940802		

US 1993-82937 19930625
 WO 1994-US12305 19941026
 US 1995-440742 19950510
 US 1995-510521 19950802
 US 1995-544381 19951010

AB The invention provides chips of immobilized oligonucleotide probes, and methods employing the chips, for comparing a ref. polynucleotide sequence of known sequence with a target sequence showing substantial similarity with the ref. sequence, but differing in the presence of e.g., mutations. Human immunodeficiency virus genes, cystic fibrosis genes, and the human mitochondrial genome exemplify uses of the methods.

L138 ANSWER 52 OF 67 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
 AN 1993:53552 HCAPLUS
 DN 118:53552
 TI Method and apparatus for rapid nucleic acid sequencing
 IN Gilbert, Walter
 PA USA
 SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 60 pp.
 CODEN: EPXXDW
 DT Patent
 LA English
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 514927	A1	19921125	EP 1992-108687	19920522
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
	WO 9220824	A1	19921126	WO 1992-US4339	19920522
	W: AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, CA, CH, CS, DE, DK, ES, FI, GB, HU, JP, KP, KR, LK, LU, MG, MN, MW, NL, NO, PL, RO, RU, SD, SE, US				
	RW: AT, BE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CH, CI, CM, DE, DK, ES, FR, GA, GB, GN, GR, IT, LU, MC, ML, MR, NL, SE, SN, TD, TG				
	AU 9219990	A1	19921230	AU 1992-19990	19920522
PRAI	US 1991-705510		19910524		
	WO 1992-US4339		19920522		

AB An automated nucleic acid sequencer is provided comprising an oligomer synthesizer, a membrane unit **array**, a detector, and a central computer. The synthesizer synthesizes and labels multiple oligomers of predicted sequences, which are transported to selected membranes contained within a membrane unit **array**, where they are hybridized to sequencing patterns bound to the membranes. A detector detects the hybridized sequencing patterns and sends descriptions of those patterns to the central computer, which analyzes those descriptions to construct a nucleic acid sequence, predicts a next set of oligomers for subsequent hybridizations, and selects corresponding membranes for hybridization with each predicted oligomer. Under computer control, synthesis of multiple oligomers, hybridization within multiple membranes, detection of the resulting patterns on multiple membranes, prediction of next oligomers, and selection of corresponding membranes, proceed simultaneously in accordance with the steps of a method of automated sequencing. A method using the app. for sequencing is also provided.

L138 ANSWER 53 OF 67 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
 AN 1992:627229 HCAPLUS
 DN 117:227229
 TI Automated DNA hybridization **array** construction and database design for robotic control and for source determination of hybridization responses
 AU Medvick, Patricia A.; Hollen, Robert M.; Roberts, Randy S.; Trimmer, Dave; Beugelsdijk, Tony J.
 CS Cent. Hum. Genome Stud., Los Alamos Natl. Lab., Los Alamos, NM, 87545, USA
 SO Int. J. Genome Res. (1992), 1(1), 17-23
 CODEN: IJGREY
 DT Journal
 LA English
 AB The human **genome** effort has highlighted a huge area for

potential automation that is necessary in order for the program to succeed. Much of the work in prepg. maps of individual human chromosomes involves labor-intensive highly repetitive tasks. The authors concd. on automating the procedure of gridding hybridization membranes from microtiter-well plates and on developing a database for robotic control and for initial storage of hybridization results. On the basis of numerous interactions with biologists on the human **genome** project, a gridding system was designed to produce **high-**d. grids on a 20- by 22-cm membrane, to require initial user interactions for setup, and, thereafter, to proceed untended with the gridding of the membrane. The software is written in the object-oriented style of the Robot Independent Programming Language (RIPL), developed by Sandia National Labs., to increase flexibility and maintainability. A path table in a relational database provides location information to the robotic arm and permits rapid changes in the robot movement patterns. Database tables track an individual microtiter well to its membrane location. Planned system improvements include incorporating a UNIX-based computer workstation with object-oriented database for integrating the initial colony-picking, membrane gridding and hybridized membrane film assessment into one system.

L138 ANSWER 54 OF 67 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 1992:606336 HCAPLUS

DN 117:206336

TI **Transcription**-based nucleic acid amplification system by two-enzyme, self-sustained sequence replication

IN Fahy, Eoin David; Kwoh, Deborah Yantis; **Gingeras, Thomas Raymond**; Guatelli, John Christopher; Whitfield, Kristina Marie

PA Siska Diagnostics, Inc., USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 95 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9208800	A1	19920529	WO 1991-US8488	19911113
	W: AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, CA, CH, CS, DE, DK, ES, FI, GB, HU, JP, KP, KR, LK, LU, MC, MG, MN, MW, NL, NO, PL, RO, SD, SE, SU				
	RW: AT, BE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CH, CI, CM, DE, DK, ES, FR, GA, GB, GN, GR, IT, LU, ML, MR, NL, SE, SN, TD, TG				
	ZA 9108965	A	19920826	ZA 1991-8965	19911112
	IL 100040	A1	19951231	IL 1991-100040	19911112
	CA 2096013	AA	19920514	CA 1991-2096013	19911113
	AU 9191315	A1	19920611	AU 1991-91315	19911113
	EP 572417	A1	19931208	EP 1992-901557	19911113
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
	JP 06502767	T2	19940331	JP 1992-502286	19911113
	HU 69772	A2	19950928	HU 1993-1369	19911113
	NO 9301709	A	19930712	NO 1993-1709	19930511

PRAI US 1990-612688 19901113

WO 1991-US8488 19911113

OS MARPAT 117:206336

AB A transcription-based nucleic acid amplification system (TAS) uses RNA-dependent DNA polymerase, DNA-dependent DNA polymerase, RNase H, and DNA-dependent RNA polymerase activities for detecting a target RNA is described. The method transcribes an RNA to cDNA that is converted to the double-stranded form that is then transcribed to give an RNA for another round of conversion to the cDNA. The system also requires primers that contain a promoter sense sequence and does not require thermal denaturation between each round of amplifications. RNase H, e.g. from *Escherichia coli*, may be added to improve efficiency. The system is optimized by addn. to the reaction medium of >1 of C1-10 alc., a sugar alc., a polyethylene glycol, a sugar, and a sulfoxide. Detection of the cystic fibrosis-assocd. gene is demonstrated. The RNA was amplified using reverse transcriptase (avian myeloblastosis virus) for 1 min, then

incubated with reverse transcriptase, T7 RNA polymerase, and RNAase H. The amplified nucleic acid was detected by binding to immobilized oligonucleotides.

L138 ANSWER 55 OF 67 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 1992:167323 HCAPLUS

DN 116:167323

TI Development of an automated workcell for DNA hybridization **array** construction

AU Medvick, Patricia A.; Hollen, Robert M.; Roberts, Randy S.

CS Rob. Sect., Los Alamos Natl. Lab., Los Alamos, NM, 87545, USA

SO Lab. Rob. Autom. (1991), 3(4-5), 169-73

CODEN: LRAUEY; ISSN: 0895-7533

DT Journal

LA English

AB The human **genome** effort has highlighted a huge area for potential automation. Much of the work involved in prep. maps of individual human chromosomes involves highly repetitive procedures. Efforts in technol. development have been directed toward gridding hybridization membranes from microtiter-well plates, data base development for robotic control, and initial storage of hybridization results. On the basis of requirements for **high-d.** grids, the authors designed a current automated gridding system with a 30-plate dispenser and a restacker to permit unattended performance. The hardware includes a NUTEC gantry robot with a Motion Science controller, a Zymark microtiterplate dispenser, a restacker, a Keithley control system, a Symbol Technologies bar code reader, a metal-pinned gridding tool, a sterilization station, a plate-lid holder, and an IBM personal computer. The software, originally written in C, has been converted to C + + in the object-oriented style of the Robot Independent Programming Language (RIPL) developed by Sandia National Labs. to increase maintainability. A relational data base provides location information to the robotic arm. A path table permits rapid changes in the robot movement patterns. The data base tables make it possible to track an individual microtiter well through the gridding and subsequent radioactive-probe test. We can now stack 30 trays at a time for unattended gridding onto one or two membranes of one to six sectors with an interleave d. of 1, 4, 9, or 16 dots per well location. Arbitrary interleaves are also possible. Planned system improvements include incorporating a UNIX-based computer workstation for integrating the initial colony picking, membrane gridding, and hybridized membrane film assessment. Information gathered will be stored in an object-oriented data base for perusal prior to entry into the Los Alamos Lab. Notebook and the **genome** data base.

L138 ANSWER 56 OF 67 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 1991:671659 HCAPLUS

DN 115:271659

TI Self-sustained sequence replication (3SR): an isothermal **transcription**-based amplification system alternative to PCR

AU Fahy, E.; Kwoh, D. Y.; **Gingeras, T. R.**

CS Salk Inst. Biotechnol./Ind. Assoc., San Diego, CA, 92186, USA

SO PCR Methods Appl. (1991), 1(1), 25-33

CODEN: PMAPE5; ISSN: 1054-9803

DT Journal; General Review

LA English

AB A review with 47 refs. on the method of self-sustained sequence replication (3SR), optimization of the 3SR reaction, and its reaction conditions (oligonucleotide primers, nucleotide triphosphates, monovalent cations, and enzymes).

L138 ANSWER 57 OF 67 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 1991:509515 HCAPLUS

DN 115:109515

TI **Methodologies** for in vitro nucleic acid amplification and their applications

AU **Gingeras, T. R.**; Richman, D. D.; Kwoh, D. Y.; Guatelli, J. C.

CS Salk Inst. Biotechnol., Ind. Assoc., Inc., La Jolla, CA, 92037, USA
SO Vet. Microbiol. (1990), 24(3-4), 235-51
CODEN: VMICDQ; ISSN: 0378-1135
DT Journal; General Review
LA English
AB A review with 30 refs. The capability to detect the genetic elements (DNA or RNA) of a particular pathogen as a means of identifying the infectious agent has been the traditional function of nucleic acid hybridization assays. The low copy no. of genetic material from several types of viral pathogens fostered the development of in vitro nucleic acid amplification methods as a means to increase the copy no. of the characteristic genetic elements of pathogenic agents. The polymerase chain reaction (PCR) and a transcription-based amplification system (TAS) are 2 amplification methods that have been developed to serve this function. Both methods were employed to study both genetic and infectious disease problems. The characteristics of these amplification methods are discussed, and some of their applications, esp. in the study of HIV-1, are described.

L138 ANSWER 58 OF 67 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 1990:193187 HCAPLUS

DN 112:193187

TI A **transcription**-based amplification system

AU **Gingeras, Thomas R.**; Davis, G. R.; Whitfield, K. M.; Chappelle, H. L.; DiMichele, L. J.; Kwoh, D. Y.

CS Salk Inst. Biotechnol. Ind. Assoc., Inc., San Diego, CA, 92138, USA

SO PCR Protoc.: Guide Methods Appl. (1990), 245-52. Editor(s): Innis, Michael A. Publisher: Academic, San Diego, Calif.
CODEN: 56TMAY

DT Conference

LA English

AB An RNA transcription-based amplification system (TAS) is described. Enhancements of the polymerase chain reaction (PCR) protocol have been described and include the addn. of the phage T7 RNA polymerase recognition sequences to PCR primers such that after multiple cycles of PCR, RNA transcripts can be produced from the PCR-amplified DNA. Each cycle of TAS copies a segment (100 to 500 bases) of an RNA or DNA target mol. into 20 to 100 copies of RNA. A single cycle of TAS is composed of a cDNA step (to convert a target nucleic acid sequence to a cDNA template contg. an RNA polymerase-binding site) and an RNA transcription step (to increase the copy no. of the cDNA template). Consequently, relatively few cycles are required to achieve high levels of sequence-specific amplifications (105- to 106-fold increases). The specificity of the TAS protocol can be enhanced by the use of a bead-based sandwich hybridization system (BBSHS). This sandwich hybridization approach fits well with the single-stranded nature of the TAS products and permits direct anal. of the results of the TAS reaction. A protocol is presented for the application of TAS to the detection of HIV-1 in culture lymphocytes.

L138 ANSWER 59 OF 67 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 1989:491722 HCAPLUS

DN 111:91722

TI **Transcription**-based nucleic acid amplification/detection systems

IN **Gingeras, Thomas Raymond**; Merten, Ulrich; Kwoh, Deborah Yantis

PA Siska Diagnostics, Inc., USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 86 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 8810315	A1	19881229	WO 1988-US2108	19880617
	W: AU, BR, DK, FI, HU, JP, KR, NO, SU				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LU, NL, SE				
	IL 86724	A1	19950124	IL 1988-86724	19880613
	AU 8821265	A1	19890119	AU 1988-21265	19880617

AU 623602	B2	19920521		
ZA 8804350	A	19890329	ZA 1988-4350	19880617
ES 2009286	A6	19890916	ES 1988-1899	19880617
BR 8807097	A	19891017	BR 1988-7097	19880617
JP 02500565	T2	19900301	JP 1988-506404	19880617
JP 2843586	B2	19990106		
EP 368906	A1	19900523	EP 1988-906601	19880617
EP 368906	B1	19941123		
EP 368906	B2	19990804		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
HU 52823	A2	19900828	HU 1988-4791	19880617
HU 216317	B	19990628		
EP 623683	A1	19941109	EP 1994-200266	19880617
EP 623683	B1	20000927		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
AT 196657	E	20001015	AT 1994-200266	19880617
NO 8905090	A	19900219	NO 1989-5090	19891218
DK 8906444	A	19900219	DK 1989-6444	19891219
FI 93743	B	19950215	FI 1989-6077	19891219
FI 93743	C	19950526		
PRAI US 1987-64141		19870619		
US 1988-202978		19880606		
EP 1988-906601		19880617		
WO 1988-US2108		19880617		
AB	<p>A method for amplification and detection of a nucleic acid comprising prodn. of an RNA transcript, and optionally, reverse transcription of this RNA transcript followed by another round of amplification is described. The basic process comprises 2 steps. First, prodn. of a double-stranded DNA (dsDNA) from the target DNA or RNA such that the dsDNA contains an RNA polymerase promoter. This is done through the use of a primer which contains the promoter and is addnl. complementary to a portion of the target nucleic acid; prepn. of cDNA contg. this primer; hybridization of a 2nd primer to this cDNA; and prepn. of dsDNA from this 2nd primer. Second, in an amplification step, the dsDNA is transcribed with a bacteriophage RNA polymerase. An optional second amplification step comprises formation of DNA complementary to this RNA transcript through use of reverse transcriptase followed by a repetition of the described process. The target nucleic acid may be assocd. with a genetic or pathogenic disease, e.g. it may be a virus. The method was used to detect HIV in human blood samples.</p>			
L138	ANSWER 60 OF 67 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS			
AN	1989:167494 HCAPLUS			
DN	110:167494			
TI	Transcription -based amplification system and detection of amplified human immunodeficiency virus type 1 with a bead-based sandwich hybridization format			
AU	Kwoh, D. Y.; Davis, G. R.; Whitfield, K. M.; Chappelle, H. L.; DiMichele, L. J.; Gingeras, T. R.			
CS	SISKA Diagn., La Jolla, CA, 92037, USA			
SO	Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. A. (1989), 86(4), 1173-7 CODEN: PNASA6; ISSN: 0027-8424			
DT	Journal			
LA	English			
AB	<p>The in vitro amplification of biol. important nucleic acid has proceeded principally by a strategy of DNA replication. Polymerase chain reaction was the first such protocol to achieve this goal. In this report, a transcription-based amplification system (TAS) is described. Each cycle of the TAS is composed of two steps. The first is a cDNA synthesis step that produces one copy of a double-stranded DNA template for each copy of RNA or DNA target nucleic acid. During the course of this cDNA synthesis step, a sequence recognized by a DNA-dependent RNA polymerase is inserted into the cDNA copy of the target sequence to be amplified. The second step is the amplification of the target sequence by the transcription of the cDNA template into multiple copies of RNA. This procedure has been applied to the detection of human immunodeficiency virus type 1</p>			

(HIV-1)-infected cells. After four cycles of TAS, the amplification of the vif region of the HIV-1 RNA genome was measured to be, on the av., 38-47-fold per cycle, resulting in a 2-5 .times. 106-fold increase in the copy no. of the original target sequence. This amplification by the TAS protocol allows the detection of fewer than one HIV-1-infected CEM cell in a population of 106 uninfected CEM cells. Detection of the TAS-generated RNA from HIV-1-infected cells can easily be accomplished by means of a bead-based sandwich hybridization protocol, which provides addnl. specificity for the identification of the amplified HIV-1-specific sequence.

L138 ANSWER 61 OF 67 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 1983:534554 HCAPLUS

DN 99:134554

TI Information content of the adenovirus-2 genome

AU Roberts, R. J.; Sciaky, D.; Gelinas, R. E.; Jiang, B. D.; Yen, C. E.; Kelly, M. M.; Bullock, P. A.; Parsons, B. L.; O'Neill, K. E.; Gingeras, T. R.

CS Cold Spring Harbor Lab., Cold Spring Harbor, NY, 11724, USA

SO Cold Spring Harbor Symp. Quant. Biol. (1983), Volume Date 1982, 47(2), 1025-37

CODEN: CSHSAZ; ISSN: 0091-7451

DT Journal

LA English

AB A discussion is given on the information content of the adenovirus 2 (Ad2) genome, stressing the early regions 1, 2B, and 4 and those regions coding for the IVa2 and 52,55 kilodalton polypeptides. Coding information is used very economically in the Ad2 genome. Intergene distances are short, and there are several overlapping genes.

L138 ANSWER 62 OF 67 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 1982:609475 HCAPLUS

DN 97:209475

TI Nucleotide sequences from the adenovirus-2 genome

AU Gingeras, Thomas R.; Sciaky, Daniela; Gelinas, Richard E.; Jiang, Bing Dong; Yen, Clifford E.; Kelly, Margaret M.; Bullock, Peter A.; Parsons, Barbara L.; Neill, Kathy E.; Roberts, Richard J.

CS Cold Spring Harbor Lab., Cold Spring Harbor, NY, 11724, USA

SO J. Biol. Chem. (1982), 257(22), 13475-91

CODEN: JBCHA3; ISSN: 0021-9258

DT Journal

LA English

AB The sequence of 15,441 nucleotides from the adenovirus-2 genome was detd. and includes the regions between coordinates 0-32% and 89-100%. These regions contain the early (E) transcription units E1A, E1B, E2B, and E4, the genes for polypeptides IVa2 and IX, the CO2H terminus of fiber polypeptide, as well as the 2 VA RNAs and the leader sequences for the major late mRNAs. Anal. of tryptic peptides from the terminal protein and its precursor allowed the gene for the precursor terminal protein to be positioned between coordinates 28.9 and 23.5 on the 1-strand. A min. mol. wt. of 74,500 is predicted. A 2nd, longer open reading frame is also found on the 1-strand between coordinates 22.9 and 14.2 and predicts a polypeptide of mol. wt. .gtoreq.120,000. Many open reading frames corresponding to peptide mol. wt. >10,000 exist within this sequence, although <50% of them can be assigned to previously characterized polypeptides. As with other viral genomes, the available coding information is highly compressed. Intergenic distances are very short and examples are found of genes which overlap on either the same strand or the complementary strand.

L138 ANSWER 63 OF 67 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 1982:98768 HCAPLUS

DN 96:98768

TI A semiautomated method for the reading of nucleic acid sequencing gels

AU Gingeras, Thomas R.; Rice, P.; Roberts, R. J.

CS Cold Spring Harbor Lab., Cold Spring Harbor, NY, 11724, USA

SO= Nucleic Acids Res. (1982), 10(1), 103-14
CODEN: NARHAD; ISSN: 0305-1048

DT Journal

LA English

AB A collection of computer programs is described which permit automatic entering of nucleotide sequence data directly from an electrophoresis gel autoradiograph into a computer. This collection, called DIGITPAD, makes use of a digitizing tablet for the data entry and allows the rapid and accurate transfer of the sequence into the computer.

L138 ANSWER 64 OF 67 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 1981:493117 HCAPLUS

DN 95:93117

TI Computer assisted methods for nucleic acid sequencing

AU **Gingeras, T. R.**; Roberts, R. J.

CS Cold Spring Harbor Lab., Cold Spring Harbor, NY, 11724, USA

SO Genet. Eng. (1981), 3, 319-38

CODEN: GENGDC; ISSN: 0196-3716

DT Journal; General Review

LA English

AB A review with 45 refs.

L138 ANSWER 65 OF 67 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 1980:600224 HCAPLUS

DN 93:200224

TI Steps toward computer analysis of nucleotide sequences

AU **Gingeras, Thomas R.**; Roberts, Richard J.

CS Cold Spring Harbor Lab., Cold Spring Harbor, NY, 11724, USA

SO Science (Washington, D. C.) (1980), 209(4463), 1322-8

CODEN: SCIEAS; ISSN: 0036-8075

DT Journal; General Review

LA English

AB A review with 40 refs. Advances in recombinant DNA technol. have allowed the isolation of large nos. of biol. interesting fragments of DNA. Concomitant improvements in methods for nucleic acid sequencing have led many investigators to characterize their clones by sequencing them. This has resulted in the accumulation of such large amts. of sequence data that computer-assisted methods, with programs directed toward the manipulation of nucleic acid sequences, have become indispensable during the collection and anal. of that data.

L138 ANSWER 66 OF 67 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 1979:606877 HCAPLUS

DN 91:206877

TI Computer programs for the assembly of DNA sequences

AU **Gingeras, T. R.**; Milazzo, J. P.; Sciaky, D.; Roberts, R. J.

CS Cold Spring Harbor Lab., Cold Spring Harbor, NY, 11724, USA

SO Nucleic Acids Res. (1979), 7(2), 529-45

CODEN: NARHAD; ISSN: 0305-1048

DT Journal

LA English

AB A collection is described of user-interactive computer programs which aid in the assembly of DNA sequences. This is achieved by searching for the positions of overlapping common nucleotide sequences within the blocks of sequence obtained as primary data. Such overlapping segments are then melded into 1 continuous string of nucleotides. Strategies for detg. the accuracy of the sequence being analyzed and reducing the error rate resulting from the manual manipulation of sequence data are discussed. Sequences mapping from 97.3 to 100% of the adenovirus 2 genome were used to demonstrate the performance of these programs.

L138 ANSWER 67 OF 67 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 1979:50495 HCAPLUS

DN 90:50495

TI A computer assisted method for the determination of restriction enzyme recognition sites

AU **Gingeras, T. R.**; Milazzo, J. P.; Roberts, R. J.
 CS Cold Spring Harbor Lab., Cold Spring Harbor, N. Y., USA
 SO Nucleic Acids Res. (1978), 5(11), 4105-27
 CODEN: NARHAD; ISSN: 0305-1048
 DT Journal
 LA English
 AB A computer program was developed which aids in the detn. of restriction enzyme recognition sequences. This was achieved by cleaving DNAs of known sequence with a restriction endonuclease and comparing the fragmentation pattern with a computer-generated set of patterns. The feasibility of this approach was tested using fragmentation patterns of phage .phi.X174 DNA produced by enzymes of both known and unknown specificity. Recognition sequences were predicted for 2 restriction endonucleases (BbvI and SfaNI) using this method. In addn., recognition sequences were predicted for 2 other enzymes (PvuI and MstI) using another computer-assisted method.

=> dh is

DH IS NOT A RECOGNIZED COMMAND

The previous command name entered was not recognized by the system.
 For a list of commands available to you in the current file, enter
 "HELP COMMANDS" at an arrow prompt (=>).

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 11:56:22 ON 26 JAN 2001)
 SET COST OFF

FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 11:56:43 ON 26 JAN 2001

E ROSENOW C/AU
 L1 17 S E3,E4,E6
 E GINGERASE T/AU
 E GINGERAS T/AU
 L2 69 S E3-E7
 L3 85 S L1,L2
 L4 1 S L3 AND 00530/CC
 L5 2 S L3 AND 04500/CC
 L6 56 S L3 AND (0350# OR 10052 OR 10062)/CC
 L7 17 S L3 AND GENOM?
 L8 28 S L3 AND TRANSCRI?
 L9 13 S L3 AND HYBRID?
 L10 4 S L3 AND OPERON
 L11 0 S L3 AND PROKARY?
 L12 12 S L3 AND (ESCHER? OR "E")()COLI
 L13 12 S L3 AND ENTEROBACTERIACEAE+NT/BC
 L14 69 S L3 AND (GENE OR GENETIC? OR DNA OR CDAN OR NUCLEIC ACID OR OL
 L15 79 S L6-L14
 L16 1 S L15 AND L4
 L17 3 S L14 AND (SOFTWARE OR SOFT WARE OR COMPUTER? OR PROGRAM(S)CODE
 L18 6 S L14 AND (GENECHIP? OR BIOCHIP? OR MICROCHIP? OR CHIP)
 L19 8 S L4,L5,L16-L18
 L20 13 S L15 AND HYBRID?
 L21 2 S L20 AND L19
 L22 8 S L19,L21
 L23 11 S L20 NOT L22
 L24 18 S L15 AND ?ARRAY?
 L25 9 S L24 AND L16-L23
 L26 11 S L22,L25
 L27 17 S L23,L24 NOT L26
 L28 13 S L26-L27 AND DENSITY
 L29 18 S L26-L27 AND ?ARRAY?
 L30 18 S L28,L29
 L31 8 S L27,L27 NOT L30

L32 1 S L31 AND SOLID-SUPPORT CHEMISTRIES/TI
 L33 19 S L30,L32

FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 12:10:48 ON 26 JAN 2001

L34 59 S GENECHIP
 L35 55 S L34 NOT L33
 L36 15 S L35 AND AFFYMETRIX
 L37 10 S L35 AND AFFYMETRIX/CS
 L38 24 S L36,L37
 L39 31 S L34 NOT L33,L38
 L40 13 S L39 AND GENECHIP/TI
 L41 18 S L39 NOT L40
 L42 31 S L39-L41
 L43 17 S L42 AND ?ARRAY?
 L44 7 S L42 AND DENSITY
 L45 12 S L42 AND (MUTANT? OR MUTAT? OR MISMATCH? OR DELETION OR TRANSC
 L46 22 S L43-L45
 L47 9 S L42 NOT L46
 L48 31 S L42-L47
 L49 3 S L48 AND (SOFTWARE OR DATABASE OR DATA BASE OR COMPUTER? OR PR
 L50 31 S L48,L49

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 12:23:07 ON 26 JAN 2001

E ROSENOW C/AU
 L51 9 S E3
 E GINGERAS T/AU
 L52 45 S E3,E4
 L53 54 S L51,L52
 L54 12 S GENECHIP
 E SEQUENCE ANALYSIS/CT
 L55 38171 S E3+NT/CT
 L56 31864 S E5+NT/CT
 E OLIGONUCLEOTIDE ARRAY SEQUENCE/CT
 L57 351 S E4+NT/CT
 E E12+ALL/CT
 L58 38171 S L55-L57
 L59 8 S L58 AND L53
 L60 8 S L58 AND L54
 L61 16 S L59,L60
 L62 4 S L54 NOT L61
 L63 2 S L62 AND (GENECHIP? OR HIGH DENSITY)/TI
 L64 18 S L61,L63
 L65 46 S L53 NOT L64
 SEL DN 26 38 40 43 46
 L66 5 S E1-E5
 L67 23 S L64,L66
 E HYBRIDIZATION/CT
 E E3+ALL/CT
 L68 7003 S E7+NT/CT
 E NUCLEIC ACID HYBRIDIZATION/CT
 E E3+ALL/CT
 L69 69977 S E7+NT/CT
 E TRANSCRIPT/CT
 E E9+ALL/CT
 E E2+ALL/CT
 L70 150468 S E11+NT/CT
 L71 14796 S L68,L69 AND L70
 E GENOME/CT
 E E3+ALL/CT
 L72 18380 S E6+NT/CT
 L73 227 S L72 AND L71
 L74 192 S L73 AND ?SEQUENC?
 L75 2 S L73 AND SOFTWARE
 E SOFTWARE/CT
 E E3+ALL/CT
 L76 312381 S E4+NT/CT

L77 340113 S E3+NT/CT
 L78 15 S L76,L77 AND L73
 L79 14 S L74 AND L78
 L80 15 S L75,L78,L79
 L81 11 S L80 AND ?ARRAY?
 L82 4 S L80 NOT L81
 L83 3 S L82 NOT DROSOPH?
 L84 14 S L81,L83
 L85 37 S L67,L84

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 12:39:19 ON 26 JAN 2001

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:42:54 ON 26 JAN 2001

E GENECHIP
 L86 45 S E3-E5
 L87 67 S GENE CHIP
 L88 111 S L86,L87
 L89 484 S BIOCHIP OR BIO CHIP
 L90 1201 S BIOINFORMATIC
 L91 1769 S L86-L90
 E SOFTWARE/CT
 E E3_ALL/CT
 E SOFTWARE/CT
 E E3+ALL/CT
 L92 44466 S E2+NT/CT
 L93 2302 S COMPUTER APPLICATIONS+NT/CT
 E COMPUTER APPLICAITON/CT
 E COMPUTER APPLICATION/CT
 L94 30881 S E3+NT/CT
 E COMPUTER/CT
 E E3+ALL/CT
 L95 3580 S E2+NT/CT
 E E2+ALL//CT
 E E3+ALL/CT
 L96 47727 S E3+NT OR E11+NT/CT
 L97 78030 S L91-L96
 L98 5293 S L97 AND ?SEQUENC?
 L99 1178 S L97 AND GENOM?
 L100 1 S L93 AND L99
 L101 19436 S HIGH DENSITY
 L102 314 S L101 AND ?ARRAY?
 L103 20 S L102 AND L97
 L104 28 S L102 AND GENOM?
 L105 51 S L102 AND SEQUENC?
 L106 70 S L103-L105
 L107 52 S L106 AND HYBRID?
 L108 13 S L107 AND TRANSCRI?

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:51:53 ON 26 JAN 2001

L109 39 S L107 NOT L108
 L110 1437 S PROKARYO? AND GENOM?
 L111 360 S L110 AND TRANSCRI?
 L112 45 S L111 AND OPERON
 L113 57 S L111 AND HYBRID?
 L114 5 S L112 AND L113
 L115 51 S L113 NOT L108,L109,L114
 L116 15145 S NUCLEIC ACID HYBRIDIZATION+NT/CT
 E NUCLEIC ACID HYBRIDIZATION/CT
 E E3+ALL/CT
 L117 15 S E3+NT/CT
 L118 15145 S E2+NT/CT
 L119 2736 S L116-L118 AND GENOM?
 E GENOME/CT
 E E3+ALL/CT
 L120 1525 S L116-L118 AND (E2 OR E3 OR E4+NT/CT OR E6+NT/CT)
 L121 3519 S L119,L120

L122- 63 S L121 AND HIGH() (D OR DENSITY OR INTENS?)
L123 201 S L121 AND ?ARRAY?
L124 225 S L122,L123
L125 38 S L124 AND L97
L126 36 S L125 NOT L108,L109
E ROSENOW C/AU
L127 11 S E4,E5
E GINGERAS T/AU
L128 73 S E4-E8
L129 84 S L127,L128
L130 12 S L129 AND L97
L131 16 S L129 AND ?ARRAY?
L132 12 S L129 AND HIGH() (D OR DENSITY OR INTENS?)
L133 0 S L129 AND PLURAL?
L134 17 S L130-L132 NOT L108,L109
L135 53 S L126,L134
L136 67 S L129 NOT L135
L137 14 S L136 AND (METHODOLOG? OR ARRAY? OR GENOME OR TRANSCRIP?)/TI
L138 67 S L135,L137
SET COST ON